REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1891-92

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Right Honorable Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., continued to hold the office of Governor of the Presidency from the commencement of the official year 1886-87 until the 7th December 1886. The Right Honorable Robert Bourke (now Baron Connemara, G.C.I.E.) took charge of the office of Governor of the Presidency on the 8th December 1886. Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council, died in Burma on the 20th October 1886. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., on the 21st December 1886, the command of the army having in the meantime devolved upon Major-General Hugh Rowland, V.C., C.B. The Honorable Mr. Sullivan, C.S.I., held his seat as Senior Civil Member of Council till the 14th October 1886, when he availed himself of three months leave on medical certificate. The Honorable Mr. Forster Webster was appointed a temporary Member of Council to supply the vacancy. On the 7th December, the Honorable Mr. Webster also availed himself of leave to Europe, and the Honorable Mr. Hutchins was appointed temporary Member in his place. On the 18th January, consequent on the resignation by the Honorable Mr. Sullivan, C.S.I., of his office of an Ordinary Member of Council, the Honorable Mr. Hutchins, Provisional Member of Council, took his seat as an Ordinary Member of Council. The Honorable Mr. Master, C.S.I., continued to hold office as Second Civil Member of Council until the Honorable Mr. Sullivan went on leave, from that date to the end of the year he held office as Senior Civil Member of Council.

The Government made their annual movement to the Nilgiris in the beginning of April and returned to the Presidency town in the middle of September 1886. 20 councils (exclusive of extraordinary meetings) were held at Ootacamund, the first on the 20th April and the last on the 8th September. Soon after the return of Government to Madras, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., paid a short visit to Ceylon.

In September 1886, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., published a review minute briefly and generally stating the progress and the chief administrative changes which were made during his tenure of office. Among these, the most important His Excellency mentioned were, firstly, matters that pass through the office of the Chief Secretary, viz., the new decentralisation scheme; the settlement of the long series of troublesome boundary disputes between Cochin and Travancore; the relief of the police from duties in direct connection with the Salt and Marine departments; the appointment of an Archæological Surveyor and systematic work in archæology; the publication of the New Madras Manual of Administration; the infusion into higher education of scientific and especially technical knowledge, its extension and the extension of female and primary education; the continuation of the Madras Harbour works after their partial demolition; the publication of

facts collected at the Madras Observatory; the establishment of a Caste and Gosha Hospital; the extension of the jurisdiction of Village Munsifs; and the reorganisation of the Registration department.

Of matters appertaining to the Revenue department may be mentioned the re-establishment of the Office of Director of Revenue Settlement and combining with it the duties of Director of Agriculture; steps taken to check and deal with cattle disease; increased facilities for digging wells given to ryots; the commencement of the working of the Tank Maintenance scheme; the introduction of improved rules as to payment of assessment; the placing of the legislation and administration of the Madras forests on an entirely new basis; the systematic management of scientific and economic botany; a new administrative system for the salt revenue; the introduction of a more efficient system of working the abkári revenue.

In the Military department, the Madras Native Army was reduced by eight regiments and the Ordnance department was amalgamated with the Ordnance department of the other two Presidencies. Improvements in reference to the dress of the soldiers, the hospitals, the "lines," the stations of the troops, the pensioned sepoys, and the volunteers were initiated in Madras.

In the Public Works department, in addition to the making of new communications through the ghâts on the east and west coast, may be mentioned the improvements made to Ootacamund and Madras, and administrative changes making the department capable of almost indefinite expansion or contraction. In the Irrigation branch, the Godávari and Kistna delta schemes were pushed on, the Cauvery and Vennar schemes and the Sangam anicut project nearly completed, and the Rushikulya project started. In the Railway branch, work was commenced on the Bellary-Kistna, Cuddapah-Nellore, and Calicut extension lines.

The close of the year 1886 was marked by a most sad disaster in Madras. On the 31st December soon after 6 P.M., when large crowds of people were enjoying themselves at the fair in the People's Park, a fire suddenly broke out on the western side of one of the enclosures. It rapidly increased in intensity and there was a rush of people to the eastern side; lamps that were in a passage on that side were upset in the rush and in a moment the block of buildings on the east side were in flames, which spread towards the Salt Cotaur and the Hospital gates. The crowd was trying to escape through these gates, the way became blocked; many fugitives, indeed most, were suffocated; in a few minutes the fire reached them; and almost directly the burning roof of the adjoining block fell upon the people in the gateway. In about 15 minutes, 10 complete blocks of the enclosure were burnt down, and about 250 corpses were afterwards found on the ground at those places. After the fire, 283 persons in all were found dead in the park, and from the effects of the catastrophe 42 died subsequently in their own homes and 80 in hospital. Among the findings of the jury, which sat at the inquest, may be mentioned two—(1) that the fire was purely accidental, (2) that the provision made at the fair for ingress and egress was sufficient.

On the 31st January 1887, the sittings of the Public Service Commission commenced at Madras. All persons resident in the Presidency, who wished to offer evidence before the commission, were invited to do so. The inquiry lasted till the 11th February, and 103 witnesses in all were examined.

The 16th February 1887 was the specially appointed day of public rejoicing for the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Throughout the Presidency, the day was celebrated with appropriate honors. Government partially remitted the sentences of over 2,200 prisoners and released more than 2,800 others, as well as all civil debtors owing Rs. 100 or less, the decrees under which they were confined being satisfied.

In the Travancore State four Regulations were passed during the year: the first was for the reduction of port dues at Alleppy; the second increased the powers of a single Judge of the High Court when sitting as vacation Judge; the third provided for the due control of the export, import, manufacture, and sale of arms, ammunition and military stores; and the fourth authorised the execution in Travancore of decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and the Cochin State. The police force consisted of 1,626 men of all grades, of whom 1,380 men were employed on purely police duties, the remainder being chiefly employed in the customs preventive service and as jail guards. In the working of the police, there is an appreciable improvement in the value of property recovered; the percentage of detections and convictions remain about the same. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 1,72,055 against Rs. 1,74,144 in the previous year. The work of the magistracy is still increasing and 1,154 cases were disposed of in excess of the previous year, but the quality of the work done by the subordinate magistracy is not satisfactory. The duration of preliminary inquiry and of appeals before the superior magistracy has been reduced to 26 days and 17 days. In the Sessions Courts, the average duration of cases was reduced to 13 days. The average duration of an appeal in the High Court is 49 days. The cost of the jails was Rs. 49,096. The mortality rose to 3·2 per cent., due to the bad state of health of some of the prisioners when admitted. The Civil Courts disposed of 30,404 original suits out of a total of 34,748 on their files; 97 per cent. of these suits were for amounts below Rs. 500. The amount of work done by the munsifs was satisfactory. In the Zillah Courts there was a falling off in the quantity of work done, and with the exception of Alleppy there is an increase of arrears in all the courts. The High Court disposed of 128 cases in excess of the previous year. The revenue survey and settlement is progressing; the cost of the departments to the State was Rs. 2,53,756. The total demand under land revenue amounted to Rs. 17,96,410, of which Rs. 17,40,370 was collected within the year, which was favorable to agriculture. The net revenue from salt amounted to Rs. 11,30,120. From stamps, the net revenue was Rs. 2,38,613 and from tobacco it amounted to Rs. 7,77,159. The customs show a falling off of Rs. 47,776, due to the less demand for products of the cocoanut in foreign markets. The net revenue from the forest department was Rs. 2,24,204. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 9,55,590, an increase of Rs. 18,472 over the previous year. The net cost of the educational department to the State was Rs. 2,13,819. There are 871 vernacular schools, Government and aided, attended by 35,947 boys and 8,524 girls, which cost the State Rs. 80,275. The public health was on the whole satisfactory. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 66,65,552 as compared with Rs. 66,78,705 of the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 64,62,541 against Rs. 64,90,960. The total balance to the credit of the State has been increased from Rs. 56,46,434 to Rs. 58,49,445.

In the Cochin State there were two legislative regulations passed during the year—one for the importation of arms and ammunition, and the other authorising the execution of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore. The working of the Civil Courts shows no improvement over last year, except as to the duration of the suits. 7,532 cases were disposed of out of a total of 8,297, a falling off in the disposals of 385. The Zillah Courts disposed of 432 appeals out of 738 and the Appellate Court 159 out of 260 regular and special appeals. 2 special appeals referred to the Court by His Highness the Raja were disposed of. The Zillah and Munsifs' Courts executed 2,849 decrees. The institution fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 75,253 and the total judicial expenditure to Rs. 60,728. The magistracy disposed of 2,048 cases, involving 4,232 persons. In the Sessions Court, 2 cases affecting 7 persons remained pending, and all appeals were disposed of. In the Appeal Court, 1 case remained pending. The total number of prisoners in jail during the year was 587, a decrease of 114 as compared with the previous year; the charges fell to Rs. 16,463. The total strength of the police force at the close of the year was 365 officers and men. Of 1,426 cases before the police, 1,079 were disposed of, the remainder being under investigation by either the police or magistracy. The land revenue amounted to Rs. 6,52,303, an increase of Rs. 7,475. The salt revenue fell to Rs. 2,97,073 from Rs. 3,23,614. There were 1,342 pupils in the State schools at the close of the year, an increase of 136, and middle school classes have been sanctioned in 3 district schools. 19 students passed the Matriculation, 10 the F.A., and 3 students obtained their degree. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 3,55,139; of this amount, Rs. 1,49,774 was expended by tahsildars. In the hospitals of Ernacollum and Trichoor, 580 in-patients and 7,313 out-patients were treated and 3,153 cases at the out-door dispensary at Chittoor. The vaccination returns show a decrease of nearly 2,700 operations. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 16,18,336 and the disbursements to Rs. 15,28,089, showing a surplus for the year of Rs. 90,246. The total amount to the credit of the State at the end of the year was Rs. 36,92,743.

In the Godávari Agency, the season was on the whole fair, but in the Special Assistant Agent's division fever was unusually severe and several officials died. Cholera at Bhadráchalam caused 71 deaths. The number of vaccinations in the Bhadráchalam Agency was 40 less than in the previous year. 2 boundary disputes in the Yernagúdem Agency were disposed of and 2 others await final settlement. In the Rajahmundry Agency, a dispute between the Choppakonda muttadar and the Gutala proprietor has been settled. Another dispute in reference to the boundary of Pullangi is under inquiry. There were 25 schools with an average attendance of 410 pupils in the various agency tracts, an increase of 31. 3 new schools were sanctioned in the Peddapur Agency, but only 1 is working. The middle school at Bhadráchalam is thriving. The criminal returns show 236 cases affecting 542 persons against 235 cases affecting 608 persons in the previous year. The civil returns show 254 cases, of which 202 were disposed of. In the previous year, 269 out of 314 cases were disposed of. The total amount allotted for public works was Rs. 15,943, of which Rs. 13,235 were spent. The road work in the Bhadráchalam Agency was unsatisfactory. The abkári and opium administration underwent no change. The total land revenue demand was Rs. 47,165 including arrears. Collections amounted to Rs. 37,179. 13 out of the 28 proposed forest reserves have been settled. The dissatisfaction at first caused by the formation of

these reserves has been removed. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 21,141 against Rs. 35,564 in 1885-86. The export of timber to the Nizam's territory largely decreased in consequence of the rates of seigniorage being raised.

In June 1886, a disturbance broke out in the Gudem hills of the Vizagapatam Agency tracts. A party of hill-men, about 30 in number, went to Gudem police station, and seeing that there was no guard, entered the station, and surprised the constables sleeping there, who ran away. The gang then looted the police station and lines and burnt them and the Government bungalow at Gudem. The next day they proceeded to Chintapalle and burnt the Government bungalow there; they then began to advance on Lamsinghi, but dispersed on the approach of the force of police already sent in pursuit of some of the gang concerned in a murder a fortnight before. The Agent, Superintendent, and Deputy Inspector-General of Police at once moved into the hills and remained there a month, controlling the operations of the police. The result was that all the gang were arrested and punished according to law. The lease of the Palkonda Agency tracts to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. having ceased, they were thoroughly inspected by the Agent and Divisional officer, and a satisfactory ryotwari settlement was introduced. The Singapur ryots, who were hitherto troublesome, have gradually been attorning to their landlord, the widow of the late Raja. The health of the people has been generally good throughout the year, though fever and small-pox prevailed in certain parts. The crops throughout the Agency tracts were fair, though they suffered to some extent by unusually heavy rains in the Senior Assistant Agent's division. The work done by vaccinators almost throughout the agency has not been satisfactory, owing to the want of efficient control. Rs. 13,000 was sanctioned to build 3 new hospitals, and one was commenced. Education made little progress in the year, but the education of the young Maharaja made great progress under Mr. Marsh, the tutor obtained for him during the year. The roads throughout the division have been properly maintained and are in fair order, while the fair weather road to the Central Province border has gone up to Bijapore, and is in good order.

The season in the Ganjam Agency was favorable. The Kolakota Savarahs have again been trying to disturb the settlement made last year. Two other boundary disputes relate to lands in the Vizagapatam Agency claimed by the Karadango Patro and Serango Bissoye, respectively. The Sarangodo and Boad people have also a dispute as to their boundary, though a settlement of the case appears to have been made in 1870. The relations between Raghunadha Patro, the Patro of Budaguda, and some of his Khonds are most unsatisfactory. The Patro, who was suspended in 1886, was restored to office by the Agent after a lengthened personal inquiry. This decision was far from acceptable to the Khonds. The affairs in the Jalantra Maliahs continue unsatisfactory. The Pedda Kimedi Zemindar has again been misbehaving and demanding more than his just dues from Patros and others. The original grant of Rs. 18,570 for public works was reduced to Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 12,820 were spent. The reduction prevented progress being made with the important line of road from Balliguda to Mohangiri. 50 abkári licenses were issued against 52 in the preceding year and 4 opium licenses against 9 in 1885-86. The destruction of the valuable sál forests not belonging to Government is going on from year to year. The Agent tried without success to induce the Khonds to reserve hills in each mutta. The attendance at school was 926 against 829 in the year before. 4,941 cases were vaccinated against 5,852 in the preceding year. 100 civil

suits were filed against 115 in 1885 and 94 disposed of. All appeals, 7 in number, were disposed of. There were 236 criminal cases against 197 in 1885. 351 persons were convicted and 299 acquitted. Out of 7 appeals, the convictions were affirmed in 5 cases and 2 remained pending at the end of the year.

The season on the whole was indifferent in the Pudukóta State owing to too little rain. Public health was all that could be desired with the exception of a slight outbreak of small-pox. Guinea-worm, which has long been prevalent in Pudukóta town, disappeared to a considerable extent, probably owing to the drinking water ponds in the town being thoroughly cleaned. Rs. 1,09,767 were spent on public works. In addition to keeping the roads to Tanjore and Trichinopoly in order, the road to Madura was completed. The work of the police, registration and hospital was satisfactory. Detection of crime by the police improved from 60 per cent. of cases reported in 1885-86 to 65 per cent. in the year under review. The judicial department has shown steady improvement during the year in the disposal of suits. As regards the results of the F.A.and Matriculation examinations, the Raja's college takes its rank among the first-class institutions in the Presidency. The land revenue demand was Rs. 4,19,088 and the collections were Rs. 3,74,143. The total demand was Rs. 5,31,127, and of this sum Rs. 4,76,055 were collected. Including collection of arrears and excluding the opening balance of Rs. 1,82,753, the money receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,65,864. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,13,127. The receipts of the pagoda or temple lands are given as Rs. 3,17,188 and the expenditure Rs. 1,36,289, including sums spent on the Raja's college and hospital. In April 1886, His Highness the Raja Ramachendra Tondiman Bahadur died at the age of 57, and in July his grandson, His Highness Marthanda Bhyrava Tondiman Bahadur, aged 11, was formally installed as his successor.

There was no change in the administrative machinery of the Banganapalle State during the year under report. The disposal of civil, criminal, and revenue justice seems, on the whole, to be satisfactory. The working of the Criminal Court shows an increase as compared with the previous year. The police establishment remained the same as in previous years. 40 prisoners were admitted into the only jail in the State against 31 in the previous year. The number of deeds registered during the year amounted to 62 and the value of property to Rs. 6,685. The season was on the whole favorable. Out of the total extent of 73,800 arable acres, 72,280 acres were under occupation against 72,000 acres last year. The chief sources of revenue, besides land revenue, are abkári, motarfa, polls, road-cess and salt. The revenue under the last head consists of compensation granted to the Nawab on account of the prohibition of manufacture of earth salt. The total demand of land revenue for the year was Rs. 1,75,140 against Rs. 1,85,647 in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,28,030 and charges to Rs. 26,290 against Rs. 2,32,980 and Rs. 23,190, respectively, in 1885-86. Rs. 11,850 were spent on public works against Rs. 9,090 in the previous year. 640 births and 369 deaths were reported against 410 births and 323 deaths in the previous year. 128 children were vaccinated. 6,313 patients were admitted in the Nawab's dispensary. The daily average attendance was 69 against 36 last year. The Nawab maintains 3 elementary schools, 2 for Muhammadans and 1 for Hindus. Last year he maintained 2 schools. The number of pial schools remained unaltered. 5,207 letters, &c., and 141 money orders were posted in the Nawab's letter box for transmission

to Koilkuntla post office. The amount of yearly instalment, Rs. 30,627, of the debt payable by the Nawab was duly paid into the Government treasury.

The year was not marked by any important change or occurrence in the Sandúr State. The season was good, the crops fared well, and there was not a single case of cholera or small-pox. Owing to the extreme dryness of the weather before the monsoon set in, extensive fires occurred both in the leased and amani forests. More patients than usual were treated in the dispensary. The average daily attendance at the anglo-vernacular school decreased during the year due to an increase in the fees. Experiments were carried out by the Raja with improved agricultural implements. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 44,768 or Rs. 2,670 more than last year's. The expenditure was Rs. 38,046 against one of 32,312 in the previous year. The liquidation of debts proceeds satisfactorily.

The number of Carnatic stipendiaries on the 1st April 1887 was 1,253 against 1,523 on the same date last year. Payments to these stipendiaries during the year amounted to Rs. 3,35,829. Rs. 73,200 was also paid to Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisá Begum Sahiba and Rs. 1,58,400 to His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The current land revenue for fasli 1295 or the year ending 30th June 1886 amounted to nearly 464¼ lakhs of rupees, of which nearly 51 lakhs were derived from the peishcush on permanently-settled estates; over 6½ lakhs from shrotriem jodi, *i.e.*, quit-rent levied on villages held on favorable tenure; over 366 lakhs from lands held on ryotwar tenure; and nearly 41 lakhs from miscellaneous sources. The number of permanently-settled estates was 831, or 2% more than in the previous year. The increase was due to sub-division and separate assessment of estates. The total area of these estates is estimated at 19 millions of acres and the rental at about 156½ lakhs of rupees, the peishcush payable to Government being Rs. 50,74,809. More than three-fourths of the estates are small, paying less than Rs. 5,000 a year to Government and only 8 pay more than a lakh of rupees each. There was a decrease of Rs. 6,722 in the peishcush as compared with the demand of the previous year, due partly to land being taken up for public purposes and partly to the reduction of the peishcush of Kárvetnagar zemindari owing to the abolition of the motarfa tax. The number of villages held on favorable tenure during the year was 3,808, their area is estimated at more than 1¾ millions of acres, and the quit-rent due was Rs. 6,67,885 against Rs. 6,64,707 in the previous year.

The number of pattas or holdings on ryotwar tenure increased from 2,638,268 to 2,731,996. The extent of the holdings, excluding South Canara, for which information is not available, amounted to 19,875,750 acres against 19,438,274 acres in the preceding year, an increase of 2 per cent. The increase was largest in districts which suffered most from the famine of 1876–78 and was due mainly to the favorable character of the season. Compared with fasli 1285 or the year before the famine, the occupied area in the year under report still exhibits a decrease of 145,636 acres or ·7 per cent. In the famine districts, the gross decrease is still

about 725,000 acres. Out of the total occupied area aggregating more than 19¾ millions of acres, over 17 millions or 86 per cent. were actually cultivated against 16¼ millions or 84·2 per cent. cultivated in the previous year. Remissions dependent on the state of the season were less than 7½ lakhs of rupees, or only a little more than a quarter of what they were the fasli before, owing to the more favorable season and increased care in examination of claims. Fixed remissions and beriz deductions amounted altogether to over 20¼ lakhs more, bringing the net ryotwar demand down to just over 366 lakhs of rupees, or above 26¾ lakhs more than the revenue of the fasli 1294. Compared with the average of 5 years before the famine, the net increase in the ryotwar demand amounted to over 13 lakhs of rupees. The total increase, however, is much greater (over 18¼ lakhs), if the deductions from the demand made in favor of religious institutions, in lieu of cash payments formerly made direct from the treasury, be taken into account. The average rate of assessment for the Presidency was Rs. 1-0-11 per acre for dry and Rs. 4-13-8 per acre for wet lands. The latter is exclusive of the delta lands in the Godávari and Kistna districts, on which a separate water-rate is charged. The miscellaneous revenue, which consists chiefly of quit-rent on minor inams, charge for water supplied to zemindari and inam lands, and assessment of land cultivated but not included in the jamabandi amounted to Rs. 40,71,680 against Rs. 41,48,905 in the previous year.

Including the arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year (Rs. 32,36,498), the entire land revenue demand amounted to 496½ lakhs, of which 470½ lakhs were collected and 1½ lakhs remitted within the year, leaving a balance of nearly 24½ lakhs. The collections were 94·8 per cent. of the demand and the balance 4·9 per cent. against 92·8 and 6·1 per cent., respectively, at the close of the previous year. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 34·2 per cent. in the number of defaulters whose property was sold for arrears of revenue. The previous year (fasli 1294) showed a decrease from fasli 1293 of as much as 51·3 per cent. in the number of these defaulters. The total amount realized was Rs. 4,58,839 against Rs. 4,77,071 in fasli 1294. The lands sold included two muttas in Salem, 15,813 acres in extent, the owners of which could not agree amongst themselves as to the share of the arrears to be paid by each. The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 33,11,339, or 7·03 per cent. on the revenue realized, as against 7·90 per cent. in the preceding year.

The administrative measures discussed or carried out during the year are noted below:—The Agriculturalists' Loans Act XII of 1884 and the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883 were introduced into this Presidency on 1st April 1886 and 1st July 1886, respectively, and a set of rules for the grant of loans under each Act was promulgated; the Income Tax Act II of 1886 (India), the Indian Emigration Act XXI of 1883, and the Madras Abkári Act I of 1886 came into force on 1st April 1886; the Railway Protection Act IV of 1886 (Madras) on 1st September 1886; and the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvement Act I of 1887 (Madras) on 7th January 1887. The Board submitted to Government, with their remarks, the draft bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Salt Laws of this Presidency. They also reported on the following:—(1) Bill to amend the law relating to guardian and ward; (2) The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions Bill; (3) Amendment of the law relating to joint rights and liabilities and of the Negotiable Instruments Act; (4) Amendment of Act V of 1881

relating to grant of probates and letters of administration; (5) Bill to facilitate the recovery in any district or province, where the defaulter may be of arrears of land revenue, &c; (6) Arrangements to be made under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1886; (7) recasting the Boundary Act XXVIII of 1860; (8) Bill to amend the law relating to native passenger ships; (9) Bill to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt; and (10) the conferring of powers on the Court of Wards in regard to the administration of estates of deceased persons.

The settlement of North Arcot was completed during the year. The number of districts in which the revised rates of assessment have been introduced was thus raised to 13. Operations were in progress in 5 more districts, viz., Bellary, Anantapur, Madura, South Arcot, and S.-E. Wynaad in the Nílgiri district. In each of the first two districts, the classification of lands was completed in 2 taluks, and it was in progress in 2 others. In Madura, the new settlement rates were introduced into the Periyakulam taluk. In South Arcot, the work of classification was finished in 2 more taluks and was in progress in another. The inquiry into janmam claims to escheats in the remaining 5 amsams of Malabar-Wynaad was completed. The classification and settlement of the 3 amsams of the Nilgiri-Wynaad were carried out. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,68,842, or Rs. 2,787 more than in the preceding year. The total cost of the department, for the 28 years that it has been in existence, has been Rs. 83,54,164, while the net increase for fasli 1295 (1885-86) in the 13 districts completely settled, compared with the revenue of the year preceding settlement, amounted to Rs. 22,47,848.

Survey progressed in the following 11 districts:—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávarí, Kistna, Bellary, South Arcot, Salem, Nílgiris, Malabar, Tanjore, and Madura. The total area of the Madras Presidency, by latest estimate, is 141,617 square miles. Of this area, the cadastral survey of 57,215 square miles and topographical survey of 53,737 square miles are completed. During 1886-87, 1,606 square miles were mapped on the scale of 16 inches to the mile, and 706 square miles on smaller scales. The expenditure during 1886-87 was Rs. 8,24,659, and the total expenditure since the department has been in existence was Rs. 169,52,251.

Village service inams in portions of the Pólúr and Wandiwash taluks of the North Arcot district were enfranchised in the year under report by a Special Deputy Collector. The number of title-deeds for this class of inams was 10,081 in Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot, besides which 336 title-deeds were issued for similar inams settled by Collectors in Tinnevelly, Kurnool, Salem, Chingleput, and South Arcot, and 1,132 title-deeds were issued for personal inams and for lands attached to religious institutions. Altogether 11,549 title-deeds were issued in the year for 278,994 acres, securing to Government an additional quit-rent of Rs. 1,40,249. The total extent settled by the Inam Commission up to the end of the year exceeded 7 millions of acres assessed at over 110½ lakhs of rupees. The yearly increase of revenue secured to Government thereby amounts to Rs. 10,76,491, the total cost of the commission being Rs. 14,32,157, or about one-and-a-half year's permanently resulting extra revenue.

Four estates were newly taken up by the Court of Wards in the year and 1 was handed over, leaving 44 estates under management at the end of the year,

The one handed over was small, but its debts were cleared during the Court's management and it was restored with a balance to credit. The ward made but poor progress educationally. The estates newly taken up were Budaguda in Ganjam, Appikonda in Vizagapatam, Timmajamna's estate in North Arcot, and Sáptúr in Madura; all permanently settled. In 35 estates, the wards were minors, 3 of them being females; in 3, they were not minors but incapacitated by sex; in the remaining 6, they were either imbeciles or lunatics, 2 being females. No figures are available for four of the estates which came under management at the end of the fasli. The total area of the holdings in the remaining 40 estates was approximately 6,11,614 acres. The current demand, exclusive of remissions, amounted to Rs. 21,32,870 and the arrear demand to Rs. 8,83,901, the total being Rs. 30,16,771. Of this sum, Rs. 20,70,793 were collected and Rs. 37,244 remitted within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,08,734 or 30·1 per cent. of the demand, of which Rs. 1,06,026 being irrecoverable have been written off. The cash receipts of the year, Rs. 23,81,470, together with the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 31,50,669. Of this, Rs. 1,11,500 were invested in Government securities and Rs. 22,57,094 expended, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 7,82,075. Including the value of the grain on hand (Rs. 93,429) and of the Government securities (Rs. 33,41,800), the balance to the credit of the estates amounted to over 42 lakhs of rupees, of which Parlákimedi owned 27½ lakhs and Urlam and Gandamanáyakanúr between 2 and 3 lakhs each. Of the amount expended in the year, Rs. 1,27,590 were spent on irrigation works against Rs. 74,183 in fasli 1294; Rs. 1,86,913 on the maintenance and education of the wards; Rs. 67,478 on allowances to other members of their families; and Rs. 1,72,666 on establishments, while Rs. 5,08,384 were utilized for the repayments of debts. 20 of the estates were involved in debt at the end of the year to the extent of Rs. 11,57,855, including 5 lakhs of rupees due to Government by the Ramnad estate. Of the debts due to the several estates Rs. 66,276 were collected during the year, Rs. 46,534 remitted, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 5,62,261, of which over two lakhs appertained to Vadapathimangalam and Sáptúr in about equal portions and Rs. 73,898 to Tyagasamudram. The receipts of the endowments attached to Peramur, Ramnad and Kavalpara and to Kumarasami Mudaliar's estate aggregated Rs. 2,13,157 and the charges Rs. 1,80,832, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,43,730 in their favor. The number of wards and their relations, who were under tuition at the end of the year, was 50, 5 of whom were girls. 11 of them were under English tutors and 10 under native private tutors. 30 minors were attending schools. 12 of them attended the Middle school and 5 the Matriculation classes. The progress of the minors was in some cases specially satisfactory and on the whole fair. The survey of the Kapileswarapuram estate was completed and the lands belonging to the Kavalpara and Mankara estates were measured. The Gandamanáyakanúr and Kangundi forests continued under the management of the District Forest officer, and the Sáptúr forests were also placed under protection towards the close of the fasli. The fuel reserves in Ramnad were doing well and were extended.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Three Acts passed through the Council, and having received the assent of the Governor-General, became law during the year. (1) Act III of 1886.—The object of this Act was to remedy a legal defect in Act II of 1886, which provided for the constitution of a Board of Trustees for the management of the affairs of the Madras Harbour, when the necessary steps were taken to bring Act II of 1886 into operation. (2) Act IV of 1886 provides for the prevention of injury to railways from the escape or overflow of water from irrigation works situated upon the lands of zemindars or other landholders. Under its provisions, Government have power to cause their officers to enter upon and inspect all private irrigation works which overlie any railway within the Presidency, and to call on the owner of any such work to execute all repairs and improvements, which may be deemed essential to the security of such railway. In the event of the owner of such irrigation work failing to execute such repairs or improvements, or in the event of emergency, the Government have the power to execute the same by the agency of their own officers and to recover from the owner of the irrigation work the cost or a portion thereof. (3) Act I of 1887 has for its object to secure to all tenants in the Malabar district the full market value of their improvements on eviction. The right to compensation for improvements has long been recognized in Malabar, and it was desirable to check the practice of eviction. An Act to empower local authorities to guarantee interest on, or to create a fund for repayment of, capital expended on certain purposes, which passed through the Council and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor, had not been assented to by the Governor-General, when the year came to a close. This Act was passed in order to confer on local bodies in this Presidency the power of charging their funds, by guaranteeing the payment of interest on capital expended on certain purposes, which Act XV of 1885 had declared may, by special enactment, be so conferred.

The strength of the Police force on the 31st December 1886 was 23,349 composed as follows:—21,830 Mofussil police, 1,023 Madras City police, 230 land customs guards, and 266 jail guards. The force was 204 men below sanctioned strength. Its total cost was Rs. 37,69,860 or Rs. 174$\frac{7}{16}$ per policeman against Rs. 170$\frac{1}{2}$ in 1885. In towns, the proportion of police to population was 1 to 608, and in rural parts, 1 to 1,596. In Bengal where the proportion was 1 policeman to every 3,123 persons in 1885, the cost was Rs. 122 per head. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6 square miles. 107 punitive police were maintained in Malabar at a cost of Rs. 17,453. The total number of departmental punishments (4,421) was slightly in excess of those during the preceding year. The number of men rewarded by promotion was 296 and by money 694. 183 policemen were convicted, including 13 head constables. There were 1,968 enlistments during the year against 2,337 in 1885. 1,025 were discharged on pension or gratuity, 491 resigned, 322 were dismissed, 225 discharged on other grounds. 93 deserted and 267 died. 73·2 per cent. of the force can read and write. 3,824 convicts were guarded in jails by 562 policemen and 12,376 were guarded in sub-jails. 122 huts and 17 station houses were constructed. The enormous number of 621,039 processes were served by the police. There were 13,044 violent and unnatural deaths against 11,489 in 1885. Of these, 1,934 were suicides and 9,988 accidents. Out of the suicides, 1,349 were committed by drowning, and of the accidental deaths 6,634 are put down to the same head and 1,241 to snake bites. There were 8,241

fires destroying 37,214 houses, involving a loss of 776 human lives and of property amounting in value to Rs. 9,62,476. The number of known depredators and suspects was 20,042 and 57,964 persons belonging to wandering gangs were borne on the police registers. 102,939 cognizable offences were recorded with 71,220 prosecuted to conviction against 108,683 with 74,300 convicted in 1885. 91,104 persons were convicted out of 155,534 arrested. 20·9 per cent. of property stolen was recovered. In Bengal in 1885, 29·1 per cent. was recovered. 248 murders were committed during the year against 249 in 1885. In 46 cases murderers committed suicide, 40 per cent. of the remaining cases were detected. 128 dacoities were recorded against 158 in 1885. 27 were laid against wandering gangs against 37 last year. 220 cases of robbery were reported with 111 detected against 246 with 103 in 1885. In these cases there has been improvement in detection, in conviction and in recovery of property. 5,931 cases of house-breaking were recorded against 6,345 in 1885. Cases of cattle theft fell from 2,430 in 1885 to 2,273, and of ordinary theft from 14,547 to 13,747. 5,416 cases were referred by Magistrates to the police for inquiry; of these, 4,093 were struck off as false against 6,276 cases referred and 4,844 struck off in 1885. 14,054 cases were referred by the police to Magistrates for orders, of which 13,540 were struck off as false. 3,992 cases were struck off as false after trial. In 1885, the figures were 3,722. 5 women were found guilty of murdering their infant children, and all were sentenced to transportation for life.

The rewards disbursed during the year 1886 amounted to Rs. 4,054, of which Rs. 1,549 were disbursed by District Magistrates, Rs. 2,325 by the Inspector-General of Police, and Rs. 180 by the Inspector-General of Jails.

206 sulphur licenses, of which 24 were new, were in force as compared with 200 in the previous year. The sales amounted to 308 tons as against 237 in 1885.

The number of factories falling under the operation of the Factories Act was 24, the same as in the preceding year. There were 58 accidents, two of which proved fatal.

The total number of licenses of all kinds issued under the Arms Act was 26,365, an increase of 11·5 per cent. on the number of the previous year. The figures afford evidence of improved registration.

The total number of offences reported fell from 216,657 in 1885 to 204,564 in the year under review. Of these 109,757 were offences under the Penal Code and 94,807 under special and local laws. The decrease was chiefly in offences under the Penal Code, and was made up of 10,986 offences under that code and of 1,107 under special and local laws. The number of cases returned as true was 187,506 against 190,730 in 1885, but, though numerically there was a falling off both in cases reported and in cases returned as true, the proportion of true cases to offences reported rose 3 per cent. over that in 1885, so that the tendency to make false reports of crime is steadily becoming less. Of the Penal Code cases over 85½ per cent. and of cases under other laws 98½ per cent. were returned as true as compared with 80 and 98 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The increase in true Penal Code cases was mainly in assaults and hurts. Grave crimes also showed an increase. Offences affecting life increased from 498 to 624, murders and attempts to murder numbering 191 and 53 against 103 and 41, respectively, in

1885, kidnapping 131 against 99, and forgery 181 against 140. Of mofussil districts, Vizagapatam was free from dacoity, but in Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly and Malabar there was a marked rise in these species of crime. There was a striking fall in municipal offences, but an increase in cases under the Police Acts. Taking the Presidency as a whole, the ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,615. The percentage of true cases brought to trial was the same as in the previous year, viz., 95 per cent. The number of persons under trial fell from 342,016 to 336,315 in 1886. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code also fell from 24 to 22 per cent., while that under special laws increased 1 per cent. 110 of the persons under trial were European British subjects, of whom 67 were convicted. Turning to the work that came before the criminal courts, there was a decrease in original and an increase in appellate work, the total number of original cases and appeals for disposal being 198,457 and 6,423 as compared with 205,531 and 6,082 in 1885. Of original cases, Village Magistrates disposed of 14,041 cases, or about 7 per cent. of the total against 15,681 or 7·72 per cent. in 1885. The Regular Magistrates also disposed of less original cases (151,101 in 1886 against 158,755 in 1885), but the number of appeals decided by them increased from 4,522 to 4,860, though the disposals were more tardy. As regards the detention of witnesses there was a marked improvement in all except Bench Magistrates' Courts, where the figures showed a return to the state of things in 1884. The number of sentences of solitary confinement was nearly trebled as compared with the previous year, but as regards other kinds of punishments, there was generally a reduction both in number and in severity, except as to forfeiture of property and orders to keep the peace and fines between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50. There was a slight decrease in the amounts of fines imposed and realized, but the percentage of realizations rose from 75 to 77 per cent. As tested by the result in appeals, the quality of the work done by the magistracy was not as good as in the previous year, the proportion of sentences of magistrates of first class and of second and third classes confirmed on appeal having fallen from 69½ and 58½ per cent. to 66 and 56, respectively. The Sessions Courts disposed of 978 original and 675 appeal cases against 1,151 and 563 in the previous year. Fewer witnesses were detained beyond three days, but the cases decided had remained longer on the files. In 96 per cent. of the original cases decided, the verdicts of juries were concurred in by Sessions Judges. The percentage of fines realized by these courts rose from 8 to 18 per cent. The result in appeals from these courts was also more favorable, 81 per cent. against 80 in the previous year having resulted in affirmance of their sentences. The institutions and disposals in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts very nearly balanced, though the files continued to rise since 1884. The High Court disposed of 51 out of 57 cases, in which 56 out of 90 persons tried were convicted, and also 499 out of 590 appeals, with the result that 71¾ per cent. of the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed. In 5 of the 7 references decided under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, the verdicts of the juries were upheld. Of 73 persons under capital sentences, whose cases were referred under section 374, 67 were disposed of, the sentences being confirmed in the case of 42, commuted to life-transportation in the case of 9, and reduced to rigorous imprisonment in the case of 1 person. Of the remaining 15 persons, 10 were acquitted and 5 were ordered to undergo fresh trial. The number of criminal revision cases rose to 787 from 732 in the previous year, and in 417 of them the decisions of the lower courts had to be disturbed. There was a slight decrease in the receipts of criminal courts, but the charges fell by nearly Rs. 43,000.

During the year, the abolition of the district jails of Chittoor, Trichinopoly and Rajahmundry was ordered and Chittoor jail was closed. Of all classes of prisoners, 8,515 remained at the beginning of the year, 47,423 were received against 54,148 in 1885, and 47,610 were discharged. The number of convicts received was 22,371 against 24,034, and 27,752 were discharged or otherwise disposed of. The daily average number was 7,218·7, a decrease of 49·04. The total number of under-trial prisoners dealt with was 24,832, a decrease of 3,135 on the previous year. The daily average was 777·55 against 816·75 in 1885. The daily average number of civil prisoners, &c., was about 10 per cent. less than in the previous year. Of the convicts, 94·35 per cent. were sentenced to one year and under, ·50 per cent. to transportation, and 55 to death against 68 in 1885. The total number of re-convicted prisoners admitted was 2,445. There was a decrease in the number of offences relating to smoking and work, but an increase in those relating to prison discipline. 199 men received corporal punishment against 271 in 1885, a percentage of less than 1 per mille. There is no appreciable result from the operation of the new remission rules. The daily average number under instruction was 1,249·69, and out of 2,262 prisoners released, 764 had learnt to read and write a little and 233 to read and write well. 492 Burmese were received, of whom 472 were specially received to relieve overcrowding in the Burma jails. 15 state prisoners remained in custody at the end of the year, 6 of whom were Mappillas, whose cases were awaiting orders at the end of the previous year. There has been a considerable falling off, from 816 to 560, in the number of juvenile committals. The number and disposal of lunatics were much the same as in previous years. The total expenditure on prisoners, excluding that on buildings, was Rs. 7,48,867 or Rs. 91-2-10 per head of average strength against Rs. 88-4-11 in 1885. The expenditure on central and district jails was Rs. 6,67,512, an increase of Rs. 6-9-9 per head of average strength on that of the preceding year. As much as Rs. 6-0-4 of this increase occurs in "rations" due mainly to the increased contract rates. The cost on account of subsidiary jails was Rs. 81,355, of which sum Rs. 18,903 charged as the cost of the police guard forms a nominal item. The daily average number of convicts sentenced to labor was 6,730·13, of which 361·0 were from various causes unable to work. Deducting Rs. 31,861 on account of cash earnings, the net cost to Government remains Rs. 7,17,006 or Rs. 87-5-0 per head of average strength against Rs. 88-5-0 in 1885. The total amount expended on the construction of jail buildings was Rs. 89,279. No changes were made in the sanctioned scale of dietary. The health of the prisoners was remarkably good. The mortality is the smallest recorded for a series of past years, being 18·01 per mille against 19·48 in 1885 per head of average strength. Only one case of cholera occurred. The Chittoor district jail, abolished in December, had a death-rate of 53·08 per mille. 7 central jails, 16 district jails, the European prison at Ootacamund, and the Debtors' prison at Madras were inspected by the Inspector-General of Jails. In 1886, the police force were relieved of the guarding of most of the district jails. These jails are now guarded by warders, a small protective guard of police being kept up to meet an outbreak or other emergency.

During the year 1886, 39 vagrants were admitted into the Government Workhouse and 6 remained at the close of the previous year. Out of the total of 45, 14 were discharged to employment, 3 removed from British India, 3 transferred to other institutions and 16 were otherwise disposed of, leaving 9 at the end of the year. Of the vagrants admitted, 19 were British-born subjects, and 13 other

Europeans. Of the 39, 17 were previously sailors and 9 mechanics or railway men. The expenditure was Rs. 4,677 against Rs. 5,264 of the previous year.

The daily average number of paupers maintained in the Monegar Choultry was 74 against 95 in 1885. The Native Infirmary had an average attendance of 124 against 117 in the previous year. 433 patients were treated in Sir S. Ramasawmy Mudalyar's Lying-in Hospital against 325 in 1885. The number of children in the Foundling Asylum was 5 as against 6 in the year before. The total income of these institutions was Rs. 16,336, and interest on Government securities amounting to Rs. 1,302 was also due in the year, though not drawn till January 1887. The expenditure was Rs. 16,931. Of this, over Rs. 4,000 were spent on the Monegar Choultry, about Rs. 10,000 on the Native Infirmary, nearly Rs. 100 on the Foundling Asylum, and a little more than Rs. 2,500 on the Lying-in Hospital. The Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry had an average daily attendance of 57 in- and 108 out- door paupers, involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,838. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 4,180.

The daily average number of persons receiving cooked food at the Triplicane Langerkhana during the year 1886-87 was 143 against 139 in the previous year. Raw rice was distributed monthly to 127 persons and money doles to 23. The average number lodging in the premises and receiving relief was 5. The receipts, including balance of Rs. 62, amounted to Rs. 5,066 and the charge to Rs. 4,187. Admissions are regulated by the Commissioner of Police. The charity continues to exercise a beneficial effect in providing for poor and infirm Muhammadans. No new admissions are made to the number of recipients of money doles to the Muhammadan poor. A fixed monthly allowance is paid to each person on the list. The number in March 1887 was 45, last year it was 49. The expenditure was Rs. 1,103 against Rs. 1,232 the preceding year.

The number and classes of courts administering civil justice remained the same as in the previous year; but increased small cause powers were conferred on some of the courts under Act XXI of 1885. 15 District Munsifs were empowered, under section 5 (*a*) and (*b*) of that Act, to try small causes up to Rs. 200 in value, 10 District Munsifs up to Rs. 100, and 6 District Judges up to Rs. 500. The total number of original suits instituted in all the civil courts was 263,855 and of appeals 9,742, as compared with 267,293 and 9,280, respectively, in 1885. Of these, 73,221 original suits (or 27·75 per cent.) were instituted in the courts of Village Munsifs, of whom 3,522 exercised civil powers as against 3,572 in 1885. This shows a decrease in institution of 12,379 suits on 1885 (of which as many as 10,000 were in the district of Malabar) and of 4,454 suits on 1884. The number of suits disposed of by Village Munsifs during the year was 72,642 or 11,858 less than in 1885; and 8,839 suits were pending at the close of the year. 163,028 suits, of which 64,725 were ordinary and 98,303 were small causes, were brought before the regular courts in the mofussil, as compared with 154,409 suits in 1885 and 152,085 in 1884. To this number, the revenue courts contributed 3,953 suits which was about 6 per cent. of the ordinary file, or 2·42 per cent. of the total litigation, as against 2·71 per cent. in 1885. 0·81 per cent. came on the files of the Agency courts and the Cantonment courts of small causes, which showed a continuous increase since 1884. In the District courts, 303 ordinary suits and 459 small causes (under Act XXI of 1885) were instituted in the year, or 762 suits

in all, being 0·47 per cent. of the whole. The District Munsifs' courts contributed 87·29 per cent. of the litigation before the regular courts as compared with 87·0 per cent. in 1885 and 87·73 in 1884. The increase in the small cause file of these courts noticed last year was followed by a still larger increase in the year under review, due in part to the operation of Act XXI of 1885 under which, as stated above, certain suits of a small cause nature were transferred from the ordinary to the small cause side. The percentage (9·01) of litigation contributed by the Subordinate Judges' courts was about the same as in 1885 (9·03), against 8·9 in 1884. The number of appeals from decrees on the files of the District and Subordinate Judges' courts was the highest on record, being 8,209 in 1886 as compared with 7,978 and 6,855 in the two years next preceding. The number of suits and of appeals decided by the regular mofussil courts was 165,404 and 7,749, respectively, as against only 157,294 and 7,270 in 1885, and yet the numbers pending at the close of the year rose to 31,503 suits and 4,126 appeals from 30,300 and 3,499, and the number of old suits of over one year's standing to 903 from 630 in the previous year. Turning to the result in appeals, the decrees of the courts of first instance were affirmed by the superior courts in 61·19 per cent. of the appeals, and those of the appellate courts in 73·94 per cent., as compared with 59·4 and 72 per cent., respectively, in 1885. The work done in the execution department also showed an increase in the year under report, and coercive processes were resorted to more frequently, 997 judgment debtors having been imprisoned as against only 887 in the previous year. 27,314 suits came before the Presidency Small Causes Court during the year, as compared with 26,936 in 1885 and 25,866 in 1884. Of these, 27,411 suits or 343 less than in 1885 were disposed of, but the arrears were slightly reduced from 2,627 at the end of 1885 to 2,608 at the close of the year under review, and the average duration of a suit to 27 days from 30. On the original side of the High Court, the file of the original suits has been steadily decreasing since 1882, the institutions numbering 292 suits in 1886 as against 348 and 361 in the two preceding years. 271 suits or 99 less than in 1885 were disposed of and the arrears rose to 301 from 266, and the average duration of suits to 265 days from 241 in the previous year. 68¾ per cent. of the decisions on the original side were confirmed by the Division Bench on appeal, as compared with 54½ per cent. in 1885. On the appellate side, there were 1,533 first and second appeals from decrees as compared with 1,302 in 1885, the increase being almost exclusively in second appeals. Including the cases pending from the previous year, there were 327 first and 1,886 second appeals for disposal, of which 119 and 906, respectively, were disposed of, as against 141 and 1,054 in 1885. The number of appeals preferred from orders was 245 or 23 fewer than 1885, and (including those pending at the beginning of the year) 246 of them were disposed of as against 201 in the preceding year. The result of the several classes of appeals decided was that the decisions of the lower courts were upheld in 70·9, reversed or varied in 19·6, and remanded in 9·5 per cent. of the cases. The net surplus of judicial receipts over expenditure in the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,30,305 against 7,56,942 in the previous year, the increase being principally under the head of process service fees.

The general results of the working of the Registration department were favorable during the year. The number of registrations was 608,942 against 584,224 in 1885-86 and 485,210 the average of the last 5 years. The percentage of increase in 1886-87 was 4·2 as compared with 14·4 in 1885-86. Compulsory registration increased during the year by 2·7 per cent., while optional registration

increased by 5·6 per cent. The ratio of optional to compulsory registration was 54 per cent. against 53·3 per cent. last year. The number of wills presented open increased by 56 or 4 per cent. The number of registrations on payment of fine shows a falling off of 265 or 16·8 per cent. under section 25, and a rise of 708 or 610 per cent. under section 34. The ratio of late presentations to total registrations was 1 to every 462, and late appearance 1 to 737. The number of applications for searches and copies fell off by 2,647 and 100 respectively. Owing to an increase in registration, the number of refusals advanced by 17·5 per cent. 453 appeals were dealt with against 329 in 1885-86. At the close of the year, 44 documents remained uncopied and 1,167 registered documents remained unclaimed. 98·2 per cent. of the documents received were registered and returned to the parties within a week from the date of presentation and 64·3 per cent. on the day of registration. There were 28 prosecutions, 16 public and 12 private. In 18 cases convictions were obtained, while in 6 the accused were acquitted. 4 cases remained undisposed of. 16 new offices were opened and 10 offices, which were in charge of revenue officers, were transferred to special officers. The total number of offices at work during the year was 354, and the average area in square miles to each registration office was 335 and the average population 84,252. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 8,56,242 and is the highest yet reached. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,00,761, being an increase of 6·2 per cent. over 1885-86 due to the opening of 16 new offices, larger payments on commission, more new buildings, &c. The average registration fee declined by three pies during the year, a satisfactory result due to the increase in optional registrations. The number of applications for transfer of puttas was 34,701 against 21,806 during 11 months in 1885-86. There has been a net increase during the year of 12,895.

There were 564 Joint Stock Companies in existence at the close of the year 1885-86. Of these, 313 had no capital divided into shares, while the rest were working with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 358,18,187. During the year 1886-87, 192 companies (189 old and 3 registered within the year itself) were wound up. 16 of these wound up companies had a nominal capital of Rs. 7,59,000 while the rest had no capital. 16 companies increased their capital during the year by Rs. 8,02,922, while 1 company reduced its capital by Rs. 53,075. 110 companies (including the 3 wound up) were registered during the year. 83 of these possessed an aggregate nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 28,33,706-4-0 and Rs. 4,46,003-12-0, respectively, while the rest had no capital. The net result at the close of 1886-87 was a total of 482 companies at work. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 15,699-10-0 against Rs. 87,574-12-0, the abnormal figures of the previous exceptional year 1885-86. The charges for 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 1,445-5-4, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 14,254-4-8.

During the year 1886-87, a large portion of the troops serving on the Madras establishment were engaged in active military operations in Burma. At the beginning of the cold weather, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, assumed command of the whole of the troops in that territory. His investigations had been carried as far as Bhamo, when he fell sick and his lamentable death followed on the 20th October 1886. The command of the Madras Army then devolved on Major-General Hugh Rowland, V.C., C.B., the senior officer on the divisional staff, and Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, assumed command of the Burma Field Force till relieved by

Sir Charles Arbuthnot, who had been appointed to succeed the late General Macpherson. Sir Charles Arbuthnot returned to Madras in 1887. At the end of 1886-87, the strength of the British Army in this Presidency was 14,949 against 13,287 at the close of the previous year, and that of the Native Army 29,018 against 29,242. The health of the European troops during the year was not as favorable as in the previous year, the admission rate, the average daily sick rate, the death-rate and the invaliding rate having all risen. The increase is due, for the most part, to the war in Burma. The health statistics of the Native troops also compare unfavorably with those of the preceding year, though the invaliding rate was slightly better. In view of the urgent need for economy, orders were received during the year for the immediate suspension of work in the Madras Gunpowder Factory. The Lock Hospital at Cannanore, which was experimentally closed from April 1885, was re-established owing to the great prevalence of venereal diseases. A reserve of 500 stand of arms and ammunition was sanctioned for the Trimulgherry depôt. The proposal to locate at Wellington the head-quarters and 5 companies of the battalion of the British infantry hitherto quartered at Cannanore was sanctioned, and the garrison at Cannanore accordingly reduced. It was at the same time decided to designate the Western District the Southern District and to include within its limits the stations of Cannanore, Calicut, Malliapuram, Trichoor, Quilon, Trichinopoly and Wellington, the head-quarters being at Wellington, the most important and central station of the new district. The station of Mangalore, which was included in the late Western District, was by this arrangement transferred to the Belgaum District. The number of garments turned out by the clothing agency was 129,625, a large increase due to supplies for troops proceeding to Burma. The value of the stock in hand on the 31st March 1887 was Rs. 5,88,284. At the Remount depôt, 548 horses were passed into the service and 702 were purchased. At the close of the year, 649 horses remained or 220 more than at the close of the preceding year. There were 30,176 military pensioners of all grades and classes drawing pensions, which amounted to Rs. 22,60,040.

During the official year 1886-87, the statistics of trade and navigation show an improvement on those of the previous year. There was an increase in tonnage of 326,220 tons, and in the value of imports and exports of Rs. 209,06,659. The unusually large crop of cotton at Tuticorin was attended by a considerable increase in the quantity exported, and the trade at Masulipatam, Porto Novo, Negapatam, Calicut and Tellicherry was marked with unusual activity. At Madras, the artificial harbour was made over to the Harbour Trust and the balance of harbour dues collections transferred to the Trust amounted to Rs. 5,46,279-0-3. 3 cyclones were experienced at Madras, that of 9th November being the severest. The list of wrecks and casualties was a heavy one. No less than 56 cases occurred during the year, in seven of which there was loss of life. 2 other cases deserving notice are the loss of the *Sir Henry Havelock* by fire at Narrakal and the total wreck of the S.S. *Agra* in the vicinity of the Santopilly reef. At Pámban, Mr. Lindsley, C.E., visited the place to select the line for the ship canal proposed to be cut through the island. The Port Fund at Madras received an addition of Rs. 37,926-6-7, being the surplus for the year, and the balance at credit was raised to Rs. 2,39,220. At the outports, while the receipts compared favorably with those of the past year, the balance at credit was reduced from Rs. 7,15,792 to Rs. 6,62,657, a large sum of Rs. 1,12,657-9-0 having been expended in the erection of the Gopálpur pier.

The number of wild animals reported killed during the year was 3,039 against 3,803 in 1885-86, or a decrease of 20·09 per cent. The decrease is largely due to fraudulent practices—especially in Ganjam, where the number fell off by 662—being put an end to. The rewards paid amounted to Rs. 72,353 against Rs. 1,05,968. The decrease is partly due to reduced rates sanctioned in the latter part of the year. 222 persons were killed by wild animals against 141 in 1885-86. The deaths by snake-bite fell from 1,796 in the year preceding to 1,695 in the year under report. There was a marked decrease in the number of cattle destroyed—12,529 against 14,373 in 1885-86. The loss of crops by the depredations of wild animals was estimated at Rs. 6,884 against Rs. 9,000 in the previous year.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The season of 1886-87 was, on the whole, favorable for agricultural operations. The early rains were everywhere abundant and well distributed, but the north-east monsoon was generally deficient, except in the 4 northern districts and in Kurnool where it was marked by excessive rainfall. The average rainfall for the Presidency amounted to 46·97 inches against 44·41 in 1885-86 and 45·96, the average of 6 years previous to the famine. In Vizagapatam, Godávari, and Kistna, there were heavy floods. Excluding permanently-settled estates, for which statistics are not available, the extent of ryotwari and inam lands cultivated during the year under first and second crop amounted to nearly 24½ millions of acres, showing an increase of 394,800 acres, or 1·6 per cent as compared with the preceding year. This increase was due to the favorable character of the season. Of the total cultivation under first crop, nearly 18¼ millions of acres or 80 per cent. were ryotwar and over 4½ millions or 20 per cent. inam. The increase in the cultivated area appears in all the districts, except Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore. It was large in Anantapur and Bellary (the districts which suffered the most during the late famine) amounting to 204,000 acres or 37 per cent. of the gross increase for the Presidency. It was large also in South Arcot, North Arcot, Madura, Salem, Chingleput, and Cuddapah. The decrease in the 5 districts above referred to (Godávari, &c.) amounted to 175,000 acres. Excluding South Canara and Malabar, for which figures are not available, the area of ryotwari lands (first crop) cultivated in 1886-87 exceeds the average of 5 years previous to the famine by 240,000 acres or 1·43 per cent. The average prices throughout the Presidency of the different food grains were cheaper than in the two previous years. The fall in prices occurred in all the districts and was due to the favorable character of the season. The price of salt was higher than in the two preceding years, except in Ganjam, Nílgiris, and Malabar. Agricultural laborers in this Presidency are generally paid in kind. The money value of the wages varied in the year under report from Rs. 2-5-4 a month in Salem to Rs. 7-8-0 in Cuddapah, Coimbatore, and South Canara. Compared with the previous year, they exhibit a decrease in 6 districts, while in 15 they remained stationary. The wages of skilled artisans, such as masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths, varied from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 in 15 districts and from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 in 6 others.

There are no mines of importance in this Presidency. The total value of all the minerals worked during the year, chiefly gravel and stone, amounted to Rs. 7,46,000 against Rs. 5,89,000 in 1885-86, showing an increase of Rs. 1,57,000,

or about 27 per cent. Iron is the only metal that is worked to any extent by native industry and its outturn was valued only at Rs. 33,000. There were 6 gold-mining companies in the Nílgiris, 2 on the plateau and 4 in the South-East Wynaad. Two of these are reported to have worked during the year and obtained 2,247 ounces of gold, valued at Rs. 1,18,714.

The Government farm, which was at Saidápet, having been abolished in September 1885, Government have now no direct connection with any farm. The private farms at Madura and Karúr were in good condition and the Government contribution to the former was continued. The chief agricultural events of the year were the holding of two agricultural shows at Gooty and Erode in March and April 1887, and the conduct of a travelling show of agricultural implements in the South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly districts. Both the agricultural shows were on the whole successful. The travelling show of agricultural implements consisted in the demonstration of the working of improved ploughs, &c. The results were so encouraging that it has been decided to hold these shows systematically in lieu of ploughing matches and plough trials. The improved ploughs and the Beheea sugar mills, especially the latter, are gradually coming into favor with the ryots, 380 ploughs and 310 sugar mills having been sold during the year by three private firms. Experiments were made in view to introduce the English and Punjab wheat and barley on the Nílgiris. The result was eminently successful as regards English barley. The Punjab barley was found to be inferior to the indigenous species. The English wheat entirely failed, but the Punjab wheat did fairly well, though the flour was found unsuitable for bread-making. The edible Maltese cactus introduced in the preceding year has been found to succeed well in most places where it was tried. The pony-breeding operations in the Coimbatore and Salem districts proceeded satisfactorily. Four stallions were at work until January last, when their number was increased to 8. 101 mares were covered. Towards the end of the year salustries were appointed to castrate country ponies not suitable for breeding, and about 70 of them were successfully castrated before the close of the year without a single casualty. A site for a central stock depôt was selected, and the necessary buildings are approaching completion. Experiments were conducted on a large scale in ensilage. The results, as far as reports have been received, were tolerably satisfactory. The Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture has finished his examination of the Kurnool district and all that remains is the tabulation of the statistics and the compilation of the analytical memoir. Steps have been taken with a view to improve the efficiency of the staff of revenue inspectors.

The total outlay on the Government gardens in the Nílgiris amounted to Rs. 24,685, about Rs. 2,000 less than what was spent last year, and Rs. 3,229 was received from all sources. The season was marked by the failure of the north-east monsoon and frosts more severe than usual, but still there was an improvement in the gardens. At the Government Gardens, Ootacamund, a kitchen garden was opened, where European vegetables were cultivated. The new nurseries started in the previous year are not yet complete. In the "Crewe" and "Ottley Hall" estates, the frosts killed nearly all the trees, which had been planted out the previous summer. The general condition of Sim's Park, Coonoor, is good. A bridle-path has been made through the shola to Wellington, which is much used by the public. The mangosteen crop at the Barliyár gardens was an exceptionally

good one. The Kalhatti gardens have been abandoned in accordance with orders of Government. A new garden at Gudalur has been sanctioned and another at Calicut if land can be obtained there at a reasonable cost. The herbarium has been largely added to.

The season of 1886-87 was not favorable for cinchona, notwithstanding the trees upon all the estates have improved during the year. More silos and hay-stacks were made in the estates, and the fodder stored was of a better description than last year's. The Quinologist made a large number of analyses during the year, many of which were of considerable interest in connection with the development of alkaloids in the cinchona tree. Five sales were held in Madras, at which there was sold 85,000 lb. of bark of different sorts. This realized Rs. 65,810. The prices obtained were the lowest that have ever been known. The receipts for the year aggregated Rs. 69,662 or 27,033 below those of the year before. This decrease is due to a smaller amount of bark having been sold and to the price per pound being less than it was the previous year, the average price being As. 12-9 against As. 14. The amount of bark remaining in stock at the end of the year was 158,000 lb. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 82,497 or Rs. 9,557 more than that of the year before, but part of this expenditure was abnormal, viz., Rs. 4,400 spent in obtaining a turbine and disintegrator, Rs. 2,493 for charges on account of sale of bark which were not previously entered as expenditure but deducted from the price received, and Rs. 3,216 for compensation.

The chief work of the Forest department in the year 1886-87 consisted of the selection and settlement of forest reserves. New rates of seigniorage on timber and other forest produce came into force during the year, and special rules were passed to regulate hunting and fishing in the Nílgiri reserved forests and for the transit of timber from the forests of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks in the Godávari district. The Conservator, Southern Circle, attended a conference of Forest officers from various provinces held at the School of Dehra Dun in October 1886. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 12,46,783, and the total expenditure to Rs. 11,55,687, showing a net surplus of Rs. 91,096.

The area of reserved forest under the Forest Act in the northern circle was increased during the year from 65,552 acres or 102 square miles to 303,390 acres or 474 square miles. In Cuddapah, the Nílgiris and Kurnool, progress was very satisfactory. The area of forest reserved under previous rules is now 503,089 acres, 10,048 acres having been transferred during the year to reserved forests under the Act. Under reserved lands, 389,257 acres were added in Kistna, while in Cuddapah, Anantapur and Nílgiri districts, 210,103 acres were transferred to reserved forests. The number of prosecutions for breach of forest rules was 994, making with 66 pending cases 1,060 cases in all. Convictions were obtained in 657 cases, 300 resulted in acquittals, and 103 were pending at the end of the year. The forest area attempted to be protected from fire during the year was 747,758 acres, of which 650,064 acres were actually preserved. The cost of protection per acre was 3·5 pies. The right of grazing in reserved lands was sold in some districts, while in others cattle were allowed free or on payment of small fees. In all districts, but Nellore and Vizagapatam, the work of demarcation proceeded well; 1,190 miles altogether being demarcated. The area of regular plantations, cultural operations, and topes aggregated 19,956, the total cost of which up to the end of

year was Rs. 5,26,752, the cost during the year being Rs. 14,242. The departmental sales of forest produce produced Rs. 1,36,867, and Rs. 4,09,078 were further realized from sales on the permit system. The total revenue for the year in the northern circle was Rs. 5,52,248 against Rs. 5,46,282 in 1885-86, the total expenditure was Rs. 4,34,966 against Rs. 4,01,807, and the net surplus was Rs. 1,17,282 as against Rs. 1,49,699.

In the southern circle there was added, during the year 1886-87, 285 square miles of reserved forest and 152 square miles of reserved lands, or 437 square miles in all, bringing the total up to 2,119 square miles of reserved forests, 3,655 square miles of reserved land, 1,099 square miles of "other forests," or 6,873 square miles in all. Of the 3,655 square miles of reserved lands, 1,744 square miles were under settlement as reserved forests. The aggregate of forest reserves (6,873 square miles) at the close of the year was equal to 11·24 per cent. on the whole district areas. Good progress was made with the working of reserve limits, of which 1,134 miles were completed. Three preliminary working plans for reserved forests were finally approved and sanctioned during the year. The detection of offences continued to improve. 1,339 prosecutions were instituted as compared with 1,154 in 1885-86, the percentage of convictions being 70·2 against 66·4 in the preceding year. 121,728 acres were newly brought under special fire protection during the year, or 22·8 per cent. more than the addition of new areas in the preceding year. The total area under fire protection was 692,230 acres. The area successfully protected was 6,67,350 acres, or 96·4 per cent. of the area attempted, as against 98·4 per cent. in the preceding year, and the cost per acre was 4·8 pies or Rs. 16 per square mile against 5 pies in 1885-86 or Rs. 17 per square mile. Natural reproduction was favorably reported on in the areas protected. The area of the regular plantations at the close of the year was 11,786 acres of cultural operations, 2,972 acres and 100 miles of channel banks, and 18,909 acres of topes, making a total of 33,667 acres and 100 miles of channel banks as against 33,022 acres and 100 miles at the beginning of the year. The sales by departmental agency yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,35,177 as against Rs. 2,01,994 in the previous year, but the revenue realised under auctions, contracts, and farms and permits was considerably larger during the year, viz., Rs. 5,40,115 as against Rs. 4,38,948 in the preceding year.' The quantity of produce cut and removed direct from the forests by purchasers amounted to 243,000 tons as against 179,500 tons in the year before. The revenue and expenditure both show an increase over last year, the figures being revenue, Rs. 6,94,535, expenditure, Rs. 7,20,721, and result in a deficit for the year of Rs. 26,186 as against a surplus last year of Rs. 1,17,704. Instead of a deficit, there would have been a surplus of Rs. 50,000 but for an unforeseen advance of Rs. 75,000 that had to be made in connection with the lease of certain forests from the Kolangode Nambidi.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1886-87, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 23 crores and $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees against 21 crores and $35\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the preceding year. This increase of 1 crore and 67 lakhs is made up of increases of 78 lakhs under exports and 89 lakhs under imports. The total value of the external trade, *i.e.*, the trade with foreign countries, with Indian ports not British, and with British ports in other Presidencies, amounted to over 20 crores and 44 lakhs, an advance of 1 crore and 92 lakhs as compared with 1885-86. The exports contributed nearly 12 crores or 58·67 per cent. of the total value of this trade and the

imports over 8 crores and 45 lakhs or 41·33 per cent. Compared with 1885-86 the exports increased by over 91 lakhs or 8·22 per cent. and the imports by over 101 lakhs or 13·62 per cent. The increase was mainly in the trade with the United Kingdom. The exports of Indian produce and manufacture increased by over 88 lakhs or 8·03 per cent. and those of foreign merchandise by more than $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs or 33·69 per cent. The more important exports of Indian articles, *i.e.*, those, the annual value of which exceeded 50 lakhs of rupees, were hides and skins, coffee, raw cotton, seeds, spices, indigo, grain and pulse, and sugar, which together contributed over 76 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce. There was an increase in all the above articles except indigo which contributed 17 lakhs less than in 1885-86. The largest increases occurred in raw cotton (51 lakhs), coffee (17 lakhs), and spices (14 lakhs). Compared with 1885-86, the imports of foreign merchandise advanced by nearly 110 lakhs, while those of Indian production decreased by over 8 lakhs. The largest items of import were cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn, which amounted to 2 crores and 63 lakhs (31·15 per cent.) and 1 crore and 39 lakhs (16·43 per cent.), respectively. Grain and pulse contributed $84\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 10·01 per cent. and metals 51 lakhs or 6·03 per cent.

The total value of the trade with foreign countries amounted to nearly 14 crores and 45 lakhs, or over 1 crore and 93 lakhs (15·46 per cent.) in advance of 1885-86. The exports increased by over 86 lakhs or 10·49 per cent. and the imports by over 106 lakhs or 25·12 per cent. As usual, the United Kingdom had the great bulk of the trade, amounting to 337 lakhs or 64·86 per cent. of the total value under this head. France contributed over 141 lakhs or 9·81 per cent., Ceylon over 137 lakhs or 9·32 per cent., Straits Settlements 50 lakhs or 3·46 per cent., Egypt more than 43 lakhs or 3·02 per cent., the United States over 33 lakhs or 2·31 per cent., Italy over 30 lakhs or 2·12 per cent., and Austria more than 19 lakhs or 1·33 per cent.

The total value of the coasting trade amounted to nearly 6 crores or 1 lakh less than in 1885-86. The exports increased by $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, while the imports decreased by $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. As usual, the trade was chiefly with Bombay and Bengal, which contributed 41·16 and 38·82 per cent., respectively, of the total value under this head. The remainder was mainly distributed among British Burma (13·38 per cent.), Travancore (1·56 per cent.), Goa (1·46 per cent.), and Cutch (·85 per cent.).

The total imports and exports of private treasure, excluding the movements between British ports within the Presidency, amounted to over 60 lakhs or an advance of 20 lakhs as compared with 1885-86. The increase was mainly due to increased shipments to the United Kingdom, which took $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs worth of gold, and Ceylon which took 13 lakhs worth of silver more than in the preceding year. The net imports of gold were $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs against $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the preceding year and were smaller than in any previous year. The net imports of silver were $11\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs against $22\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1885-86, in which year the exports amounted to only about 1 lakh.

The original grant under *Imperial, Military Works*, was Rs. 6,44,400, the revised estimate was Rs. 6,23,400, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,67,207. Under *Imperial, Civil Works*, the original grant was Rs. 37,000, the revised estimate was Rs. 57,000, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,390. Under *Provincial*, the figures were—original grant, Rs. 21,00,000, revised estimate, Rs. 22,84,000, and expenditure, Rs. 21,56,317.

The Act to provide trustees for the Harbour of Madras was brought into force on the 1st June 1886. A decided advance of the work on the harbour was accomplished during the year. The superstructure of both piers was advanced considerably. 828 blocks were deposited in the wave-breakers on the sea side of the north pier and 552 on that of the south pier, and 114,702 tons of stone were deposited in their rubble foundations. From Pallávaram quarries 201,451 tons of stone were received during the year. The grant for the year was Rs. 10,19,100, the expenditure Rs. 8,02,965. The work on the Gopálpur pier was carried out as far as the seventieth bay; there will be 93 bays altogether. Rs. 2,13,593 has been spent on the pier. The expenditure on the improvement of the Ootacamund water-supply during the year was Rs. 1,11,085. Good progress was made on the Calicut-Vayitri road, and the Ootacamund-Gúdalúr road was completed. The progress on the Potinghi-Koraput road was slow. A bridge, the original estimate of the cost of which was Rs. 2,46,600, over the river Vaigai at Madura, was commenced in December. Improvements to the South Beach, Madras, by extending the promenade were in progress, and the fishing village south of the Presidency College was removed. The outlay on Tirumal Naick's palace, Madura, was Rs. 22,916, and its restoration was completed. St. Joseph's College buildings at Negapatam were bought during the year to accommodate various public offices.

It being found that, for the current year, the total provision for establishment, including the Provincial contribution, which is restricted to Rs. 6,50,000, would be about 4 lakhs less than that for the year under review, a large reduction of establishment became necessary. At the end of February the services of the entire temporary establishment were dispensed with. This reduction of an establishment, costing about three and-a-quarter lakhs per annum, was carried out without friction of any kind. For the same reason four tank divisions were closed in the beginning of March; the Ganjam and Rushikulya divisions were amalgamated; the temporary Central Godávari division was combined with the Western Delta division; the temporary Gudiváda division was amalgamated with the Eastern Kistna division; the Sangam project division was incorporated with the Nellore division; and the temporary Ramnad division was amalgamated with the Madura division.

* The total outlay in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department during 1886-87 was Rs. 51,17,472 or Rs. 9,09,261 less than in the previous year. The outlay incurred on capital account of the Godávari delta was Rs. 1,51,394 during the year, leaving Rs. 6,17,984 still to be spent to complete the works as estimated for. The area irrigated during the fasli year 1886-87 was 563,621 acres against 555,908 acres in the previous year. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 18,87,405 and the total charges to Rs. 5,16,954, leaving a net balance of Rs. 13,70,451 or 11·11 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 123,30,479, including indirect charges. The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 514 miles as in the previous year. In August 1886, the Godávari river attained the height of 16·9 feet over the crest of the anicut or 1·65 feet more than the highest flood which occurred in 1861. The Dowlaishweram head lock, the large surplus sluice at the mouth of the Torrigedda, and the great scouring sluices at Dumagudem, Upper Godávari works, were all totally destroyed, while the river banks sustained serious damages. The outlay on capital account of the Kistna delta works during the year was Rs. 3,56,586, leaving Rs. 65,18,818 still to be spent to complete the works as estimated for. The area irrigated was 337,327 acres, or 7,168 acres

more than in the preceding year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 11,74,582 and the charges to Rs. 3,40,398, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 8,34,184 or 10·53 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 79,21,264. The length of navigable canals open for traffic was 281 miles, the ultimate length being 349 miles. The outlay incurred on capital account of the Penner delta was Rs. 59,876, leaving Rs. 1,08,539 still to be spent to complete the works as estimated for. The area irrigated was 62,137 acres or 174 acres more than in the previous year, while the revenue derived was Rs. 1,27,180. The charges amounted to Rs. 12,198, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,14,982 or 6·60 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 17,42,885 including indirect charges. The Sangam anicut was completed on the 1st October 1886. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 2,60,091, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,78,105 still to be spent on the project. The area irrigated was 46,796 acres against 44,760 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 58,244 and the charges to Rs. 26,798, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 31,440 or 0·94 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 33,55,351, including indirect charges. The cost of the purchase of the Kurnool canal, which stood at the close of the preceding year at Rs. 216,59,353, was reduced to Rs. 216,55,457. The area irrigated was 22,338 acres against 22,801 acres in the previous year. The revenue assessed on the irrigated area was Rs. 80,362 and the total revenue collected was Rs. 65,964. The charges amounted to Rs. 1,89,734, showing a deficit of Rs. 1,23,770 against Rs. 1,11,420 in the previous year. Owing to a heavy fall of rain in October 1886, the canal banks in the 10th mile and from 145th to 150th mile below the Rajoli anicut were breached. The breach in the 10th mile was closed at a cost of over Rs. 10,000. The expenditure on the Barur project during the year was Rs. 33,754 and Rs. 2,66,877 to the end of the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges, was Rs. 2,81,966. The foundations of the Nedingal anicut were completed, and the Barur tank and supply channels and the Agaram channel head sluice were nearly completed. The distributaries were far advanced. The improvements to the Cauvery and Vennar regulators were almost completed. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,08,182 during the year. The area irrigated in the Cauvery delta was 906,801 acres for first and 99,825 acres for second crop against 905,284 and 100,095 acres in the previous year. The net revenue derived was Rs. 6,96,759 or 39·24 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 17,75,829 against 38·98 per cent. in the previous year. The outlay on capital account of the Srivaikuntham anicut during the year amounted to Rs. 16,846. The area irrigated was 21,250 acres for first crop and 18,828 acres for second crop. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,07,878 and the charges to Rs. 17,961, leaving a net profit of Rs. 89,917 or 6·29 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 14,29,508. The expenditure incurred on the Rushikulya project, in the Ganjam district, the only protective work in progress, was Rs. 2,22,317 during and Rs. 5,50,180 up to the end of the year. Revised estimates for the project were under preparation. The area irrigated for first and second crops under the Chembrambakam tank was 12,938 and 6,464 acres, respectively. The revenue derived was Rs. 39,205 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,310. The net revenue was thus Rs. 35,895 or 4·87 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on the Pálár anicut system during the year was Rs. 46,805. The area irrigated for first and second crops was 65,768 and 23,995 acres, respectively. The revenue derived was Rs. 1,22,770 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 43,892, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 78,878 or 4·41 per cent. on the total capital outlay of

Rs. 17,88,379. The outlay on the Pelandorai anicut system during the year was Rs. 10,441 and to the end of the year Rs. 3,91,583. The area irrigated for first crop was 3,533 acres and for second crop 99 acres. The revenue derived was 5,793 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 14,336, showing a deficit of Rs. 8,543 against Rs. 30,125 in the previous year. The area irrigated for first crop under the Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project was 7,332 acres against 7,057 acres in the preceding year. The revenue was Rs. 22,491 and the charges amounted to Rs. 42,292, showing a deficit of Rs. 19,801. The expenditure incurred during the year on the Buckingham canal, including the grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,42,822 from Famine Relief and Insurance, was Rs. 2,35,242, making a total of Rs. 56,74,316 to the end of the year. The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 60,949 against Rs. 54,593 in the previous year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,12,901 or Rs. 51,952 more than the receipts. The planting of screw pines with a view to arrest blown sand along the line of the proposed canal from Ganjam to Gopalpur was continued, and the deepening of the Chilka lake canal in the Ganjam district was almost completed. Estimates for improving the west coast canal from Tirúr to Maddilagam were prepared. The navigation receipts realized from the Vedarniem canal, which was transferred from the Salt to the Public Works Department in August 1885, amounted to Rs. 651 and the cost of maintaining the canal was Rs. 6,805. The Calingaroyen channel improvements were under investigation, but work on the Bhaváni reservoir project in the Coimbatore district was suspended. The investigations of the Tungabhadra project in the Bellary district and of the Lower Coleroon anicut irrigation project in the South Arcot district were completed.

The area over which tank restoration operations were extended during the year was 1,394 square miles, making an aggregate area of 7,769 square miles under investigation, and by the end of the year the requirements of 718 works, irrigating 97,337 acres and yielding a revenue of Rs. 3,37,020, had been investigated by the four tank divisions. After the improvements, which are estimated at Rs. 9,26,400, are carried out, the works are expected to irrigate 104,317 acres and yield a revenue of Rs. 3,97,720. The expenditure incurred during the year on the execution of tank restoration works was Rs. 2,49,379.

The expenditure on major original works, for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept, amounted to Rs. 61,238, and the outlay on minor original works and repairs from the ordinary grant to Rs. 70,520 and Rs. 4,58,114, respectively. The expenditure on "minor" irrigation works under the charge of the Revenue department was Rs. 2,57,655. The expenditure on agricultural works was Rs. 3,00,876, of which Rs. 1,01,089 were incurred on major, Rs. 11,621 on minor, original works, and the balance Rs. 1,88,166 on repairs.

No extensions were made to the Madras and South Indian Railways during the year under review. 6 trial stations have been newly opened on the former and 1 on the latter. The following new lines are in progress :—The Bellary-Kistna State Railway from Guntakal junction to Bezváda; the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway from Tirupati to Nellore; the Calicut extension of the Madras Railway; the branch from Pálghat station to Pálghat town; and a line from Bezváda to His Highness the Nizam's frontier. The Bellary branch of the Madras Railway was sold on the 1st February 1887 to the Southern Mahratta Company for Rs. 30,00,000. Of the Imperial lines projected, the revised estimate of that from Guntakal to Hindupur and

been submitted and a portion of the earthwork done. The working survey and the estimates of the Tirupati-Darmavaram *viâ* Pákal and Villupuram to Pákal lines have been completed. The following provincial railways, viz., Pálghat to Dindigul, Porto Novo to Salem, and Madura to Pamban, have been surveyed. The extension of the South Indian Railway to Travancore remains in abeyance. The Máyavaram-Mutupet line awaits the sanction of a bill to empower local authorities (in this case the Tanjore District Board) to guarantee interest on capital expended on such works. The Nílgiri-Rigi Railway Company have contracted to complete the line from Mettupálaiyam to Coonoor, but they have failed to obtain the required capital.

The total capital expenditure on the Madras Railway up to 31st March 1887 was £10,529,644, being at the rate of £12,686 per mile, and the net profits of the official year amounted to £277,517, being at the rate of 2·63 per cent. on the outlay. The gross earnings for this period exceed those of 1885-86 by 4½ lakhs, which is attributable partly to the improvement in coaching and partly to a large development in goods traffic. The working expenses were in excess of the previous year by 6½ lakhs, mainly due to the revenue proportion of expenditure on the Calicut extension having been charged under maintenance, to heavy renewal of rails, to extra train mileage, to enhanced cost of fuel, and to the increased expenditure under loss by exchange. During the year under review, 6,703,479 passengers travelled by this railway, or an increase of 18·5 per cent. over the previous year, partly due to the abolition of return fares at 3 pies by trains other than mails and the substitution of a single fare at 1½ pies per mile for those trains, the single fare of 2 pies by mail trains continuing in force. In addition to this alteration, the minimum third-class fare was reduced from 1 anna to 6 pies. The development in goods traffic, both in tonnage and receipts, was mainly due to cotton, jaggery, and skins. The total number of tons carried was 669,536 against 646,268 in 1885-86. The rates for pressed cotton from Bellary and Guntakal to Madras were reduced and the rate for cinchona bark was lowered from 18 to 13·61 pies per ton per mile during the year. There were no serious accidents to trains. The only important damage to the line was the partial failure of the Swarnamukhi bridge. In July, an additional passenger train each way was run between Madras and Arkónam. The block system of working trains has now been applied to the whole line, but the electrically interlocked starting semaphores, though all erected, were not in use.

The total capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway up to 31st March 1887 was £4,563,405 or £6,978 per mile, and the net profits for the official year amounted to £153,300 or 3·36 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings during the period show an increase of more than 5 lakhs as compared with those of 1885-86. The working expenses increased very nearly 5 lakhs in the same period, due to new permanent way, to repairs of flood damages, and to provision for additional waterways. The increase in gross earnings is mainly due to development in goods traffic and the carriage of stone for the Madras harbour. Some slight changes only have been made in the rates for the carriage of firewood, sugarcane and cotton; the rate for onions and garlic was reduced from one-half to one-third pie per maund per mile. In coaching traffic the first and second classes show a falling off both in numbers and receipts. Results show that the intermediate class attract passengers from the second as well as from the third class. There has been no alteration in the passenger fares or in the train service during the year under review. There were no serious accidents to trains and no flood damage of importance.

Under the Imperial Postal department on the 31st March 1887, there were 1,093 post offices, 594 detached letter-boxes, and 481 village postmen. During the year, 87 miles of runner line was changed to mail cart line. The total amount of correspondence received for delivery rose from 38,241,580 to 41,300,168, or an increase of 7·9 per cent. compared with the operations of the previous year. The "value-payable" and "insurance" systems expanded largely. There was also a marked increase in the money order work done. The sale of postal notes was discontinued in October 1886. The savings bank branch expanded largely, as all district savings banks accounts were transferred to it in June 1886. There were 936 complaints against the post office during the year, of which 457 were proved to have been groundless. Only one case of highway robbery of the mail was reported. The mail was recovered and nothing was lost.

The district post continued to be under the management of the Imperial department. Since the reduction of the grant from Rs. 1,13,500 to Rs. 1,07,000 during the year 1885-86, it has not been possible to do much in the way of improvement. There was an increase during the year of 5 post offices, 10 letter-boxes, and 9 village postmen. The length of mail lines was 3,099, an increase of 27 miles. The correspondence dealt with amounted to 2,779,498 articles, an increase of 290,912, or of 11·3 per cent. on the number during the previous year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,06,304, or Rs. 538 less than in 1885-86.

449 miles of telegraph lines were laid down during the year, raising the total telegraph mileage in Madras Presidency to 4,521 miles. 16 new offices were opened and 1 closed, leaving the total number at the year's end 199, of which 108 are under direct Government management; of the remaining 91, only 30 carry public messages. 487,571 messages were despatched during the year from Government offices, showing an increase of 24,031 over the preceding year.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The gross revenue from all sources, Imperial, Provincial, and Local, including receipts of the Public Works, Telegraph, Postal and Military departments, amounted to 1,092 lakhs in 1886-87 against 1,062 lakhs realized in the previous year and 948 lakhs in 1875-76, the year preceding the famine. The expenditure amounted to 1,005 lakhs in 1886-87 against 951 lakhs in 1885-86 and 723 lakhs in 1875-76. There was thus a surplus of 87 lakhs only in 1886-87 against 111 lakhs in the previous year and 225 lakhs in 1875-76. The falling off in the surplus of the year is due mainly to the large outlay in the Military department in connection with the occupation of Upper Burma. Remittances to other provinces and payments made on account of the Secretary of State's drawings on this Presidency amounted to 313 lakhs in 1886-87 against 314 lakhs in 1885-86. Interest payments on Government securities amounted to 31 lakhs only against 33 lakhs in 1885-86. The cash balances in the several treasuries at the close of the year 1886-87 were 232 lakhs, or 12 lakhs higher than the balances at its beginning.

Specie remittances aggregating $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were made during the year to the reserve treasuries at Calcutta and Bombay from the Ganjam, Godávari and South Canara revenue treasuries, while the Currency department, Madras, remitted to

Rangoon 60 lakhs against 30 lakhs in 1885-86. The amount of copper coin in local circulation on the 31st March 1887, as compared with that on the same day of the previous year, had increased by 102 thousands. The local circulation of small silver coin had risen by 385 thousands.

The receipts of the year from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 473,45,000, or Rs. 5,20,000 less than those of 1885-86, in which year they amounted to Rs. 478,65,000. As regards season, both years were exceptionally favorable in certain districts and less so in others. An unusually large portion of the arrears on account of the year 1884-85, which was left uncollected during that year owing to the very unfavorable character of the season, was collected in 1885-86. The charges under Land Revenue, including those of the Revenue Survey and the Settlement departments, amounted to Rs. 45,45,000 in 1886-87 or Rs. 66,000 more than the expenditure of Rs. 44,79,000 in the previous year. Rs. 48,000 of the increase is due to the transfer to this head in 1886-87 of the charges for petty construction and repairs previously debited to civil works.

The revenue from Abkári amounted to Rs. 85,40,000 against Rs. 81,14,000 in 1885-86, an increase of Rs. 4,26,000. The increase, in spite of the transfer to Customs of the duty on Colombo arrack and the abolition of the Government monopoly system in the town of Madras, is due partly to the transfer to this head from Customs of the duty on country spirits excised at import rate, but chiefly to the changes introduced into the system of administration during the last two years. The abkári charges amounted to Rs. 2,36,000 against Rs. 3,53,000 in 1885-86. If the charges on account of the cost price of arrack issued to shops under the Government monopoly system in the town of Madras, which amounted to Rs. 18,000 (arrears of 1885-86) and Rs. 78,000 (current), respectively, be eliminated, the charges in 1886-87 are in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 43,000, due chiefly to the further reorganization of the department.

There was no change in the system of levying the opium revenue. The farming system was in force everywhere but in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godávari (to a certain extent) where free licenses were issued as usual, except in parts of Godávari where the farms were sold by auction. In the hill tracts of Vizagapatam, the contract for the monopoly of supplying opium was let out to a native contractor for a sum of Rs. 9,000. He opened depôts at twelve places and sold opium to the licensed vendors at $3\frac{1}{2}$ tolas the rupee and the latter retailed it to the people at 3 tolas the rupee. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 6,27,000 against Rs 7,16,000 in 1885-86, a decrease of Rs. 89,000, due partly to the excessive rentals of the previous year and partly to decreased imports from Indore.

The License Tax Act was displaced on 1st April 1886 by the Income Tax Act, under which incomes derived from all sources save agriculture are assessable, while, under the former, incomes derived from trades, dealings, and industries alone were taxed. The total collections amounted to Rs. 13,83,000, while those in 1885-86 under the License Tax Act were Rs. 4,34,000 only. The receipts in 1886-87, however, include Rs. 22,000 on account of arrears under the old Act and Rs. 83,000 subsequently refunded to the Madras and the South Indian Railway Companies on the Government of India ruling that those companies are exempted from

assessment on their net profits when not in excess of the guaranteed interest. The charges amounted to Rs. 62,000 against only Rs. 7,000 under the old Act.

The receipts under Sea Customs, inclusive of miscellaneous items, but exclusive of import duty on salt which is credited to Salt Revenue, amounted to Rs. 11,82,000 against Rs. 8,95,000 in 1885-86, an increase of Rs. 2,87,000. The increase occurred both under exports and imports. The increase under exports is due to larger exports of rice chiefly from Tanjore, while that under imports, which would have been larger but for the transfer to Excise of duty on country spirits excised at import rate, is due to the inclusion in 1886-87 of the duty on Colombo arrack, for the first time, under Customs. The Sea Customs charges, exclusive of Rs. 10,000 on account of petty contruction and repairs transferred to the debit of this head in 1886-87 from 45 "Civil Works," where previously all such charges were shown, amounted to Rs. 1,56,000, the same sum as in 1885-86.

The receipts under Land Customs amounted to Rs. 75,000 against Rs. 39,000 in 1885-86. The improvement of about Rs. 36,000 is attributable chiefly to increased export of rice from Tanjore to Karikal. The charge amounted, as in 1885-86, to Rs. 10,000.

In the Salt department sanction was received during the year for the formation of two new circles, Pálghat and Madras town, for abkári purposes on the condition that the additional expenditure thereby involved be met by reductions elsewhere. The inspectors sanctioned for the Nílgiri and Madanapalle circles were accordingly withdrawn. The Pálghat circle was actually formed during the year, but the establishment of the Madras town circle was allowed to lie over pending a re-arrangement of the Madras abkári system. The Kundapur factories in South Canara were actually closed in March 1887. The Excise system was extended during the year to 9 factories, viz., 2 each in Chingleput and Madura and one each in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly. The most noticeable feature of the year, as regards the working of the system, was the extraordinary increase in the price of excise salt which averaged As. 5-7 against As. 4-4 in 1885-86. During the year under review, 502,589 maunds of Government salt and 4,306,549 maunds (exclusive of 31,200 maunds manufactured in the season of 1887 but taken into store in 1886-87) of excise salt were brought into store against 1,597,276 maunds of Government salt and 4,121,985 maunds of excise salt in the previous year. The decrease in the outturn of Government salt was due to the extension of the excise system, but it was by no means proportionate to the increased number of factories worked under excise. The total net decrease of 910,823 maunds may be said to be due to the unfavorable character of the season in the Nellore, Chingleput and Negapatam divisions and to entire absence of manufacture at some factories at which the stocks were large. Omitting exports, the supply to the French Government and issues to fish-curing yards, 6,606,353 maunds of Government and excise salt were sold for home and inland consumption against 6,768,157 maunds in the previous year. 1,095,386 maunds of imported salt were also cleared for consumption against 915,997 maunds in 1885-86. The total licit consumption shows an increase of 17,585 maunds compared with the previous year, due chiefly to the increase in the sales for consumption beyond the Presidency. The total receipts of Salt revenue, exclusive of Orissa, amounted to Rs. 137,59,000, of which Rs. 68,41,000

were realized on account of Government salt sold and excise salt removed on cash payment, and Rs. 68,09,000 (exclusive of Rs. 3,648 paid by the French Government) on account of salt issued on credit, both before and during the year. The customs duty on salt imported amounted to Rs. 2,411 and other miscellaneous receipts to Rs. 1,02,402, compared with the receipts of 1885-86, there was a net decrease of Rs. 7,23,000 or 4·99 per cent. On the whole, there was a gross decrease of Rs. 50,95,000 in the receipts from sales of Government salt for Home and Inland consumption, and an increase of Rs. 43,59,000, under excise duty as previously remarked, to the extension of the excise system. The total charges of the department, excluding the amounts debitable to Excise and Police, and the charges due to the transfer of the Salt Administration of Orissa to this Presidency, amounted to Rs. 13,03,000 against Rs. 12,48,000 in 1885-86. The former includes a sum of Rs. 1,01,000 paid to the Kundapur licensees for the suppression of salt manufacture. The transactions relating to Orissa salt, the administration of which was transferred to this Presidency about the close of 1885-86, are passed on to the Madras accounts by the Accountant-General, Bengal, through his exchange accounts. The receipts credited in the above manner amounted in 1886-87 to Rs. 4,91,000 and the charges to Rs. 85,000.

The Stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 58,22,000, or Rs. 78,000 less than in 1885-86. The receipts from judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 36,30,000 and those from non-judicial stamps to Rs. 21,92,000, the decrease under the two heads being Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 38,000, respectively. There was a large decrease under both heads in Tanjore and Madras and a similar decrease under judicial stamps in Cuddapah, due partly to the vicissitudes of the season and partly to less litigation. There was, on the other hand, a large increase in Kistna, Madura and Tinnevelly, due in the first and last districts to a large number of suits and of processes under Act VIII of 1865. An unusually large number of documents relating to newly created Provident funds were impressed in the previous year in Madras. The Stamp charges amounted to Rs. 1,64,000 in 1886-87 against Rs. 1,60,000 in 1885-86.

The average incidence of taxation under all heads rose from Rs. 2-7-7 in 1885-86 to Rs. 2-7-10 per head of population. Under Stamps, Salt and Opium the incidence remained almost stationary, while under Customs and Abkári it rose by 2 and 3 pies, respectively. The incidence of the Income Tax amounted to 8 pies against 3 pies, the incidence under the License Tax Act, but under Land Revenue it fell from Rs. 1-8-10 per head in 1885-86 to Rs. 1-8-6.

The total receipts under the remaining heads of revenue, Imperial and Provincial, show a decrease of Rs. 2,03,000 in 1886-87 as compared with those of the previous year, the decrease being in the main due to a large reduction in the income from interest on loans to Native States, consequent on the large diminution of the balance of the Maisur Loan. On the charge side, there was a net saving of Rs. 28,60,000, due chiefly to the cessation of interest and donation payments to the Madras Civil Fund in consequence of its transfer to Government. There were large adjustments on account of interest due to the transfer to Government of the Madras Civil Fund in the accounts of 1885-86, which, but for the transfer on 15th February 1886, would have appeared in the accounts of 1886-87. Large decreases also occurred under the following heads:—(1) Education, Rs. 33,000; (2) Medical, Rs. 39,000; (3) Stationery and Printing, Rs. 76,000; (4)

Famine Relief, Rs. 2,73,000; (5) Irrigation and Navigation, Rs. 1,99,000; and (6) Civil works by Civil officers, Rs. 41,000.

The saving under Education is owing to smaller payments under the grant-in-aid system, and the transfer of 6 high schools to municipalities, and the closing of another; that under Medical to the absence on leave out of India of a larger number of medical officers in 1886-87 than in the previous year, and to the employment of others as well as of some of the warrant medical officers on other duty chiefly in Upper Burma. Indents for stationery not having been fully complied with during the last quarter of 1886-87 accounts for the decrease under Stationery and Printing. The large expenditure in 1885-86 under Famine Relief was undertaken with the object of affording employment to the destitute in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur which were severely afflicted with drought. Curtailment of grants explains the short outlay in 1886-87 under Irrigation and Navigation. Charges for Petty Construction and Repair's were transferred in 1886-87 from 45 "Civil Works—Civil officers" to the respective major heads of service concerned.

Increased expenditure, on the other hand, was incurred mainly under the following heads:—(1) Forest, Rs. 2,18,000; (2) Jails, Rs. 85,000; (3) Police, Rs. 1,38,000; (4) Territorial and Political Pensions, Rs. 91,000; (5) Civil Works by Civil officers, Rs. 3,12,000; and (6) Contributions, Rs. 69,000. The increase under Forests is due generally to the progress in departmental operations and to the employment of a special Forest Settlement officer in the southern circle. The actuals in 1886-87 under Jails include, for the first time, Rs. 20,000 on account of petty construction and repairs, the rest of the increase under this head is due to larger expenditure on rations consequent on the large number of convicts transported from Burma, and to the substitution of departmental guards for police guards. As under Jails, about Rs. 78,000 of the increase under Police is due to the inclusion of charges for petty construction and repairs, while the remainder of the increase is due chiefly to larger expenditure on pounds and clothing, arms and accoutrements, counterbalanced by decreased expenditure on account of travelling allowances. Large payments on account of commutation of pensions (Rs. 1,31,000 in 1886-87 against Rs. 44,000 in 1885-86) swelled the charges under Territorial and Political Pensions. The increase under Civil Works by Public Works officers and under Contributions is due to Government having, in the course of the year, sanctioned increased allotments for Public Works, as also special grants to certain Local Fund Boards with reference to the injured state of the provincial balances.

The receipts and charges under the head Imperial Public Works in 1886-87 shew a decrease of Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 11,71,000, respectively, compared with the previous year. The receipts in 1885-86 included certain special credits on account of the Godávari delta and the Kurnool canal. The smaller amount of expenditure in the year is due chiefly to the smaller outlay under Railways and Irrigation than in 1885-86. By the transfer of the District Savings Bank, the receipts of the Postal department rose from Rs. 58,26,000 in 1885-86 to Rs. 79,73,000 in 1886-87 and the disbursements from Rs. 63,92,000 to Rs. 72,60,000. In the Telegraph department, while the receipts rose from Rs. 6,24,000 in 1885-86 to Rs. 6,54,000, the charges in 1886-87 fell from Rs. 9,47,000 in 1885-86 to Rs. 7,77,000. The receipts of the Military department rose from Rs. 19,28,000 to Rs. 24,41,000 and the charges from Rs. 336,31,000 to Rs 419,27,000.

The receipts and charges from Provincial Services, including Pound Fund and Agricultural Services, in 1886-87 were Rs. 250¾, and 242¾ lakhs, respectively, against Rs. 255 and 240¼ lakhs in the previous year, thus leaving a surplus of about Rs. 8 lakhs in 1886-87 against nearly 14¾ lakhs in 1885-86. The balances at the credit of these services rose from 35½ lakhs on 1st April 1886 to a little over 43¼ lakhs on the 31st March 1887.

The following are the funds which now fall under the category of Fettered Local Funds :—(1) Village Service Fund, (2) Canal and Ferry Fund, (3) Irrigation Cess Fund, and (4) Bhadráchalam Road Fund. The balance in favor of these funds at the beginning of the year was Rs. 25,04,000, and the actual receipts during the year Rs. 35,28,000. Thus the total assets amounted to Rs. 60,32,000 while the expenditure was Rs. 33,61,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,71,000 at the end of the year. The receipts of 1885-86 shew an excess of about Rs. 2,47,000 over 1886-87, due chiefly to the punctual collection of kist, both current and arrears, in that year, and to the sale of Government securities to the value of Rs. 45,000 out of the invested capital of the Village Service Fund of the Salem district. On the other hand, there were larger receipts in 1886-87 from service inams appertaining to vacant offices under the Village Service Fund. The expenditure in 1886-87 show an excess of about Rs. 9,000.

The receipts of the Excluded Local Funds fell from Rs. 8,94,000 in 1885-86 to Rs. 6,35,000 in 1886-87 while the charges rose from Rs. 6,67,000 to Rs. 11,56,000, thus reducing the closing balance to Rs. 9,35,000 on the 31st March 1887.

Out of a little over Rs. 115¾ lakhs outstanding on the 1st April 1886 under the head of Loans to Native States, &c., a very large portion (Rs. 74¼ lakhs) was repaid during 1886-87, mostly by the Maisur State on the transfer from 1st July 1886 of the outlay (Rs. 68,60,508) incurred by that State on the Maisur State Railway when the line was purchased by the Southern Maharatta Railway Company. On the other hand, advances amounting to a little over 8 lakhs were made during the year to the Madras Port Trusts in connection with the Madras Harbour Works construction. The outstanding balance on 31st March 1887 was thus reduced to 49¾ lakhs. The interest realized from these loans in 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 2,80,441 against Rs. 4,52,285 in 1885-86, the decrease being due to the large repayments.

The circulation of notes in the Madras and Calicut circles, excluding those held in the branch reserve treasury was 164 lakhs at the end of the year against 149 lakhs at the beginning. The average circulation of notes in the Madras circle was 145·97 lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by 18·23 lakhs. The coin reserve held at the Presidency was 151 lakhs at the beginning of the year and 148 lakhs at its close. The receipts and issues of Home notes amounted, respectively, to 1,084 lakhs and 1,097 lakhs against 935 lakhs and 965 lakhs in the previous year ; and the encashment of foreign notes to 74 lakhs against 50 lakhs. One forged note for Rs. 10 of the Calicut circle was received at the Madras office. It belonged to the forgery which was brought to light in 1879. The profit on the currency operations of the year was Rs. 2,33,011 against Rs. 2,01,332 in the previous year.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

The registration of vital statistics conducted as in former years continues to improve. The population which furnished returns amounted to 28,043,538. The total births registered numbered 855,034 or in the ratio of 30·4 per 1,000 of population, being greater than in any year from 1869. The total deaths registered amounted to 553,927 or in the ratio of 19·7 per mille against 21·8 in the previous year, the decreased rate being mainly due to a decline in cholera and small-pox mortality. 12,417 deaths were registered from cholera against 58,109 in 1885 or less by nearly four-fifths. The epidemic which began at the end of 1881 and reached its maximum intensity in 1884 appeared to be on the decline in 1886. It was mostly prevalent in the districts on the northern coast and in Malabar on the western coast. The greatest prevalence of the disease was in Godávari, in which district alone 7,053 deaths took place, or more than half of the total deaths. Next to Godàvari, Kistna and Malabar suffered most. Tanjore, where cholera is supposed to be endemic, returned only 30 deaths. There was a marked decrease in the mortality from small-pox as compared with former period—17,129 deaths were registered against 34,726 in 1885. The city of Madras, where small-pox prevailed with special severity prior to vaccination being made compulsory, returned only one death. The deaths from fever, in number 221,679, were greater than in any of the past 6 years. The mortality in the rural tracts was higher than in the towns, the death-rate being 8·0 per 1,000 of population in the former against 5·6 in the latter. Bowel-complaints caused 27,379 deaths against 31,209 in 1885.

The vaccination returns show that less work was done during 1886 than in the past 3 years. Greater attention was, however, paid to the quality of work turned out, and thus the percentage of success obtained was higher than that of any year since 1877-78. The total number vaccinated during the year was 710,203 against 766,479 in 1885. Of these, 588,750 were performed by Local Fund, and 74,012 by Municipal vaccinators. Of the cases vaccinated, 667,125 or 93·9 per cent. were successful. Of the Local Fund work, the largest number of operations was performed in Tinnevelly. Of the Municipal work, Trichinopoly returned the largest number of operations.

In municipalities no new sanitary works of any magnitude were undertaken during the year, but various minor improvements were carried out. In Madura Rs. 23,494 were spent in connection with the water-supply of the town. The total estimated income of all the municipalities, excluding Madras, amounted to Rs. 18,56,720. Of this sum, Rs. 6,48,473 or 34·9 per cent. was devoted to sanitation, conservancy having the largest share, Rs. 4,00,194. Of the total allotment, Rs. 3,76,925 were spent in the 9 months ending with December 1886. In 1885-86, out of an allotment of Rs. 5,98,220, Rs. 558,278 were utilized. The total amount set apart for sanitary purposes for 1886-87 by the district boards was Rs. 3,64,601 or 28·6 per cent. of available income. The percentages set apart vary from 2·7 in Malabar to 81·3 in Coimbatore. Up to the end of December 1886, only Rs. 1,80,434 had been spent. No new works of any importance were undertaken by them.

During the year 1886 the number of civil hospitals and dispensaries increased from 307 to 316. Owing to military requirements in Burma, several head-quarter

stations remained in charge of Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries. The number of patients treated was 2,017,159 against 1,894,936 in 1885. There was a great diminution in the number of cases of cholera treated during the year and a slight increase in the number of cases of small-pox. The total expenditure on account of the institutions was Rs. 8,45,956, being Rs. 2,645 more than in 1885.

The total number of lunatics treated, in the 3 asylums, was 768; of these, 33 died. The average monthly cost per patient was Rs. 12-0-6 against Rs. 11-14-5 in the previous year.

The Contagious Diseases Act worked smoothly. There were 620 women on the register on the 31st March last against 627 on the same date in 1885. The total number inspected during the year was 18,274; of these, 681 were found diseased.

The new Emigration Act XXI of 1883 and the rules framed thereunder came into force on the 1st April 1886. During the year 1886, emigration to British colonies was confined to Mauritius and Natal, 747 emigrants going to the former and 496 to the latter, while during the nine months ending the 31st December 1885 (the period last year's report dealt with), no emigrants were sent to these colonies, owing to the depression of the sugar industry. Emigrations to British Guiana ceased. 470 emigrants returned from the Mauritius with savings to the amount of Rs. 14,907; 32 emigrants returned from Natal. There was no emigration during the year to any of the French colonies from Pondicherry or Karikal, and only 2,331 emigrants belonging to the Madras Presidency returned from Bourbon, Cayenne, Guadaloupe and Martinique to Pondicherry. Those from Cayenne were far superior to the others, in both material and personal well being. More than two-thirds of the sums (Rs. 98,554) declared as savings by all was contributed by the return emigrants from Cayenne. 18,495 adults and 2,130 children left Negapatam for the Straits Settlements, of these, only 3,067 were labourers under a definite contract recognized by the Straits Settlement Ordinance. 17,432 persons returned from the Straits to Negapatam. Only 36,025 emigrants registered for Ceylon against 42,649 in 1885. 11,642 emigrants left for Burma from Ganjam and Vizagapatam and over 13,000, more than a 1,000 of whom were women, went there from Negapatam and Karikal. The Pondicherry and Karikal agencies were amalgamated during the year, and Colonel Bowness Fischer, the British Consular Agent, was, in June 1886, appointed Emigration Commissioner for the Straits Settlements.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Several important changes were made during the year in the bye-laws relating to the examinations in Arts and Medicine. Sanction of Government was accorded to Hebrew being added to the list of optional languages prescribed for the Matriculation, F.A. and B.A. examinations. It has also been ruled that the candidates for the Matriculation and F.A. examinations, who pass in the second class, shall be arranged in alphabetical order instead of being ranked, as was hitherto done, according to the number of marks scored by each. The forms of applications for the B.A. and M.A. degree examinations were revised, and

attendance certificates in conformity with the bye-laws relating to the several examinations in Medicine were drawn up.

Nine candidates were registered for the M.A. degree examination against 15 in the preceding year. 6 appeared, of whom 3 passed—1 in English, 1 in Sanskrit and 1 in History—against 8 out of 14 in 1886. Separate examinations were held for the first time in the language and optional branches for the B.A. degree under the new curriculum. For the Language branch examination, 539 candidates were registered and 534 were examined, of whom 367 passed. For the optional branch, only 314 candidates registered their names and 285 candidates were examined, of whom 158 passed. The percentage of passes in both the examinations was considerably higher than in the previous year, in which 163 out of 474, or 34 per cent. passed. The number of candidates registered for the F.A. examination rose from 1,380 to 1,594, the number examined from 1,354 to 1,576, and the number of passes from 456 to 570.

As in the previous year, there were 10 colleges educating up to B.A. standard. The number of second-grade colleges rose from 20 to 21. The Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras, and the Wesleyan Mission Institution, Ráyapet, were affiliated to the University up to the F.A. standard, while the Government College, Cuddalore, was abolished on the 31st December 1886. In the above institutions, there were on the 31st March last 689 pupils reading for the B.A. and 2,290 for the First in Arts course, against 600 and 2,088, respectively, at the end of 1885-86. One candidate was registered and examined for the M.L. degree examination, but he failed. For the B.L. degree examination, 95 candidates were registered and 92 examined against 80 and 72, respectively, in the previous year, but the number of passes fell from 36 to 16. The 2 candidates that were registered and examined for the Second M.B. and C.M. examination failed, while 2 out of 3 candidates registered and examined for the First M.B. and C.M. examination passed. In the previous year, all the 4 candidates entered for the former and 8 out of 9 entered for the latter examination passed. Out of 15 candidates registered for the Preliminary Scientific examination, 14 appeared, of whom 4 passed against 5 entrances and 3 passes in the previous year. For the Second and First L.M. examinations, 34 and 78 candidates, respectively, were registered and 31 and 73 were examined, but only 18 pupils passed in each of the examinations, all in the second class. In the previous year, 9 out of 14 pupils passed the former and 47 out of 84 the latter examination. The number of candidates registered for examination for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering rose from 8 to 12, the number examined from 8 to 11, and the number passed from 3 to 7.

Three private candidates appeared for the newly created Degree of Licentiate in Teaching, and all of them were successful.

The number of candidates registered for the Matriculation examination rose again from 5,892 to 6,455, the number examined from 5,805 to 6,378, the number passed from 1,895 to 2,165, and the percentage of passes from 32·6 to 33·9. The number of English high or upper secondary schools for boys rose from 119 to 121, and the attendance in high school classes from 5,989 to 6,252. 48 high schools presented 859 pupils for the Comparative examination of the Fifth Class and passed 426 pupils. In 1885, 61 schools presented 1,532 pupils and passed 481

pupils. The strength of the lower secondary departments of these schools rose from 11,149 to 11,335.

There were 386 English and 47 Vernacular middle or lower secondary schools for boys, besides the lower secondary departments attached to high schools. The attendance in the lower secondary classes of English schools rose from 10,620 to 10,653 in spite of the fall in the number of such schools, while the attendance of such classes in Vernacular schools rose from 266 to 476 along with an increase in the number of schools from 37 to 47. The total number of boys receiving lower secondary education, including boys in girls' schools, was 22,403 against 21,994 in 1885-86, showing an increase of 409 pupils. For the Middle School examination, 6,886 male pupils and 422 female pupils against 6,677 and 286, respectively, registered their names; 6,787 males and 412 females against 6,542 and 279, respectively, appeared; and 3,357 males and 258 females against 2,218 and 81, respectively, passed. The number of private candidates (*i.e.*, candidates not connected with recognized schools, as well as those that have already passed the examination in the second and third classes, but who re-appeared with a view to secure a first class certificate) registered for the examination fell from 1,098 males and 50 females to 986 males and 46 females. 938 male and 45 female candidates against 1,022 and 45, respectively, appeared and 359 male and 23 female candidates against 333 and 8, respectively, passed.

No Lower Fourth Comparative examination was held during the year.

There were at the close of the year 25 upper secondary schools for girls against 22 at its beginning, and the attendance in upper secondary classes rose from 95 to 119. The number at the close of 1884-85 was 152. Besides the lower secondary departments attached to high schools, there were 89 English and 79 Vernacular lower secondary schools for girls having, respectively, 761 and 538 pupils in the lower secondary classes. The total number of girls receiving lower secondary education rose from 1,865 to 1,988, including the girls in boys' schools.

For the Higher Examination for Women, 184 candidates registered their names and 142 passed against 218 and 123, respectively, in the preceding year.

There was an increase from 13,127 to 13,358 in the number of primary schools for boys and from 626 to 707 in the number of primary schools for girls. An increase in consequence took place in the attendance in boys' schools from 337,240 to 358,641 and in girls' schools from 23,478 to 26,247. Of the pupils in primary schools and in the primary classes of secondary schools, 29,985 against 29,194 pupils were in the upper primary classes.

The total number of pupils, male and female, presented for the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards, was 186,102 against 171,175 presented for the first four standards in 1885-86, and the number of passes was 131,137 against 126,428. The percentage of passes fell from 74 to 70, showing that standards of the new Code are as high as, if not higher than, those of the old Code.

Of the primary schools for boys, 1,132 with 34,367 pupils were maintained by District Boards against 1,131 schools with 31,747 pupils, and 81 schools with 3,928 pupils were maintained by Municipal Councils against 72 schools attended by 3,440 pupils. District Boards and Municipal Councils maintained 24 and 13 primary

schools for girls attended by 861 and 1,042 pupils, respectively, against 19 and 15 schools with 604 and 937 pupils. For the Special Upper Primary examination, 1,536 male and 739 female candidates were registered, of whom 858 male and 460 female candidates passed. 5 Brahman and 5 Muhammadan girls were among the successful candidates.

The year closed with 1,788 private schools attended by 30,853 pupils against 1,397 schools attended by 22,859 pupils. In 6 of these schools, instruction of an advanced kind was given in Arabic or Persian, and in 29 schools with 374 pupils similar instruction was given in Sanskrit. 34 schools with 2,768 pupils were ordinary Anglo-Vernacular schools, and these were returned as "private" schools, as they did not conform themselves to the regulations of the department. The remaining 1,719 schools with 27,537 pupils were of the primary standard and consisted mainly of indigenous schools qualifying themselves for recognition and aid under the results system.

The income from fee revenue fell from Rs. 1,29,034 to Rs. 1,25,709 in Government institutions and rose from Rs. 1,62,174 to Rs. 1,79,418 in board institutions. The decrease in the former case was chiefly the result of the gradual transfer of institutions to the management of local bodies. The transfer partly tended to raise the fee revenue of board institutions. Aided and unaided institutions yielded in fees Rs. 11,16,987 or Rs. 1,08,153 more than in 1885-86. This large increase is partly to be attributed to the Fee Notification of 1887 which enhanced the fee rates of certain classes, partly to the gradual levy of fees in primary schools, in consequence of the restrictions of the new code, and partly to the increase in attendance. The entire increase in the fee revenue of public and private institutions aggregated Rs. 1,22,072 against an increase of Rs. 16,902 in the previous year over the fee income of 1884-85, and of the increase no less than Rs. 5,433 belonged to girls' schools, secondary and primary. The expenditure from Provincial funds on grants-in-aid to public institutions under private management amounted to Rs. 3,81,013 against Rs. 4,05,686 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the stoppage of payment of results grants in March 1887. A larger sum was paid than in 1885-86 by way of salary and boarding grants, which is to a considerable extent the result of certain grants being drawn in arrears in 1886-87. Grants were also given to certain new technical institutions, among which were the Anjuman and the Commercial School, Madras, started in 1886.

45 training schools for masters were at work at the close of the year against 43 schools on the 31st March 1886, but the number of pupils under training fell from 1,131 to 1,104. At the close of 1885-86, there were 9 graduates and 35 under-graduates and military students on the rolls of the Teachers' college. Of these, 1 normal pupil died from injuries received at the Peoples' Park, 4 graduates did not appear for the School Management examination, as they had to appear for the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching, and 10 were military students. The remaining 29 pupils appeared for the School Management examination of December 1886 and 21 passed, 11 of whom were placed in the first class. From 3 of the aided normal schools, 29 normal pupils appeared for the Middle School examination, which is the general education test for teachers of primary grade, higher, and 10 pupils passed in the first and second classes. For the Special Upper Primary examination, 821 normal pupils appeared, of whom 543 passed;

the number of examinees and passes in the previous year was 833 and 467, respectively.

There were 12 training schools for mistresses as in the previous year, but their strength rose from 291 to 324, though the latter figure is still below the number at the close of 1884-85. In the Higher Examination for Women, 15 pupils passed out of 20 examined; in the Middle School examination, 54 out of 82 pupils passed; in the Special Upper Primary examination, 114 out of 136 examinees and in the School Management examination, 28 out of 93 pupils.

The details of the scheme of technical education were approved on the last day of the past official year. The scheme provides for examinations in 63 subjects—scientific and industrial—including Horticulture substituted for the Botany of the original scheme. The first examination was held in September 1886 in ten of the subjects with fairly encouraging results. The regulations relating to the working of the School of Arts and the College of Agriculture were revised with reference to the above scheme. In the Middle School examination, pupils presented themselves for examinations in the subjects of drawing, modelling, wood-engraving, printing, political economy, domestic economy, music, commercial arithmetic and correspondence, and phonography. The Commercial School started by the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities yielded good results, and a fifth class was opened in the institution. 16 industrial schools with 692 pupils were at work at the close of the year against 10 schools with 295 pupils in 1885-86. These schools were making progress. Several commercial schools were also started in the mofussil, but these furnished no returns.

The total number of public and private institutions that furnished returns rose from 16,014 to 16,717 and the attendance from 455,837 to 488,942. Of the increase in attendance, viz., 33,105 pupils, no less than 25,111 pupils belonged to public schools. 16 districts out of 22 showed increase in the number of schools and 17 districts in attendance. 2 of the 8 divisions, viz., the second and the fourth, contained a smaller number of schools and scholars than in the previous year. As in 1885-86, the number of institutions maintained by the department and by Local Boards and the number of unaided and private schools exhibited an increase, while there was a considerable fall in the number of aided institutions, due to the non-payment of grants to certain schools from want of funds. The proportion of pupils to population ranged from 1 in 13 in Madras to 1 in 136 in Vizagapatam, against 1 in 14 in Madras to 1 in 138 in Vizagapatam in the previous year. In the divisions, it ranged from 1 in 43 in the third division to 1 in 92 in the second. Of the pupils, 423,805 were boys and 65,137 were girls. Of the male and female population of school-going age, 18·5 and 2·8 per cent., respectively, were under instruction, against 17·3 and 2·5 per cent. in 1885-86. The number of schools in municipalities and rural circles rose, respectively, from 1,985 and 14,029 to 2,165 and 14,552, and the attendance rose severally by 8·6 and 6·8 per cent. Of the pupils in public and private schools, 6,966 were Europeans and Eurasians, 38,985 Native Christians, 43,715 Muhammadans, 71,667 Brahmans, and the rest Non-Brahman Hindus and others. As in the previous year, about 1 per cent. of the pupils under instruction were of the richer classes, 19 per cent. of the middle classes and 80 per cent of the poor classes. 44 per cent. of the pupils were of the land-holder class, 16 per cent. of the trader and 20 per cent. of the cooly

and artisan classes. Also, 87 per cent. of boys and 89 per cent. of girls under instruction were protected from small-pox.

The entire expenditure on education aggregated Rs. 46,56,072, of which Rs. 13,48,923 came from Provincial funds, Rs. 5,56,513 from District Boards funds, Rs. 1,63,560 from Municipal funds, Rs. 15,66,176 from fees, and the balance (Rs. 10,20,900) from endowments, subscriptions and other miscellaneous sources. Of the total expenditure on public instruction, 11·87 per cent. was devoted to superior education, 62·69 to secondary and primary education, and 7·58 to special education, or in all 82·14 per cent. The indirect expenditure on public instruction was 17·86 per cent., of which 8·28 per cent. represents the outlay on superintendence, viz., direction and inspection.

To the stock of the value of Rs. 1,02,096 at the close of 1885-86 in the Book department, stock of the value of Rs. 66,337 was added during the year. The value of books disposed of during 1886-87 was Rs. 55,820, so that on the 31st March 1887 there remained books valued at Rs. 1,12,613. The net sale-proceeds of Government books by the School Book Society and the Basel Mission Society on the West Coast amounted to Rs. 36,358, while the charges aggregated Rs. 40,839.

Under Act XXV of 1857, books and periodicals to the number of 924 were registered during the year against 804 in the previous year, and 875 in 1884-85. Of these, 186 were in English and the rest were in the vernacular and classical languages of the east. About 25 per cent. of the works were educational in character.

In the senior and second departments of the Medical College, Madras, 138 and 63 pupils were, respectively, studying on the 31st March 1887, of whom 5 and 15 pupils were female students. The number of female students thus rose from 14 to 20, and it has further risen since the close of the year. For the different medical degrees, 123 pupils appeared, but the number of successful pupils fell to 40. Of the female students, 1 was qualifying for the M.B. degree and 4 for the L.M.S. degree. The institution of the National Association for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, of which Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin is President, will doubtless give a great impetus to the movement in favor of the adoption of medicine as a profession by women.

The strength of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, fell from 292 to 260. Of the pupils, 81 against 99 in the previous year were of European parentage, and the rest were Eurasians. The results of examinations were satisfactory on the whole. 9 boys were entered for the Middle School examination, of whom 7 passed, all in the first class, and a boy from this institution headed the list of successful pupils in the whole Presidency. The average cost of educating each pupil rose during the year in consequence of a fall in attendance. There was also some decline, though slight, in the strength of the female branch of the asylum. Of the 68 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1887, only 11 were Eurasians, the rest being of the European parentage. All the 5 girls that were presented for the Middle School examination passed, 3 being placed in the first class. The results of the other public examinations, as well as those of inspection, were highly creditable. The average cost of educating each pupil rose in this department also. The revision of the rules relating to the working of the asylum was under the consideration of a special committee during the year.

During 1886-87, 10 examinations in connection with the Uncovenanted Civil Service were held. One of them was the new Higher Examination in Science, Arts and Industries. The examinations were (1) the Special Tests, including (2) the Police Test. For the former, 3,264 candidates appeared and 939 or 29 per cent. passed. Last year 1,035 or 33 per cent. passed out of 3,097 examined. For the Police Test, 53 appeared and only 4 passed—last year 6 out of 51 passed. 42 appeared for (3) the examination to the admission of the grade of "Civil medical pupil" and 56 for (4) the grade of "Military medical pupil," as against 88 and 23, respectively, last year. (5) For the Higher Examination in Science, Arts and Industries, 141 appeared and 73 passed. Drawing of various kinds and pure mathematics were the subjects mostly taken up. (6) For the Salt Tests, 642 candidates appeared and 352 passed against 570 and 294, respectively, in 1885-86. (7) The Middle School examination was attended by 7,724 male and 458 female candidates against 7,564 male and 324 female candidates in the previous year. Of those examined, 3,716 males and 281 females were successful. The percentage of passes, which was 63·5 in 1884-85 and 30·5 in 1885-86 was 54·5 in the year under review. In the Middle School examination, 194 candidates appeared in art and industrial subjects and the number of passes was satisfactory. (8) For the Special Upper Primary examination, 1,536 males and 739 females registered their names, of whom 858 and 460, respectively, passed. The results as compared with the previous year were very satisfactory, 56 per cent. of the male and 62 per cent. of the female candidates having passed against 45 and 43 per cent., respectively, in 1885-86. (9) For the Higher Examination of Women, 184 candidates registered their names and 142 passed. The number registered was fewer than in 1885-86, but 77 per cent. passed against 56 per cent. in the previous year and 28 per cent. in 1884-85. (10) For the examination of matriculates in handwriting, 1,493 candidates appeared and 1,301 passed against 1,208 and 456 in 1885-86. The receipts for the year in connection with these examinations were Rs. 65,642 and the charges Rs. 64,245. Last year the receipts were Rs. 62,482 and the charges Rs. 59,123.

The number of students on the rolls of the School of Arts at the end of the year was 265, an increase of 89 on the number in the previous year; the average attendance was 129. Three apprentices from the school obtained appointments during the year as drawing teachers, and one as assistant draughtsman in the Government Central Museum. A drawing class was opened at the Industrial School, Nazareth, Tinnevelly. In the industrial side of the School of Arts, 21 apprentices were engaged in pottery decoration, 2 in design for mural decoration, 2 in wood-engraving, 6 in metal work and 2 in wood-carving. The first examination in art subjects under the new Higher Examination Scheme was held and 11 candidates, all from the School of Arts, entered for the Preliminary Higher examination in drawing, painting and design—7 for the first stage and 4 for the first and second stages. In the Middle School examination, 26 students from the School of Arts and 6 students from mofussil schools entered for drawing; 5 students appeared for modelling and 2 for wood-engraving—all from the School of Arts.

The number of visitors to the Government Central Museum during the year was 233,028, being an average of 746 daily. The percentage of male visitors was 62·09 and of female visitors 37·9. The monthly average of visitors to the Public Library was 517. Considerable additions were made to the museum collections,

especially the Natural History Series, which was enriched by specimens illustrative of the Marine Fauna of the Gulf of Manaar, collected during the Superintendent's tour to Rámeswaram Island. A number of articles (jewelry, musical instruments, textiles, &c.), which were sent by Government to the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, were reserved for and returned to the museum, where they will eventually be displayed. A catalogue of the coins of Mysore, and a preliminary Report on the Marine Fauna of Rámeswaram Island were in the Press at the end of the year.

The Oriental Manuscripts Library was enriched by 283 manuscripts and 5 books. Catalogues containing the names of over 1,000 manuscripts were also obtained and some of these were transcribed. The yearly grant of Rs. 3,200 formerly made for the discovery and preservation of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts was altered into a contingent allowance of Rs. 600 for 1886-87.

During the year under review, there were 17 meteorological observatories under the administration of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras. Of these, 2 worked as second and 15 as third class stations. The new observatory erected last year in the Civil Dispensary compound at Mercara was furnished with a set of instruments, and observations were commenced on the 1st of January 1887. 13 observatories were inspected, and, generally speaking, found to be in good working order. 2 new thermometer sheds were constructed and erected—one at Amini Divi (Laccadives), and the other at Bangalore. 3 candidates for employment went through the usual course of training at the Madras Meteorological Observatory, and were duly appointed when vacancies occurred. The list of instruments supplied to the observatories is somewhat larger than usual, in consequence of changes at Bellary and Mercara. Daily weather telegrams of the 10 A.M. readings were sent to Calcutta or Simla from all the observatories, excepting Amini Divi. Two copies of the meteorological register kept at the Madras Astronomical Observatory were handed over to the Meteorological Reporter for Madras. From the 1st of January 1886, the Revenue Board rainfall stations were transferred from the Government Astronomer to the care of the Meteorological Reporter for Madras, and the results of the rain returns for each month were duly published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

In the Government Astronomical Observatory, the publication of the results of star observations made with the meridian circle in 1862, 1863, and 1864 was commenced and a volume was nearly completed, though not ready for issue, within the year. Most annoying and unexpected delay was caused by the detection of such numerous errors in the calculations of the old native assistants, that it soon became evident that complete personal revision by the Astronomer himself throughout was indispensable to ensure accuracy. The observations amounting to 50,698 in all, for the publication of the 9 volumes required for the Star Catalogue, were completed in 1885. Since then, observations of every kind have been nearly suspended, such only being made as were absolutely necessary for local time determinations and the verification of past doubtful cases. The planet "*Vera*" discovered at Madras in 1885 was refound and observed at its first return to opposition, thereby securing it from becoming, like too many others, lost until accidentally rediscovered as a supposed new one. Madras mean time was transmitted daily to all Government Telegraph offices in India and true local time was indicated at Madras by gun-fire, a semaphore and by controlled electrical clocks. The Madras meteorological

register was continued as usual, and daily weather telegrams were despatched to Calcutta and Bombay throughout the year as well as to Simla during the official season there.

56 Vernacular newspapers and magazines were published during 1886, against 42 in 1885; of these, 39 were general or political, 5 were scientific or literary and 12 were religious.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

During the first month of the official year under report, Mr. Rea, First Assistant, Archæological Survey, was engaged in the completion of the survey of several Châlukyan temples in the Bellary district. The staff thereafter proceeded to head-quarters at Madras, and was engaged in inking drawings. In September, the pre-historic remains lately discovered at Pallávaram were inspected. An inscribed stone and some small articles of pottery found there were removed to the museum, and a temple with a large number of inscriptions was noted. In November, Dr. E. Hultzsch took up his duties as Epigraphist of this Presidency. In December, the seven pagodas were visited and a buried cave temple discovered. The survey then proceeded to North Arcot and surveyed the large temple at Vellore and places of importance in the neighbourhood. Some small ancient articles were discovered buried in the Vellore temple. The large temple at Virinjipuram, the beautifully carved blackstone temples at Melpadi, the Jaina rock sculptures at Vallimalai, the interesting structure at Sholinghur and the curious cave at Mahendravadi were the chief objects of interest surveyed in the North Arcot district.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Madras Local Board's Act (V of 1884), which was introduced on the 1st April 1885, was in force in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in operation. The administration of local affairs was primarily vested in District Boards, each consisting of a President, the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, all Revenue officers in charge of divisions of districts being members *ex-officio*. The District Boards, in all the districts except Kurnool and Nílgiris, had Taluk Boards working in subordination to them in sub-divisions of the districts. Each Taluk Board consists of a President and not less than 12 members, the Revenue officer in charge of the division being *ex-officio* President. The Taluk Boards, in all the districts except South Canara and Malabar, and the District Boards of Kurnool and Madura had Union Panchayats working in subordination to them in villages or groups of villages. Each Panchayat consists of not less than 5 members, one of whom holds the office of chairman, the headmen of the villages included in the Unions being *ex-officio* members. 83 Taluk Boards and 213 Panchayats had been constituted up to the end of the year under review, but 17 of the former and 77 of the latter began to work only in the next year (1887-88). Rules for the general guidance of Local Boards and their agents and officers, and for the election of members of District Boards by Taluk Boards were passed during the year. The cess on land was levied at the rate of 2 annas per rupee of the annual rent value in Malabar,

and at 1 anna in the other districts except South Canara and Godávari, where it was 1 anna and 3 pies and 9 pies, respectively. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied at 205 stations in 17 districts; and house tax, which was for the first time ordered to be imposed in 76 Unions, was actually levied in 53 of them. 261 miles of road were newly constructed and 18,684 miles repaired, against 330 and 18,809, respectively, in the previous year. Educational operations showed steady and satisfactory progress. The number of Local Fund dispensaries rose from 225 at the beginning of the year to 236 at its close and the number of patients treated in these institutions was 1,188,944 against 1,141,971 in 1885-86. 93 midwives were employed by the various boards and they attended 3,302 labor cases against 2,951 cases attended by 101 midwives in the preceding year. Considerable attention was paid to vaccination and sanitation. The total receipts of the various Local Boards during the year amounted to 61 lakhs and the total expenditure to 58½ lakhs. The balances at their credit were thus increased from 20·5 to 23 lakhs.

The year under report was the second in which the District Municipalities Act (IV of 1884) was in force. The number of municipalities administered under this Act rose from 47 to 54. Of the 9 new municipalities which were constituted during 1885-86, but did not commence working, only 7 have been at work during 1886-87. The remaining 2 were abolished owing to the general poverty of the inhabitants and their objections to municipal institutions. The total number of municipal councillors was 856 against 813 in 1885-86. Of this number, 54 were members *ex-officio*, 493 nominated, and 309 elected, against 47,469 and 297, respectively, in 1885-86. Including official members elected by the rate-payers, there were 207 official and 649 non-official members against 205 and 608, respectively, in the previous year. Classified according to race, there were 169 Europeans and Eurasians and 687 natives, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 177 and 636. The elective system of appointing councillors was in force in 32 towns, being one more than in the previous year; and the right of electing their own chairman was enjoyed by 39 municipal councils against 40 in 1885-86. A chairman can only be elected at a meeting at which at least three-fourths of the whole council is present, and repeated failure to obtain this quorum obliged the Government to deprive the Tanjore council of the right of election. The total municipal receipts including the opening balances amounted to Rs. 19,18,351 against Rs. 18,24,378 in 1885-86, the actual receipts of the year being Rs. 16,29,784 as against Rs. 15,72,763. There was thus an increase of about Rs. 57,000 in the year's revenue, which was the net result chiefly of enhanced receipts from direct taxation (Rs. 41,000) owing to the creation of the 7 municipalities above referred to, and from market and other rents (Rs. 19,000), counterbalanced by diminished revenues from endowments, &c., (Rs. 16,000). The average incidence of municipal taxation was As. 8-6 excluding and As. 12 including tolls against As. 8-10 and As. 12-5, respectively, in 1885-86. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 15,72,974 against Rs. 15,32,434 in the previous year, the increase occurring chiefly under education, hospitals and dispensaries, lighting contributions, supervision and management, and miscellaneous, counterbalanced by a decrease under public works.

The Madras Municipality spent Rs. 1,71,759, one lakh of which was a contribution from Provincial funds, on the Black Town drainage scheme. The masonry portion of sewer No. I was finished and 2,668 feet of sewer No. II. Over Rs. 20,000 were also spent in diverting the sewage that hitherto went to the Triplicane farm,

which was closed to make room for the fishing village that used to be to the south of the Presidency College, to the Kistnampett tank to irrigate the extended Kistnampett farm. The Cossapett bridge was completed and has been of much use to the public. No steps were taken to proceed further with the new water-supply scheme. Owing to a pretty regular rainfall, the necessity for pumping water from the Red Hills tank into the delivery channel did not arise. The water-supply was improved by making a new main from Kilpauk to Nungumbaukam and branches from it to Chetput and along the Poonamallee road. The total amount spent on education was Rs. 10,655. The number of children under inspection in aided poor schools was 10,639 against 10,335 in the previous year. The usual expenditure was incurred on the Triplicane and Black Town dispensaries and the annual contributions to the Medical College, General Hospital, and St. Thomé Dispensary were made. The total number of cases vaccinated was 20,270 against 38,589 in 1885-86. The decrease is due to changes introduced in the compulsory vaccination bye-laws, viz., altering the age for vaccination from three to six months and inspecting the cases at the homes of the children instead of at vaccine depôts. The birth-rate per mille was 40·0 in 1886 as compared with 40·3 in 1885. The death-rate was 36·8 per mille as compared with 37·4 in the previous year. The total expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 2,94,560 against Rs. 2,52,735 in 1885-86. The financial result of the working of the sewage farms was a deficit of Rs. 2,048. Public parks cost Rs. 18,971. The total municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 11,32,458 against Rs. 13,28,829 in the previous year, in which a loan of Rs. 2,72,784 was raised. Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,32,419 against Rs. 30,156 in 1885-86. The expenditure was Rs. 11,26,404 against Rs. 11,43,250 in 1885-86. The interest paid on loans was Rs. 1,05,065, and Rs. 47,957 was added to the sinking fund, which aggregated Rs. 5,89,181 at the end of the year, or an increase of Rs. 50,526 during the year. The municipal debt is 24 lakhs of rupees.

The number of clergymen in the Diocese of Madras on the 31st March 1887 was 236, of whom 39 were Government chaplains, as compared with 224 and 38 Government chaplains in the corresponding date of the previous year. One church was consecrated at Dowlaishveram. Offertories and other voluntary gifts amounted in all to Rs. 1,28,921 against Rs. 1,41,615 in the previous year.

The value of the stock in hand at the Stationery Depôt at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,30,624 and the receipts during the year were Rs. 4,80,960. The issues amounted to Rs. 3,36,515. The value of country articles purchased in India was Rs. 2,84,304 and the saving by the substitution of country manufactures for European ones is estimated at Rs. 21,042. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,10,491 against Rs. 2,89,027, the increase was due to the much larger purchase of printing paper, which this year was all bought in India.

The total value of the work done in the various branches of the Government Press, including value of paper issued from Press Stores, amounted to Rs. 2,69,056-10-1, showing a considerable decrease as compared with last year. The expenditure was less by Rs. 2,866 (Rs. 2,41,137 against Rs. 2,44,003), and the net profit amounted to Rs. 27,919 against Rs. 83,921. The decrease is caused by a reduced valuation scale being adopted. The cost per page (Rs. 1-2-3) was less than that of the previous year (Rs. 1-2-5). The total number of impressions

(struck off was 49,288,357, being 581,280 less than in 1885-86, but the total number of pages printed (169,782) showed an increase of 4,009.

The accounts of the Lawrence Asylum Press for the year 1886 opened with a balance of Rs. 4,420. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,653 and the disbursements to Rs. 99,449 (inclusive of payments on account of the branch at Ootacamund) as against Rs. 1,29,850 and Rs. 1,27,210, respectively, in 1885. The usual contribution of Rs. 5,000 to the Lawrence Asylum, which was not paid in 1885 in consequence of heavy extra expenses, was paid in 1886. The stereotyping department was put in thorough working order, and various improvements, including dry letter press printing and monogram printing in colors, were introduced. The general results of the Ootacamund branch were satisfactory. The profits of the year were Rs. 3,703 against Rs. 3,245 in 1885.

The number of district presses at work during the year was 21, the same as in the previous year. The value of work done during the year amounted to Rs. 1,71,690, showing an increase of Rs. 4,172 or 2·5 per cent. over last year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 47,699 and fell short of those of the preceding year by Rs. 21,553 owing partly to the competition of private presses, and partly to the enhancement of the rates of subscription for the District Gazettes. The charges came to Rs. 83,497 against Rs. 85,150 in 1885-86.

During the year under report (1886), 998 cases involving 1,637 articles came under examination by the Chemical Examiner, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 813 and 1,388. Of the cases brought under investigation, 163 were medico-legal cases of suspected human poisoning and of blood and seminal stains, 114 related to cattle poisoning and 721 were miscellaneous examinations conducted on behalf of Government departments and private parties, the number of articles subjected to examination in these instances being 631, 285 and 721 respectively. The number of human cases in which poison was detected was 74 or 56·4 per cent. and that of cattle cases was 78 or 68·4 per cent. The principal inorganic poisons used were (1) arsenious oxide, (2) mercuric salt, (3) orpiment and (4) glass powder; and the vegetable poisons used were nux vomica, opium, datura, Calotropis gigantea, Lebedicropsis orbicularis, ganja and assafœtida. Of the 721 miscellaneous examinations, 407 were of samples of salt, 176 of malt liquor and 110 of spirits.

The number of Muhammadans in superior Government service on the 1st April 1886 was 6,231 out of a total of 35,599 employed, but of these 5,915 hold appointments of less than Rs. 250 per annum. The number in the police, the department in which they are chiefly employed, has fallen from 5,438 to 5,365 Two of the 8 Statutory Civilians are Muhammadans.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE. (15TH AUGUST 1885 TO 15TH AUGUST 1886, MALAYALAM YEAR 1061.)

Legislation.

FOUR Regulations were passed during the year. Regulation I of 1061 reduces the rate of port dues charged at Alleppy under Regulation I of 1036 from 1 anna to 9 pies a ton; Regulation II empowers a single Judge of the High Court when sitting as vacation Judge to dispose of applications for staying execution of decrees of the Civil Courts and to suspend sentences of Criminal Courts; Regulation III provides for the due control of the export, import, manufacture, and sale of arms, ammunition and military stores; and Regulation IV authorizes the execution in Travancore of the decrees of the Civil Courts in British India and the Cochin State. Two Royal Proclamations were also issued during the year, one laying down the principle and procedure to be observed in carrying out the revenue survey and settlement, and the other providing for a searching inquiry being made in course of the revenue settlement into the condition of the holders of the *viruthi*, or service tenure, and laying down the principle and procedure to be observed in re-arranging the *viruthi* service.

Civil justice.

17,698 regular and 9,286 small cause suits were filed in the Munsifs' Courts during the year against 19,490 and 9,990, respectively, in 1060. Inclusive of arrears and cases re-admitted, there was an aggregate of 22,937 regular and 9,971 small cause suits for disposal against 24,578 and 10,412, respectively, in 1060. Of these, 19,784 regular and 9,709 small cause or about 90 per cent. of the whole were disposed of within the year against a percentage of 85·4 in the previous year. The arrears of 5,103 suits at the close of 1060 were brought down to 3,415 at the close of 1061. The disposals exceeded the number filed by 2,509. Of the suits disposed of, 10,710 or 36 per cent. were contested against 12,527 or 42 per cent. in 1060. The duration of the cases on the file was on an average 2 months and 19 days against 2 months and 15 days in the previous year. The number of appealable decisions was 8,243, and 30 per cent. of these were appealed against. Of these, 60·4 per cent. were confirmed against 60 per cent. last year. The aggregate value of the claims involved in the regular suits amounted to Rs. 15,19,995 and in small causes to Rs. 94,897 against Rs. 17,26,529 and Rs. 1,02,963, respectively, in 1060. The suits of old standing are being cleared off the file.

Inclusive of arrears, remands, and re-admissions, the number of original suits for disposal by the Zillah Courts amounted to 1,840 against 2,002 in 1060; adding to this 3,803 appeals, there was an aggregate of 5,643 suits against 5,783 in the year preceding. Of these, 911 original suits and 2,375 appeals were disposed of against 1,065 original suits and 2,457 appeals in 1060. The percentage of disposals were 49·5 and 62, respectively, against 53 and 65 in the previous year. The courts, however, disposed of 67·5 per cent. or 2·5 per cent. more contested suits in the previous year. The arrears at the close of the year were 2,357 against 2,261 in 1060. Of the 3,286 cases disposed of, 2,388 were appealable, and the appeals actually preferred were 676 or 28·3 per cent. against 26·1 in 1060. There is an improvement in the duration of suits in the Quilon and Alleppy Courts, whilst the Courts in Trivandrum and Nagercoil have fallen off.

NOTE.—The dates put in brackets after the heading of each section denote the period to which the report refers.

In the High Court, 249 regular and 421 special appeals were filed against 217 regular and 445 special appeals in 1060. Inclusive of 131 regular and 176 special appeals pending at the beginning of the year and appeals re-admitted, there were in all 385 regular and 598 special appeals for disposal, or an aggregate of 983 cases for disposal against 955 in 1060. Of these, 283 regular and 493 special appeals were disposed of against 228 regular and 420 special appeals in 1060. 48·8 per cent. of regular appeals and 72·6 per cent. of special appeals were confirmed against 43·4 and 66·2, respectively, in 1060. The average duration of a regular appeal was 6 months and 5 days and of a special appeal 5 months and 22 days against 8 months and 7 days and 4 months and 25 days, respectively, in the previous year. At the close of the year, the arrears were 207 against 307 at the close of 1060. There were 52 applications for review for disposal, including 4 from the previous year. 42 of these were disposed of. There were 108 civil miscellaneous appeals and 459 petitions for disposal against 111 and 478, respectively, in 1060. 100 of the former and 453 of the latter were disposed of.

Taking all the courts together in their original and appellate capacities, there was a grand total of 39,534 cases for disposal, of which 33,555 or about 85 per cent. were disposed of within the year. Last year the percentage disposed of was 81·6. The total judicial revenue of the year was Rs. 4,29,649 against 3,46,591 in 1060. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 2,66,950 against Rs. 2,05,640. The increases are mainly due to the process service fees being now credited to Government and the process service establishment being brought on the list of salaried servants for the whole year, while it was on that list only for the last quarter of the previous year.

Criminal justice.

Inclusive of arrears and re-admissions, there were 15,557 cases affecting 36,682 persons on the files of the magistracy against 14,417 cases affecting 30,837 persons in the previous year. Of these, 15,488 cases were disposed of against 14,334 in 1060. The increase in cases was 1,140 and in disposals 1,154. At the end of the year 69 cases were pending against 83 cases in 1060. The percentage of convictions was 38·2 against 41·1 per cent. in 1060. The great bulk of the offences were as usual of petty nature. Of grave crime, the number of cases of murder and rape remain almost the same as last year; there was a decrease in robberies, but a decided increase in cases of kidnapping and dacoity. 287 public servants as such were charged with offences, and 15 per cent. were convicted against 237 and 22 per cent. of convictions in 1060. The average duration of a trial before the subordinate magistracy was 12 days against 13 days in 1060 and that before the superior magistracy 17 days against 15. 146 cases or 2 less than in the previous year were committed to the Sessions Court. There were also 21 cases pending from the previous year. Of the total, 156 cases were disposed of. 55·3 per cent. of the number of persons committed (322) were convicted against 63 per cent. last year. The average duration of a trial was 13 days against 15 in 1060 and 26 in 1059. Appeals to first-class magistrates numbered 649, including 42 pending at the beginning of the year, against 681 in 1060. Of these, 641 were disposed of against 639 in the previous year. 48 per cent. of the decisions were altered or annulled against 31 per cent. in 1060. 8 appeals were left pending. The average duration of an appeal was reduced from 36 days to 22 days; in 1059 it was 56 days. The Sessions Courts had 74 appeals to deal with. They disposed of 68 concerning 112 persons, altering or annulling the order in the case of 48 persons only as against 61 out of 120 persons in 1060. The average duration of an appeal was 16 days against 30 days in 1060. The High Court had 32 appeals and disposed of 21. 10 of the remaining 11 were filed in the last week of the year. 56 persons were concerned, and in the case of 30 persons the High Court declined to interfere. The average duration of a case in appeal was 49 days against 40 days in 1060.

Police.

The strength of the police force during the year under report was 1,626 men of all grades, of whom 1,380 were employed on purely police duties, the proportion to population and area being, as in the previous year, 1 to 1,739 and 1 to 4·8 square miles, respectively. The total cost of the police amounted to Rs. 1,72,055 against Rs. 1,74,144 in the year preceding. The average annual cost of a police-man was Rs. 104 or Annas 1-4·5 per head of population. 91 per cent. of the force could read and write against 88·5 last year. The percentages of detections and convictions were 70·3 and 60·0 against 71·4 and 62·8 in the year before. The

departmental punishments were 819 against 722 in 1060, but in the award of black marks the increase is 85. Dismissals are also higher—68 to 51.

Jails.

The toal number of prisoners during the year was 2,080, of whom 668 remained at its close. The average daily strength was 592 against 563 in 1060, and the average mortality 3·2 per cent. against 3 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 49,096 against 48,831 in 1060, the average cost of a prisoner being over Rs. 82 per head, or about Rs. 4 less than in the previous year. Discipline was well maintained. There were no escapes. Clothing, bedding, and carpets for the State departments are manufactured in the jail. The jail press did good work. The net earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 13,065 against Rs. 13,265 in the previous year. Intra-mural labor accounts for Rs. 5,860 and extra-mural for Rs. 7,205.

Registration of assurances.

78,324 documents were presented for registration against 68,257 in 1060 or an increase of 14 per cent. The increase was mostly in transactions affecting immovable property. The aggregate value of the transactions registered amounted to over 145½ lakhs against 131 lakhs in 1060. The average time taken to register a document was a little less than a day against 2 days and 6 hours in 1060. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,691 against Rs. 1,09,614 in 1060 and the disbursements to Rs. 52,713 against Rs. 48,249.

Survey and settlements.

The operations of the Survey department extended during the year over 13 taluks, the coffee lands in Pirmed, the salt pans of the southern division and the Travancore-Cochin boundary. Boundary demarcation was carried on in 8 taluks and the demarcation in 3 was completed within the year. The outturn was 341·32 square miles against 470 in the previous year. Field demarcation was carried on in 8 taluks, and 327·34 square miles were completed against 311 in 1060. The total area completed by the boundary survey was 387·06 square miles. 322·25 square miles in 6 taluks were completed by the field survey party. The insertion of topographical details in the 16-inch scale map of the remaining 85 square miles of Trivandrum taluk was completed. 10 miles out of the Travancore-Cochin boundary were demarcated and surveyed, leaving 40 to be done. Minor triangulations continue to make steady progress. The Settlement department made good progress in preliminary operations in 12 taluks, and 2 villages were settled in Trivandrum, the result for them giving a net revenue of Rs. 4,332 against one of Rs. 2,857 according to the former ayacut accounts. The expenditure on survey was Rs. 1,60,398 against Rs. 1,83,058, and in settlement it was Rs. 93,358 against Rs. 78,428 in 1060.

Revenue.

The aggregate land revenue demand for the year amounted to Rs. 17,96,410 against Rs. 16,86,488 in 1060. Of this, Rs. 17,40,370 or nearly 97 per cent. was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 56,040. Last year 94 per cent. of the demand was collected. Of old arrears, there were Rs. 6,69,465, of which Rs. 1,78,061 were struck off the accounts and Rs. 21,929 were collected during the year, leaving Rs. 4,69,475 still outstanding. Last year Rs. 5,65,842 were left outstanding. The gross salt revenue was Rs. 14,04,596 against Rs. 13,97,760 in 1060. The gross stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 2,54,752, an advance of nearly Rs. 40,000 in that of the previous year. The expenditure was 6·33 per cent. of the revenue. The revenue derived from the excise duty on tobacco was Rs. 8,01,359 against Rs. 7,96,583 in 1060. The charges were only Rs. 24,200. The customs revenue fell from Rs. 5,30,408 in 1060 to Rs. 4,82,632. The decrease was due to a less demand in foreign markets for copra and cocoanut oil. The charges were a little over 5 per cent. of the gross receipts. The abkári farm was put up to auction for another 3 years and was sold for Rs. 2,82,501, which is Rs. 36,608 less than the rent of the preceding period. The extra revenue under abkári amounted in all to Rs. 37,207. The collection on account of opium was Rs. 46,050.

Forests.

The plan introduced of selling timber daily under the depôt system has proved successful. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 4,03,545 against Rs. 3,12,727 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,79,341. Last year it was Rs. 1,25,985. The net revenue was Rs. 2,24,204 against Rs. 1,86,742. There was a falling off both in the quantity (148 candies against 484 candies) and quality of cardamoms. The revenue derived from them fell from Rs. 3,78,925

to Rs. 1,02,906. The receipts from the sale of other forest produce were Rs. 18,979 against Rs. 19,382 in 1060. The teak plantations sanctioned 20 years ago are now valued at Rs. 3,25,000. Their cost has been Rs. 14,000.

Trade. The entire trade of the country amounted to Rs. 165,51,914 against Rs. 197,75,085 in 1060, or a decrease of a little over 16 per cent. The value of the exports amounted to Rs. 95,57,889 and of the imports to Rs. 69,94,015, while that for the previous year stood at Rs. 108,21,137 and Rs. 89,53,948, respectively. 42 per cent. of the trade was by sea, 34 per cent. by backwater, and 24 per cent. by land against 38, 39, and 23, respectively, in 1060. Copra, cocoanut-oil and cocoanuts show a falling off to the extent of nearly 12 lakhs, coffee of 2¼ lakhs, and pepper of nearly 1½ lakhs. The trade in jaggery, on the other hand, increased by nearly 3½ lakhs. The principal articles of imports are piece-goods, thread, rice, and tobacco. The value of imported piece-goods fell off nearly by 1½ lakhs, thread and cotton by about 4 lakhs, minor products by 3 lakhs, and rice and paddy by about 11 lakhs; this latter decrease was due to a good harvest in Travancore. Of the entire trade, 84 per cent. was with British India, 9 per cent. towards Ceylon, 2·9 towards the United Kingdom, and 2·7 towards New York. 769 vessels visited the ports of Travancore against 802 in 1060.

Public works. The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 9,19,706 during the year against Rs. 9,39,152 in the previous year. The expenditure was 13·79 of the total revenue against one of 14·06 per cent. in 1060. The expenditure of the Chief Engineer's department was Rs. 6,30,382. Of this, 42 per cent. was spent on communications, 28 per cent. on buildings (double the percentage of the previous year), 9½ per cent. on irrigation against 25 per cent. in 1060 (the falling off in this is ascribed to the improvement work of the principal old main channels of the South being practically complete), 7 per cent. on miscellaneous, and 13½ per cent. on establishment. The expenditure of the Maramut department was Rs. 2,89,324 or Rs. 40,107 in excess of that of 1060. Rs. 26,943 were spent on tank works, Rs. 31,159 on the improvement and opening out of village roads, and Rs. 29,615 on the construction of a palace for His Highness the Maharaja, &c.

Post office. This department carried 417,100 private covers and 640,104 official covers in the year under report against 408,095 and 614,679, respectively, in the previous year. The total earnings of the department are set down at Rs. 1,58,230 against Rs. 1,50,386 in 1060.

Education. The number of pupils in the central institution increased during the year from 170 to 191 in the college, 428 to 468 in the high school, and 248 to 293 in the preparatory school, a total increase of 12·5 per cent. The average attendance was 90·3 per cent. against 88·5 per cent. in 1060. In the Matriculation examination 55 out of 85 passed. In the F.A. examination the results were very poor and in the B.A. examination only 12 students out of 37 were successful. The expenditure aggregated Rs. 38,537, of which 27·5 per cent. was recovered in fees. The annual cost of each student to Government was Rs. 32 against Rs. 38 in the previous year. Though the number of district schools was the same as in the previous year, the number of boys on the roll rose to 1,959 from 1,803. The attendance improved from 82·08 per cent. to 83·6. The total cost was Rs. 23,400 and the fees realized Rs. 7,142. The average cost to the State per pupil was Rs. 8-11-0 against Rs. 9-8-0 in 1060. 3 boys' schools and one girls' school received State aid during the year under report. The number of girls at the school was 86 against 81 in the previous year. The vernacular schools numbered 871, of which 226 were Government, 398 supported by missions, and 247 are private native schools receiving grants-in-aid. During the year there was an increase of 14 schools and 958 pupils, the number at school being 44,471, of whom 8,524 or 19·1 per cent. are girls, an increase of 744 on the number in the previous year. The Muhammadans at school now are 1 to every 188 persons against 1 to 215 in 1060, their numbers having risen from 685 to 778. The average daily attendance of pupils was 76 per cent. of the total number, the same average as last year.

Teaching in the medical school was resumed in December 1885. The Industrial School of Art and Government Book Depôt both showed a greater outturn than in the previous year.

The museum was enriched by a valuable collection of 807 specimens of bird skins presented by His Highness the Maharaja. It was visited by 189,276 persons against 153,102 in 1060. The expenditure was Rs. 13,105 against Rs. 14,989 in the previous year. Museum.

There was no variation in the number of hospitals and dispensaries. 120,621 persons were treated against 111,531 in the year before. 32 out of 112 patients in the Lunatic Asylum were discharged cured. There was no cholera, but 99 cases of choleraic diarrhœa, and small-pox was more or less prevalent during the year. 85,609 vaccinations were performed against 78,783 in 1060. The cost of the medical institutions amounted to Rs. 1,00,232 against Rs. 90,255 in the previous year. Medical.

85,480 tolas of copper were coined into 1,489,800 cash, equivalent to Rs. 3,325-7-0. The profit on this was Rs. 1,269. 17,150 tolas of silver were coined into 129,625 fanams, equivalent to Rs. 18,518, at a profit of Rs. 291. 30,453¼ tolas of silver were also coined into 916,804 chukroms equivalent to Rs. 32,743, and the profit therein was Rs. 702. Mint.

At the end of the year there were 100 elephants. 15 were added during the year by capture, 5 died and 6 were given away. The charges amounted to Rs. 26,439. Elephants.

The total value of the work turned out at the Government press was Rs. 22,957 against Rs. 23,328 in 1060. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,130 against Rs. 7,924 in the previous year. The circulation of the gazette increased from 515 to 572 copies. Press.

The conservancy of the capital was efficiently carried out at a cost of Rs. 19,568 against a cost of Rs. 19,370 in 1060. Capital.

The total revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 66,65,552, or Rs. 13,153 less than that of the previous year, the highest on record. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 64,62,541 against Rs. 64,90,960 in 1060. Adding the surplus to balance at the beginning of the year, the balance to be carried to next year's account is Rs. 58,49,445. The revenue of 1060 was unduly swollen by upwards of a lakh of rupees, payments to that amount on behalf of the State appearing as receipts in that year on the credit side of the financial accounts. Finance.

COCHIN STATE. (15TH AUGUST 1885 TO 15TH AUGUST 1886.)

During the year two Regulations were passed. The first, "Regulation I of 1061," was enacted to control manufacture and traffic of all kinds of arms, ammunition, and explosives. The second was passed to legalize the execution, within Cochin, of all judgments by the Civil Courts in British India or Travancore. Legislation.

The total number of original suits filed during the year was 7,540 as against 7,877 in 1060. This together with the 757 cases pending at the beginning of the year amounted to 8,297, or 377 less than in the preceding year. The aggregate number of cases disposed of during the year under report was 7,532 or 385 less than in the year previous, and the balance left at the close of the year was 765 as against 757 in the preceding year. Of the 7,532 cases disposed of during the year, 7,298 were decided by the Munsifs and the remaining 234 by the Zillah Courts. The average duration of the original contested suits disposed of during the year was 19 months 20 days in the Anjikaimal Zillah Court, an improvement of 6 months 1 day on the previous year, 5 months 7 days in the Trichoor Zillah Court, and 2 months 15 days in the Munsifs' Courts. 265 appeals were pending at the beginning of the year under review. This together with the 473 appeals filed during the year amounts to 738 or 47 more than in the preceding year. Of these, 432 appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 306. The average duration of an appeal was 16 months 15 days in the Anjikaimal Court and 1 month 9 days in the Trichoor Court. 81 regular appeals were filed during the year in the Appeal Court, of which 42 were against the decrees of the Anjikaimal Zillah Court and 39 against those of the Trichoor Zillah Court. These together with the 57 appeals left undisposed of at the close of the previous year amounted to 138, of these 77 were disposed of. The number of special appeals filed during the year is 99, which Civil justice.

together with the 23 left undisposed of at the commencement of the year makes a total of 122, of these 82 were disposed of during the year under report. The average duration of the regular and special appeals disposed of during the year was 4 months and 29 days as against 5 months and 3 days in the preceding year. In addition to the above, the Judges have disposed of 2 special appeals which had been referred to them for disposal by His Highness the Raja. The total number of decrees executed wholly and partly by the Zillah and Munsifs' Courts during the year was 2,849 as against 2,797. The institution fees collected by the Original and Appellate Courts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 61,049 and the stamp penalties to Rs. 14,204, making a total of Rs. 75,253, while the collections under these heads during the preceding year were Rs. 65,516-5-7 and Rs. 15,185-14-9, respectively, making a total of Rs. 80,702-4-4. The total expenditure on account of the Judicial department during the year amounted to Rs. 60,728-10-2.

Criminal justice.

There were 2,058 cases involving 4,278 persons for disposal, including 45 cases pending at beginning of the year. Of these, 1,995 cases involving 4,099 persons were disposed of during the year under report, leaving a balance of 63 cases involving 179 persons for the current year. The District Magistrate of Anjikaimal had 44 cases affecting 120 persons for disposal. The District Magistrate of Trichoor had 9 cases involving 13 persons. All these 53 cases were disposed of during the year under review. The acquittals were in the ratio of 43·5 per cent. as against 40·8 per cent. in the previous year. Including pending cases, there was a total of 153 appeals affecting 242 persons to the District Magistrates. Out of these, 149 appeals affecting 238 persons were disposed of during the year, and in the case of 43·7 persons the decision was modified. The average duration of a case in appeal was 28 days in the Anjikaimal and 10 days in the Trichoor District Magistrate's Court. 44 cases affecting 94 persons were committed by the Magistrates to the Sessions Courts during the year under review as against 46 cases affecting 119 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 42 cases affecting 87 persons were disposed of during the year reported on, leaving a balance of 2 cases affecting 7 persons for disposal in the current year. 50 persons or 57·4 per cent. were convicted. The average duration of sessions trials during the year under report was 4 days and 3 days in the Anjikaimal and Trichoor Sessions Courts, respectively, as against 3 days and 2 days in the year previous. 8 appeals affecting 9 persons were preferred to the Sessions Court of Anjikaimal during the year under review as against 9 appeals affecting 35 persons in the preceding year. These 8 appeals were all disposed of within the year with the result that the sentences of the lower court were confirmed in the case of 3 persons, altered in the case of 1 person, and reversed in the case of 5 persons. There was no appeal preferred to the Trichoor Sessions Court during the year under review. The average duration of an appeal in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court during the year was 11 days. As Courts of Revision, the Sessions Courts had 22 applications for revision of sentences and 21 were disposed of. 11 appeals affecting 12 persons were preferred to the Appeal Court during the year under review as against 10 appeals affecting 13 persons during the previous year. These together with 1 appeal affecting 2 persons pending gave a total of 12 appeals affecting 14 persons for disposal, of which 11 appeals affecting 12 persons were disposed of within the year, the sentence being confirmed in the case of 11 persons and modified in the case of one. The average duration of an appeal disposed of by the Appeal Court during the year under report was 45 days as against 28 in the previous year. As a Court of Reference, the Appeal Court disposed of 6 cases affecting 14 persons. As a Court of Revision, the Appeal Court received 44 applications for revision, which together with the 13 pending at the commencement of the year gave a total of 57. Of this total, 48 were disposed of during the year under review, leaving a balance of 9 applications for the current year.

Jail.

There were 242 prisoners in the jails of Ernacollum and Trichoor at the close of 1060 and 345 admissions during the year under report, making a total of 587 prisoners. Of these, 358 were released by expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c., and 3 died and 2 were executed, leaving 224 at the end of the year. The average daily number in jails was 228 against 215 in the previous year. The prisoners are chiefly employed in the repairs and maintenance of the public roads. The charges incurred for the maintenance of jails, exclusive of the cost of the medical

establishment and of medicines obtained from Europe, amounted to Rs. 16,463-8-6 against Rs. 34,960-13-5 in the previous year. There were 182 admissions to the jail hospitals against 225 the previous year, and no deaths; in the previous year there were four.

Police.

The strength of the force at the beginning of the year was 355; at the end of the year it was 365. As vacancies in the executive have to be met from the reserve, the reserve was not maintained at its full strength (33 men) throughout the year. The punishments awarded in the year under report compared very favorably both as regards number as well as severity with those of the preceding year. During the year under review 1,029 cases were reported direct to the police and 397 were referred to the police by the magistracy. Of these, 1,079 were disposed of, while 153 were pending investigation before the magistracy and 194 before the police at the end of the year. The percentage of detected cases was 55·1 against 49·6 the previous year, of convictions 57·7 against 60·6, of property recovered 22 against 21. There were 13 cases of murder reported. Of these, 5 cases in which 11 persons were concerned having been committed to the sessions, convictions were obtained in 3 cases against 9 persons, and in 2 the prisoners were acquitted. The percentage of conviction was 60. Five prisoners escaped from police custody, but all of them were re-captured.

Revenue.

The land revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,52,303-3-0 against Rs. 6,44,828-7-9 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 7,474-11-3. The increased receipts are attributable to a larger extent of rice cultivation having been carried on in the Trichoor lake. The total customs revenue of the year under review was Rs. 1,10,527-4-4 against Rs. 1,11,588-15-3 in the preceding year. Of this the amount paid by the British Government under the guarantee for the year ending 31st March 1886 was Rs. 1,07,122-11-8. The amount realised by the sale of the abkári farm in the year under report was Rs. 64,864-11-5 as compared with Rs. 61,522-11-5 in the year previous, giving an increase of Rs. 3,342. The opium farm produced the sum of Rs. 19,390-13-4, which was the same as that in 1060, as the farm was sold in 1059 for a period of 3 years. The revenue derived from salt was Rs. 2,97,073-14-9 against Rs. 3,23,614-3-4, which shows a decrease of Rs. 26,540-4-7 due to restriction of issue, as it was feared the stock in hand would prove insufficient to meet the demands of the year.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered during the year was 18,289. In the preceding year the registrations numbered 17,415. The total value of the deeds registered amounted to Rs. 67,60,453 against Rs. 63,02,791 in the previous year. Rs. 26,909 were collected in fees.

Education.

The strength of the high school rose from 497 to 536 and the average daily attendance was 90 per cent. or 2 per cent. higher than last year's average. The students did poorly in the Middle School examination, but 32 out of 42 passed the Fifth Comparative examination. For the Matriculation examination, 27 of the high school students were sent up and 19 passed. 15 students went up for the First Arts examination and of these, 10 passed. The year 1060 closed with 709 boys in the five district schools, while at the end of the year under review the number was 806, being an increase of 97; in all the schools of the State at the close of the year, the number was 1,342 against 1,206 at the end of 1060. This increase is chiefly among the Hindus and Christians, but it is satisfactory to find that the Muhammadan boys have risen from 11 to 21.

Public works.

The expenditure on public works during the year has been Rs. 3,55,139-4-4 against Rs. 3,64,672-6-4 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,533-2-0. A considerable expenditure was incurred for the repair of the Shoranoor bridge in the previous year, while the outlay on that account was comparatively small in the year under report. In like manner the expenditure on newly constructed police stations has greatly diminished. Of the total expenditure before mentioned, Rs. 2,05,364-11-8 represents the cost of works executed through the medium of the Engineer's department. The outlay on works carried out by the Tahsildars amounted to Rs. 1,49,744-8-8. On public works, chiefly roads, Rs. 1,54,594 were spent; on offices and other public buildings Rs. 2,00,544 were spent. The Mulathurai

irrigation canal was extended 2½ miles and was of great value in saving crops on the point of withering.

Forests. The revenue and expenditure of the Forest department amounted to Rs. 1,00,213 and Rs. 59,343, respectively, against Rs. 93,426 and Rs. 46,399 of the previous year. There are in all 24 teak plantations spread over a total area of 626 acres. The plants have reached an average height of 36 feet and an average girth of 20 inches against the 30 feet and 13 inches of last year.

Medical. The hospital buildings at Ernacollum, Trichoor, and Chittoor, were in good order and required no repairs during the past year. The civil hospitals at Ernacollum and Trichoor received 580 in- and 7,313 out- patients against 546 in- and 7,406 out- patients last year. At the out-door dispensary, Chittoor, during the year 3,513 cases were treated against 3,823 cases last year. The whole State was singularly free from epidemics during the past year. The returns from the Vaccine department show a total of 9,844 operations, of which 9,001 were reported successful against 12,537 operations, of which 11,778 were reported successful.

Press. The amount of work executed at the Sirkar press during the year under report is valued at Rs. 5,985-12-0 against Rs. 5,542-6-0 in the previous year. The increase is due to the substitution of printed paper forms for cadjan leaves.

Postal. During the year 67,989 official communications, 431 books, 1,654 banghy parcels, and 1,664 newspapers were carried by the Sirkar post on the public service, and 21,074 letters, 15 books, 85 banghy parcels, and 13,525 newspapers on private account. The amount of postage collected was Rs. 1,087-4-8 against Rs. 969-7-7 in the preceding year.

Military. The Sirkar maintains a small force of infantry consisting of 329 men, who are chiefly employed as military guards.

Financial. The revenue of the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,18,336-12-3 as against Rs. 16,28,381-12-5 in the previous year and the disbursements to Rs. 15,28,089-12-6 against Rs. 15,23,493-15-1. The cash balance in the treasury at the beginning of 1061 was Rs. 5,78,950-13-6, and the receipts of the year having exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 90,246-15-9, the cash balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 6,69,197-13-3. The State holds Government securities of the aggregate value of Rs. 29,07,000 and goods in stock of the estimated value of Rs. 1,16,546-2-2, making, with the above balance, a total to its credit of Rs. 36,92,743-15-5.

GODÁVARI AGENCY. (1886-87.)

Tours. The Agent was on tour in the months of February and March and spent all his time in Rumpa and Dutsarti. The Principal Assistant Agent made tours in August and January. The Senior Assistant Agent was more than a month in the agency portion of his division, and the two Special Assistant Agents spent each about 3 months in their agency charges.

Season. The season was on the whole fair. There were heavy rains and high floods in the Godávari, which affected the crops to some extent. Tamarind trees, the principal source of income of the hill people, only produced a half crop; the other crops yielded well. The average rainfall registered was 46·76 inches against 36 inches the previous year.

Health. There was less fever than usual in the Principal Assistant's division, but in the Special Assistant Agent's it was unusually severe. The Tahsildar and Police Inspector in the Bhadráchalam agency both died of fever. The Forest department, the Agent's camp-followers, and the Agent also suffered severely. Cholera broke out at Bhadráchalam in the Sriramanavami festival and caused 71 deaths. In the Bhadráchalam agency, 704 cases were vaccinated, of which 610 were successful against 744 cases and 443 successful in 1885-86. 29 cases were vaccinated in the Rajahmundry agency, and in Yernágúdem 90. 1,387 cases against 1,561 in the previous year were treated in the dispensary at Bhadráchalam. A Local Fund dispensary has been sanctioned for Gokavaram.

There is a disputed claim to the succession in the Rumpa mutta, which is being reported on. Succession dispute.

Two of the 3 boundary disputes in the Senior Assistant Agent's division have been disposed of. A long-standing dispute between the Choppakonda muttadar and Gutala proprietor in the Rajahmundry agency was settled. Boundary disputes.

Rs. 11,621 were allotted for public works and Rs. 9,781 spent. Expenditure was incurred on four bridle paths in the Special Assistant Agent's division, three of which, viz., from Devarapalli to Bhadráchalam, from Kunavaram to Gommugudem, and from Muramum to Narkonda are new works. In the Rumpa and Juddangi tracts, over Rs. 1,000 were spent on a new road from Gokavaram to Rékapalle through the heart of the Rumpa country. A road from Chodavaram to Kota was started and over Rs. 3,000 were spent on one from Timmapuram to Rámavaram, which carries traffic from Jeypore and the Central Provinces to Eleswaram market. The road work done in Bhadráchalam was unsatisfactory. Public works.

The criminal returns show 236 cases concerning 542 persons, of these 417 were acquitted or discharged as against 235 cases with 608 persons and 441 acquitted or discharged last year. The civil returns show 254 cases filed during the year and 202 disposed of against 314 and 269 last year. Judicial returns.

The land revenue demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 47,164 and the collections to Rs. 37,179. Of the demand, Rs. 45,679 relate to permanently-settled estates. Land revenue.

As a general rule, free licenses are issued for the vend of opium, but licenses for the monopoly of vend were sold in three villages as in last year, fetching Rs. 919 against Rs. 955. Opium.

The Special Assistant Agent is the Forest Settlement officer in his division. He has finally settled 13 out of 28 reserves proposed. The export of timber from Bhadráchalam has decreased owing to high rates of seigniorage. The dissatisfaction which had been caused by the formation of the reserves was soon removed. Forests.

The abkári administration underwent no change in the year under report. No toddy tax was levied. The right of manufacturing and selling arrack is rented out for nominal sums in most villages to the villagers jointly. In the more important villages and their surroundings it was sold and the demand was Rs. 13,228 against Rs. 14,563 in 1885-86. Abkári.

The average number of children on the rolls of the 25 schools was 410 against an average of 374 in 23 schools at close of 1885-86. There was no improvement in education. Of the schools in the Bhadráchalam agency, the middle school at Bhadráchalam is in a thriving condition. Out of the 5 pupils who appeared for the Middle School examination, 3 passed, 2 in the first class. Of the two girls' schools, the one at Dummagudem is reported to be in a better condition than the Government girls' school at Bhadráchalam. Education appeared to be most backward in the Peddapuram agency. Education.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1886-87.)

The chief event during the year was the disturbance in the Gudem hills. In January 1886, certain priests conceived a project of rising against the British power. At the end of May, the priests after various wanderings confidently predicted that a "fituri" or rising would be a success, and, at this juncture, the band was joined by one Kakari, who assumed the lead and utilized it first by carrying out, on the 3rd June, a project of private revenge which involved a murder. The Agent at once took steps to prevent the disturbances spreading and a special Police Inspector was ordered to the spot, and on the 16th June the police were at Sadiki village expecting to find Kakari there; but after the murder, Kakari had been collecting men and on the night of the 16th June they surprised the constables of Gudem station, looted and burnt it, the police lines, and the Government bungalow, and carried off carbines and ammunition. The next day they burnt the Government bungalow at Chintapalli, but then broke up on the approach of the police. Gudem disturbance.

The Agent and Deputy Inspector-General of the Police were soon on the spot, and by their prompt action the whole of the gang, consisting of 24 persons, were captured and the arms, ammunition, &c., recovered almost entirely. The gang were sentenced to various terms of transportation and imprisonment. The Police Inspector received the title of Rai Bahadur for the good work he did.

Tours. After the Gudem disturbance was put down, the Agent proceeded to the Palkonda Agency Tract. These tracts have recently been taken under the direct management of Government. They were formerly leased to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. The demand at the new settlement was Rs. 4,635, the previous demand under Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. was Rs. 4,023. In February, the Agent started on a long tour by the Anantagiri Ghât to Koraput, Jeypore, and on to Omerkot, finally returning to the plains on the 1st May, *viâ* Koraput, Potingi and Anantagiri.

Season and crops. The outturn of the crops was fair, except in the Senior Assistant Agent's division, where they suffered from excess of rain. In the Special Assistant Agent's division, fever was reported to be less prevalent than usual.

Public works. Owing to changes of divisional officers and absence of subordinates, such steady and useful work as might otherwise have been expected was not done in the Special Assistant Agent's division. In the Senior Assistant's division, Rs. 6,741, out of a final allotment of Rs. 6,760, was spent; of this sum, Rs. 3,646 were spent on the Chollapadam-Rayaghada road and Rs. 1,855 on the Parvatipur-Narayanapatam road. The first road was in excellent order and great improvements were made to the latter.

Education. The great difficulty felt is the impossibility of obtaining good masters. The school at Kotapad became extinct during the year. The Jeypore and Nowrangapur schools have reached a comparatively high standard. Since Mr. Marsh took up his post of tutor to the young Maharaja of Jeypore and allowed no interference with the course of studies he deemed suitable, the boy has made considerable progress. In the Senior Assistant Agent's division, the primary schools at Gunnipur and Rayaghada are well attended, but that at Narayanapatam has proved a failure.

Civil justice. The number of original suits pending in all courts at the beginning of the year was 155, and 377 were instituted during the year. Of these, 397 were disposed of leaving 135 pending against 152 at the close of the previous year. Out of 24 appeal suits, 7 were disposed of.

Criminal justice. The total number of cases were 1,309, of which 1,278 were disposed of. Out of 43 appeals, 1 was left pending at the end of the year. Out of 32 persons in 18 cases committed to the Agency Sessions Court, 11 were convicted, 18 discharged, and 3 referred.

GANJAM AGENCY. (1886-87.)

Tours. The Agent was on tour in the hills from the 1st February to the 11th March 1887.

Season and public health. The season was favorable for crops, the rains being plentiful, though late. Except for slight small-pox in Udayagiri and malarious fever, the public health was good.

Boundary disputes. There was one boundary dispute between Sarangodo in Chinna Kimedi and Boad. The boundary had been laid down in 1870, but there was considerable difficulty in ascertaining how it was originally settled. The Agent visited the place in company with the Boad Tahsildar and it was understood that the Boad Tahsildar concurred in the Agent's views, but those of the Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, had not been received at the close of the year. The Keradango Patro made some unfounded complaints in reference to a village ascertained to be in the Vizagapatam agency. The Kolakota Savarahs again tried to disturb the settlement made last year between them and the Gumma Bissoye.

Hill chiefs. The relations between Raghunadha Patro, the Patro of Budaguda, and some of his Molikoes were most unsatisfactory. During Raghunadha Patro's suspension

last year, one Metta Karji was appointed to act for him, but the Agent on his tour found that Metta Karji had instigated the complaints and endeavoured to usurp the authority of the Patro, who was reinstated by the Agent. The Khonds appear still to be excited against their Patro. All was quiet in the domains of Godapur, and the senior Mahadevi was not giving any trouble. Affairs between the Jalantra zemindar and the Bissoye of his Maliahs are still in an unsatisfactory condition. Final orders were passed on most of their complaints and counter-complaints.

Public works.

The original allotment was Rs. 18,570, but this amount was finally reduced to Rs. 13,000. Owing to the reduction, no new masonry bridges were built, but repairs were carried out to the chief lines of communication.

Abkári and opium.

50 abkári licenses were issued during the year against 52 in the preceding year. 4 free licenses to sell opium were issued against 9 in 1885-86.

Education.

The number of children at school on the 31st March 1887 in the Government primary schools was 926 against 829 on the same date in the preceding year. Of these, 143 were Khonds and 10 were Savarahs. There were 59 girls under tuition. In addition to these schools, there were 11 combined system schools started in 1884-85, the number of children at which are not given. The grant earned by them was Rs. 685 against Rs. 679 last year and Rs. 312 in 1884-85. The purely Khond school at Raikholla earned the most grant. On the 31st March 1886 there were 451 pupils in these schools.

Vaccination.

4,941 cases were vaccinated during the year against 5,852 in the preceding year. The staff was not complete throughout the year.

Civil justice.

The number of suits for disposal during the year was 100, of these 94 were disposed of. 5 appeals were instituted and these with 2 pending from the previous year were all disposed of.

Criminal justice.

The total number of cases for disposal during the year 1886, including 2 pending cases, was 239 against 197 in 1885. Of these, 234 were disposed of, and 8 out of 10 appeals were also disposed of. 8 cases, including 3 of murder, were committed to the Agency Sessions Court. Convictions were obtained in all cases. In 2 cases some of the prisoners charged were acquitted.

PUDUKÓTA STATE. (JULY 1885 TO JUNE 1886.)

Season and health.

The season on the whole was indifferent with too little rain throughout the year. Public health was all that could be desired with the exception of a slight outbreak of small-pox. Guinea-worm, which has been the curse of Pudukóta town, has disappeared to a considerable extent.

Cultivation and revenue.

The total area of the State is 689,342 acres excluding 148,315 acres of irreclaimable waste and 286,960 of inam land. There are 254,066 acres liable to assessment. The cultivation of these lands during the year increased by 2,364 acres. On the other hand, owing to lands having been left waste, especially lands bought in by Government at revenue sales, the item of remission shows an increase of Rs. 3,352. The receipts under land revenue amounted to Rs. 4,46,044, a considerable advance on those of the previous year. The demand for the year was Rs. 5,31,127 against Rs. 5,20,129 for the previous year, and the collections were Rs. 4,76,055 against Rs. 4,46,988, the balance outstanding being Rs. 55,072 or 10 per cent. of the demand against Rs. 73,141 of the previous year. The actual receipts from all sources, excluding opening balance of Rs. 1,82,753, amounted to Rs. 5,65,864, and the total expenditure to Rs. 5,13,127. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 6,10,490 against one of Rs. 5,57,753 the previous year, of this Rs. 3,75,000 is in Government securities. Under the sanction of the Political Agent, extra charges amounting to nearly 2 lakhs of rupees were sanctioned.

Temples or alms-houses.

Out of a demand of Rs. 1,37,856, Rs. 1,23,797 was collected. The total collections, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 3,17,188 and the disbursements to Rs. 1,36,289, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,80,899 which includes the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 invested in Government securities. The collections for satrams or alms-houses, with the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 27,723 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,478.

Chinna Aramanai Jághír.

The settlement of the Chinná Aramanai jághír was Rs. 53,412, of this Rs. 43,168 was collected. The jághírdar was about to take charge of his estate at the close of the fasli.

Manovirte Jághír.

Out of the demand of Rs. 28,034, Rs. 25,010 were collected. The receipts, arrears and current, were Rs. 99,051 and the disbursements Rs. 34,657.

Public works.

The allotment and balance amounted to Rs. 1,37,777, and Rs. 1,13,767 were spent against Rs. 1,01,279 last year. The main roads to Trichinopoly and Tanjore were maintained in order and that to Madura completed. The principal roads in the capital were fully re-metalled and 8 ponds there also thoroughly cleaned.

Judicial.

There were 2,004 suits on the munsif's side, including 216 brought forward; of these, 1,720 were disposed of. On the small cause side, there were 980 suits, of these 904 were disposed of. Criminal justice is administered by 11 Subordinate Magistrates, 1 First-class Magistrate, 1 District Magistrate and a Sessions Judge. 3,515 persons were dealt with, the percentage of convictions was 19·5 against 18 last year. Of 62 appeals filed, the District Magistrate confirmed the sentence in 39. 4 out of 5 appeals were confirmed by the Sessions Court. The Huzur Appeal Court only modified the sentence in 2 out of 10 cases. No appeals of any sort were pending at the end of the year.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 13,229, an increase of 3,940 or 42·4 per cent. on the number of the previous year (9,289). The receipts amounted to Rs. 12,414 against Rs. 8,336, or an increase of 48·9 per cent. The cost of the department was Rs. 7,508, or less by Rs. 401 than the cost of the previous year. The results of the inspections were satisfactory.

Police.

The police continued to be under the direction of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. The strength was as follows:—3 inspectors, 1 sub-inspector, and 197 constables. 519 cases under all heads were reported, of which 340 or 65 per cent. were detected during the year against 480 cases, with 315 or 60 per cent. detected in the previous year. The detections in the cases of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity and robbery were not satisfactory. The recovery in the value of property lost had a very slight increase of 1 per cent.

Jail.

At the beginning of the year under report, there were 90 convicts and 237 were admitted during the year, thus making a total of 327, of whom 212 were released on expiry of sentence, 1 escaped, and 1 died, leaving 113 in jail at the end of the year. The charges on account of the jail were as follows:—Dieting Rs. 4,831, clothing Rs. 208, establishment Rs. 1,469, and miscellaneous Rs. 180—total Rs. 6,688. The diet of prisoners is stated to have been As. 1-10 per head, being the same as last year.

Education.

The Raja's college had 459 pupils on the rolls on the 30th June 1886 against 454 on the corresponding date in 1885. Of the 20 boys sent up for the First-in-Arts examination, 8 were successful, with 3 in the first class. Of the 50 boys sent up for the Matriculation examination, 24 were successful, 6 of them taking their places in the first class. Of the 112 boys that went up for the Director's and Inspector's examinations of the Fifth and Lower Fourth classes, 38 passed, with 5 in the first class. As regards the results of the First-in-Arts and Matriculation examinations, the college takes rank among the first-class institutions in the Presidency, but the results in the Comparative and Middle School examinations were not very satisfactory. The Sanskrit class numbered 145 in the year under report against 123 last year, and 4 passed in Sanskrit in First-in-Arts, 9 in Matriculation, and 83 in the school annual and other examinations. The girls' school opened in fasli 1293 has done satisfactorily; the attendance at the close of the year was 82 against 69 last year. 13 elementary schools became eligible for grants under rules promulgated last year, and a sum of Rs. 868 was paid on account of results grants of the elementary schools in the State.

Education of His Highness the Raja.

The attendance of the Prince (now Raja) was satisfactory. He is reported to have acquitted himself well in the annual examination, and his progress during the year was very satisfactory. He has shown an interest in physical exercises and is fond of lawn-tennis and badminton.

The work of the year is indicated by the following figures :— Medical department.

	Fasli 1295.	Fasli 1294.
In-patients	151	293
Out-patients	14,439	12,697

The number of cases vaccinated was 8,247, of which 7,502 were reported successful, 321 unsuccessful, and 424 unknown. The percentage of successful cases to the total number vaccinated was 91·5 against 84·9 last year. The average cost of vaccinating a subject was As. 2-8 per case. The progress made in this direction is creditable.

The State press continues to maintain its usefulness. Press.

The advantages of the British post and telegraph offices were appreciated by the public. Postal arrangements in the interior continue to be under the management of the local authorities. 2 experimental post offices have been opened and they seem to be much appreciated by the people in their vicinity. Postal department.

The death of His Highness the late Raja and the installation of His Highness the present Raja were the chief events of the year under report. General remarks.

BANGANAPALLE. (1886-87.)

The Nawab maintains the following courts :—(*a*) Sadr Court, or the highest Appellate Court, exercising both judicial and revenue functions, presided over by the Nawab himself; (*b*) Adalat or Munsif's Court, with jurisdiction in cases valued up to Rs. 3,000 and presided over by a munsif on Rs. 50 per mensem; and (*c*) Magistrate's Court, with power to award imprisonment extending to one year and fine up to Rs. 500, presided over by a magistrate on Rs. 45 per mensem. Courts.

The number of suits filed in the Nawab's civil courts amounted to 145 and the total number decided, including the pending cases (5) of the year before, was 146. All were decided on their merits. The average period of pendency in the Adalat Court was 55½ days and in the Sadr Court 20 days. The value of property sued for in the Sadr Court was Rs. 7,672 and in the Adalat Court Rs. 5,318. 4 suits were pending at the end of the year. Civil justice.

The working of the criminal courts (Magisterial Court and criminal side of the Sadr Court) shows an increase of crime as compared with the previous year. The average number of days for which each case disposed of was pending was 10 in the Sadr Court and 7 in the Magistrate's Court. There were 206 cases for disposal against 158 in the previous year. Of these, 99 were convicted, 62 dismissed, 39 compromised, and 4 left pending. 70 cases were filed during the year in the Nawab's Mulki or Revenue Court and all disposed of. The suits instituted in this court are reported to relate to land and boundary disputes. Criminal justice.

There was no change in the police force during the year. The proportion of convictions to charges made by the police during the year was 98 per cent. Of the 177 cases, which came up for disposal before the magistrate during the year, 108 were entertained on complaints direct to the magistrate and the remainder on police charge sheets. Police.

There is one jail in Banganapalle State. The scale of dietary for the prisoners was the same as in last year. 40 prisoners were admitted during the year and 7 remained at the beginning of the year. Of these, 41 were released and 6 remained. Of these, 1 was under sentence of imprisonment for 16 years for murder, 2 for two years each for grievous hurt, 1 for one year for attempt to commit murder, and 2 for three months each for theft. On the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in February last, the Nawab released 8 short-sentenced prisoners and reduced their terms on the three long-sentenced prisoners above referred to by 10 and 1 year respectively. Jail.

62 instruments, involving property valued at Rs. 6,685, were registered during the year under review against 74 instruments regarding property valued at Rs. 13,232 in the previous year. Registration of assurances.

Season. The season was on the whole favorable to both dry and wet crops, which are reported to have yielded a fair return.

Occupied and cultivated areas. The total extent of the land in the State is reported to be 106,220 acres, of which 73,800 acres are arable. The area under occupation during the year under report was 1,807 putties or 72,280 acres against 1,800 putties or 72,000 acres in the previous year. The increase was due to 7 putties or 280 acres of sirkar waste land having been newly taken up for cultivation. Out of the total extent of occupied Government land in the State, 439 putties or 17,560 acres are held by the Nawab and the rest, *i.e.*, 609 putties or 24,360 acres, by the sub-jághírdárs. 98 per cent. of the occupied area was cultivated during the year under report. The total extent of inam lands, both in the Nawab's and sub-jághírdárs' villages, is 759 putties or 30,360 acres, of which 717 putties or 28,680 acres were under cultivation and 42 putties or 1,680 acres waste during the year under report.

Revenue. Inclusive of arrears, the land revenue demand on both amani and sub-jághír lands for 1886-87 was Rs. 2,66,418 against Rs. 2,55,823 in the previous year. The increase is due to the inclusion of the outstanding (irrecoverable) arrears of the past several years, a very careful examination of the old accounts having been made. The land revenue demand for the year under report is Rs. 1,75,140 against Rs. 1,85,647 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction in rates of assessments on ryotwari lands in certain villages and to the failure of the wet cultivation in some of the villages. The demand under other heads was Rs. 45,187 against Rs. 38,724 in the preceding year. The total revenue derived from abkári was Rs. 10,771 against Rs. 10,513, the increase of Rs. 928 being attributable to the increase of toddy farms in the villages of sub-jághírdárs. The road cess demand, inclusive of arrears, was Rs. 16,388 against Rs. 13,216 in the previous year, the rate chargeable being 1 anna in the rupee. The total demand was Rs. 3,11,605, of which Rs. 2,28,030 were collected against Rs. 2,94,547 and Rs. 2,32,980 collected.

Charges. The total charges amounted to Rs. 26,290 against Rs. 25,190 in the previous year, the increase being due to the large outlay on public works and education. A sum of Rs. 11,850 was spent on public works against Rs. 9,090 in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 8,000 were spent on a new road to the railway station at Panem from Banganapalle.

Vital statistics. The registered births during the year were 640 and deaths 369 against 410 births and 323 deaths in the previous year, showing an increase of 230 births and 73 deaths.

Vaccination. Vaccination has not made much progress. 128 children were successfully vaccinated during the year against 122 in the preceding year. The charges incurred, including the pay and batta of the vaccinator, amounted to Rs. 59.

Hospital. The charges for the institution, including medicines, &c., amounted to 2,930 rupees. 6,361 patients were treated—an increase of 2,524 on the number of the previous year. The daily average attendance at the hospital was 69.

Education. The Nawab maintained three elementary schools in the town of Banganapalle during the year. English and Telugu were taught in one and Hindustani in two others. The total strength was 59 against 69 in the previous year. The teaching staff consisted of three masters, one for teaching English and Telugu and the other two for Hindustani. The number of indigenous schools was the same as in last year. No progress seems to have been made in education during the year.

Post office. 6,301 letters, parcels, &c., and 141 money orders were posted in the Nawab's letter-box for transmission to the Koilkuntla post office. The postage collected during the year amounted to Rs. 107.

Debt. The amount of yearly instalment, Rs. 30,627, towards the liquidation of the debt payable by the Nawab was credited in the Government treasury after the close of the year, *i.e.*, on the 7th April 1887.

SANDÚR. (1886-87.)

The season was a favorable one, for though the rainfall was about 20 per cent. less than that of the previous year (27·49 against 34·21 inches), it was more evenly and seasonably distributed, and the outturn was estimated to be a 14-anna crop. Season.

Owing to the extreme dryness of the weather before the monsoons set in, extensive fires occurred both in the leased and amani forests. Forests.

The net revenue from all sources was Rs. 44,768 and exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 2,670. This is owing chiefly to 12 months' rent of the leased forest having been realized instead of 10 months' rent received in the previous year and to an increase in the amount of land revenue arrears collected. The net expenditure was Rs. 38,046 against Rs. 36,608 allotted in the budget. The principal items of increase are administration Rs. 941, public works Rs. 532, and miscellaneous Rs. 554. The first item of excess is due to payment on account of the late Agent of the State; the second to the necessity for rebuilding the police station and jail; and the third to laying in stocks of stationery, purchasing new office furniture and an iron safe, and printing a large number of forms. The contracts for abkári and for octroi and tolls, which were Rs. 4,920 and Rs. 3,990, expired on the 31st January 1887. The new contracts realized Rs. 5,720 for abkári and Rs. 3,350 for octroi and tolls. Financial results.

In the Magistrate's Court, 39 cases involving 77 persons were disposed of. Of the accused, 52 were convicted and 25 acquitted. Almost all the cases were petty ones. Magisterial work.

The mortality from all causes during the year was 232 against 261 last year, and the births 334 against 331 in 1885, giving a death-rate of 22·28 and a birth-rate of 31·71 per 1,000 of population. There was no cholera or small-pox. Vital statistics.

The dispensary is progressing in a satisfactory manner, the number of patients having increased from 3,319 in 1885 to 3,531 in the year under report. The daily average attendance was 31·30. 5 major and 84 minor operations were performed during the year. Ophthalmia, as usual, was the prevailing disease, 725 patients were treated for it. Dispensary.

The average daily attendance at the Anglo-Vernacular school was 32·4 against ·36 in the previous year. The falling off is due probably to an increase of fees. The efforts to obtain a more efficient schoolmaster were unavailing. Anglo-Vernacular school.

The liquidation of debt proceeds satisfactorily. The whole of the debt with the interest thereon will be paid off in 22 years by an annual payment of Rs. 7,576. Of the minor debts, a balance of Rs. 1,648 has to be paid. Liquidation of debt.

Nine ploughs of a better type were purchased, exhibited working, and offered to the ryots at half price. None, however, could be induced to purchase a plough. A Shank's patent sugar crushing mill was also bought with the object of showing the ryots the benefits they could derive from the use of better implements, but unfortunately it soon got out of order. These experiments were conducted by the Raja. Agriculture.

The connection of Mr. Macartney, the Agent, who for 30 years benefited the estate by his management and advice, is to terminate at the end of his furlough. Mr. Firth, retired Tahsildar of Bellary, is now the Diwan. Miscellaneous.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1886-87.)

Rupees 3,35,829 was paid through the Office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends to Carnatic jágírdár and yeomiahdár stipendiaries. Rs. 73,200 was paid direct from the Bank to Her Highness Nawáb Khair-un-nisá Begum Sahiba, and Rs. 1,58,400 to His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family. The total number of stipendiaries on the 1st April 1887 was 1,253 against 1,523 on the 1st April 1886. 67 stipendiaries died during the year, of their pensions, Rs. 638 were continued and Rs. 946 lapsed. 267 stipendiaries, the aggregate of whose stipends Carnatic stipends.

amounted to Rs. 1,031 per mensem, received bonus to the extent of Rs. 1,15,977, and 5 received a special commutation for two lives to the extent of Rs. 12,151. Itibar-ud-daulah Bahadur, a nickáhi son of the first titular Nawab of the Carnatic, died in January 1887. He was in receipt of Rs. 500 a month. Half of his lapsed stipend was continued amongst his surviving heirs.

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE. (1886-87.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishment on the 1st April 1886 was 155. There were 7 new arrivals during the year and 1 Statutory Civilian was appointed in India. 3 Covenanted Civilians died and 2 retired, so that the strength of the establishment on the 1st April 1887 was 158. The employment of these officers, as compared with that of the members of the service as it stood on the 1st April 1886, is shown below :—

—	On 31st March 1886.	On 31st March 1887.
Officers serving at the Presidency	15	20
District officers { Judicial	19	21
District officers { Revenue	67	77
Officers holding special appointments	12	5
Do. absent on leave or otherwise	36	28
Do. serving in other Presidencies	6	6
Total ...	155	158

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS. (JULY 1885 to JUNE 1886.)

Land revenue.

THE land revenue of this Presidency is derived from the following sources :—Peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates; shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favorable tenure; assessment levied on lands held under ryotwar system; and miscellaneous items.

Permanently-settled estates.

The number of permanently-settled estates was 831 or 24 more than in the preceding year. The increase was due to sub-division and separate assessment of estates. The total area of these estates is estimated at 19 millions of acres and the rental at about 156½ lakhs of rupees, the peishcush payable to Government being Rs. 50,74,809. More than three-fourths of the estates are small, paying less than Rs. 5,000 a year to Government; 8 only pay more than 1 lakh; and Vizianagrum pays the most, Rs. 4,96,172. There was a decrease of Rs. 6,722 in the peishcush as compared with the demand of the previous year. Of this, Rs. 1,687 was on account of land taken up for public purposes, and Rs. 5,000 was reduction of the peishcush of Kárvetnagar zemindari owing to the abolition of the moturpha tax.

Shrotriem jodi.

The number of villages held on favorable tenure during the year was 3,808; their area is estimated at more than 1¾ millions of acres, and the quit-rent due was Rs. 6,67,885 against Rs. 6,64,707 in the previous year.

Ryotwar revenue.

There was a decrease of 144 in the number of villages (25,579 against 25,723) caused by clubbing of the villages in the new settlement in North Arcot, Madura and Chingleput. The extent of ryotwar holdings excluding South Canara, the area of which is not available, amounted to 19,875,750 acres against 19,438,274 acres in the preceding year. Including South Canara, the assessment amounted to Rs. 358,60,167. Compared with fasli 1294, there was a net increase of 437,476 acres or 2 per cent. and in the assessment of Rs. 2,91,264 or ·8 per cent. In 16 districts, there was an increase in both area and assessment and in 1 (Ganjam) a decrease in both. The increase was largest in districts which suffered most from the famine of 1876–78, and was due mainly to the favorable character of the season. The decrease in Ganjam was due to 1,481 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,318, being taken up for the Rushikulya project. The decrease in assessment in Cuddapah and Trichinopoly was due to the reduction of the rates on permanently improved dry lands under old wells. Compared with fasli 1285 or the year before the famine, the occupied area in the year under report still exhibits a decrease of 145,636 acres or ·7 per cent. against 2·9 per cent. in fasli 1294 and 3·4 per cent. in fasli 1293. This is the result of a gross decrease of about 725,000 acres chiefly in the famine districts and an increase of about 580,000 acres in the remaining districts. The decrease in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, though considerably less than in the preceding year, amounted to from 1 to 200,000 acres each. The area struck off ryots' holdings in fasli 1295 on account of lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government amounted to 22,690 acres assessed at Rs. 29,602 as against 32,693 acres assessed at Rs. 47,330 in the preceding year.

Holdings and cultivation.

Out of the total occupied area aggregating more than 19¾ millions of acres, over 17 millions or 86 per cent. were actually cultivated and the remainder left waste. Compared with fasli 1294, there was an increase of nearly 725,000 acres actually cultivated. Of this, Anantapur accounts for 178,293 acres, Bellary 168,335 acres, and Kurnool, Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem each for over 50,000

acres. Godávari and Tinnevelly (omitting the Nílgiris) show the smallest proportion of cultivation to holding, it being, respectively, in these districts 70·75 and 73·15 against 70·45 and 71·20 in fasli 1294. In both districts, the lands are said to be retained for pasture. On all dry land left waste (2,495,311 acres), except on 517 acres, assessment was charged. Out of 286,369 acres of wet land left waste, remission to the extent of Rs. 3,80,744 was given on 97,542 acres or on 32·2 per cent. of the total waste. Last year the total remissions were Rs. 7,86,563, and in fasli 1295 they were Rs. 3,87,081. The percentage of both wet and dry waste charged was 96·4 against 87·5 the previous year. The greater portion of dry waste charged generally consists of lands reserved for pasture or left fallow. More than a fourth of the wet waste charged consisted of portions of fields left waste for which remissions are not granted. Exclusive of zemindaries, the total area (Government and inam) cropped during the year amounted to a little more than 24 millions against $22\frac{3}{4}$ millions of acres in the preceding year. 81·6 per cent. was devoted to the production of food grains, 5·6 to cotton, and 6·0 to other seeds, chiefly oil.

Total ryotwar assessment, including second-crop assessment and water-rate.

The total assessment of ryotwar holdings, including second-crop revenue and water-rate, amounted to Rs. 393,73,109, showing an increase of Rs. 5,63,337 or 1·4 per cent. over fasli 1294 and Rs. 4,33,864 or 1·1 per cent. over fasli 1293. An increase of Rs. 1,52,343 in the revenue from second-crop cultivation was generally due to the favorable character of the season. In North Arcot, it was also due to the classification of wet lands at the new settlement in the Wandiwash taluk. Under charges for water, the revenue amounted to Rs. 26,88,236 against Rs. 25,68,506 in the preceding year. In Godávari and Kistna, the increase amounted to Rs. 46,185 and Rs. 62,376, respectively, and was due in the former to abundant supply in the canals and in the latter to expansion of cultivation and free use of the anicut waters.

Remissions.

The total remissions of assessment amounted to Rs. 27,62,951 or Rs. 21,15,470 (43 per cent.) less than in the previous year. Of these, Rs. 7,31,987 were dependent on the state of the season, and Rs. 2,04,767 on fixed remissions independent of the state of the season, the heaviest items of which are increment remission in the newly-settled districts (Rs. 45,579), remission granted on account of irrigation by lift (Rs. 87,907), and Rs. 27,807 on heavily assessed lands. A further sum of Rs. 7,23,708 is deducted from the demand on account of allowances to religious institutions and Rs. 9,77,627 on fees and salaries of village servants included in the demand. The occasional remissions were only a little more than a quarter of what they were the fasli before owing to the more favorable season and increased care in examination of claims. The remission for withered crops and loss of produce relate chiefly to Godávari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam districts. The remissions on lands heavily assessed were chiefly in South Canara (Rs. 18,901). They will disappear when the new settlement is introduced. "Increment remissions" are granted on lands in newly-settled districts, the revised assessment of which greatly exceeds the old assessment. The increase of Rs. 7,920 over the previous year in the item of deductions on account of allowances to religious institutions was chiefly due to the substitution of payment by deductions from the demand for assignments of land revenue resumed in the district of Tanjore. The decrease under deductions on account of fees and salaries to village officers is due chiefly to new settlement rates being introduced in North Arcot, and in Coimbatore to the deductions in fasli 1294, including the balances of previous years.

Net land revenue, ryotwar.

Excluding remissions and deductions, the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 366,10,158, or above $26\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs more than the revenue of fasli 1294. The increase is the result of a gross increase of over 28 lakhs in 16 districts and a falling off of just over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the remaining 6 districts. The bulk of the increase was due to smaller remissions. Compared with the average of 5 years before the famine, the net increase in the ryotwar demand amounted to over 13 lakhs. The total increase, however, will be found to be very much greater (over $18\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs), if the deductions from the demand made in favor of religious institutions, in lieu of cash payments formerly made from the treasury, be taken into account. The average rate of assessment for the Presidency was Rs. 1-0-11 per acre for dry and Rs. 4-13-8 per acre for wet against Rs. 1-1-4 and Rs. 4-13-10, respectively, last year.

Miscellaneous revenue.

The revenue under the head of miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 40,71,680 against Rs. 41,48,905 in the preceding year. The chief amounts in this item are quit-rent on minor inams (Rs. 12,83,281); assessment of lands cultivated, but not included in the jamabandi (Rs. 3,09,274); and charge for water supplied to zemindari and inam lands (Rs. 10,50,222).

Total land revenue demand.

The entire land revenue demand for fasli 1295 (1885-86) amounted to very nearly 464¼ lakhs or about 26 lakhs more than the demand of the previous year as shown below:—

—	Fasli 1294.	Fasli 1295.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently-settled	50,81,531	50,74,809
Shrotriem jodi	6,64,707	6,67,885
Ryotwar	339,31,351	366,10,158
Miscellaneous	41,48,905	40,71,680
Total ...	438,26,494	464,24,532

Of the current demand above shown, nearly 444½ lakhs or 95·7 per cent. were collected and Rs. 233 written off, leaving a balance at the end of the year of less than 20 lakhs or 4·3 per cent., which was reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 2,62,062 or only ·5 per cent. of the demand at the end of January 1887. The collections on the whole were very satisfactory and compare favorably with those of previous year.

Arrears.

The arrears at the commencement of the year were Rs. 32,36,498, of which Rs. 26,02,042 were collected and Rs. 1,66,572 written off during the year. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions aggregating Rs. 2,46,332, the balance left at the end of January 1887 was Rs. 2,21,552, or 6·8 per cent. of the total arrear demand, and this includes Rs. 53,786 remaining to be written off out of the amount sanctioned by Government and Rs. 18,779 reported irrecoverable. Deducting these sums, the balance was Rs. 1,48,987 on 1st February 1887.

Charges.

The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 33,11,339, or 7·03 per cent. on the revenue realized as against 7·90 per cent. in the preceding year.

Coercive process.

The total number of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue (3,746,783) exhibits an increase of 288,166 or 8·3 per cent. compared with the preceding year, but there was a large decrease in the number of defaulters, whose property was actually sold, and in the extent and value of the property sold. The property of 41,833 defaulters was sold as against that of 63,610 in fasli 1294 and 130,714 in fasli 1293, and 68,638 acres were sold as against 70,990. The total amount realized was Rs. 4,58,839 as against Rs. 4,77,071. There were large increases in South Arcot and Coimbatore, due to heavy arrears and the stringent measures adopted for issuing processes invariably in default. More than 96½ per cent. of the arrears, for which processes were issued, were recovered without actual recourse to sale of property. The largest number of sales took place in Cuddapah. Over 86 per cent. of the processes were served by village servants against 83 per cent. in the preceding year. The receipts on account of process fees and the cost of the special establishment entertained for executing processes were Rs. 78,162 and Rs. 41,174, showing a surplus of Rs. 36,988 against one of Rs. 3,823 in the previous year.

Civil suits.

The amount of costs awarded to Government in fasli 1295 in suits instituted or defended by Government was Rs. 5,410, and the balance outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,628. Of the total demand of Rs. 9,038, Rs. 3,776 were collected and Rs. 17 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,245 at the end of June 1886. This includes Rs. 324 now reported to be irrecoverable.

Ruined tanks.

9 ruined tanks, having an irrigable area of about 161 acres assessed at Rs. 400, were made over to private individuals at the special rates of assessment.

Advances made to cultivators.

A sum of Rs. 5,057 was granted in the shape of loans under the Land Improvement Act—chiefly in Anantapur (Rs. 4,255). Since the revised rules were published in February 1887, the Collector of that district has applied for Rs. 30,000

for advances. The advances outstanding at the beginning of the year were famine advances Rs. 16,638 and ordinary Rs. 47,662—total Rs. 64,300; and this, with the advances during the year and interest, accumulated to Rs. 71,540. Of the famine advances, Rs. 16,472 fell due and Rs. 3,227 were recovered, leaving outstanding Rs. 13,722. Of the ordinary advances, Rs. 13,399 fell due and Rs. 12,450 were recovered. The total outstanding amount is Rs. 55,863.

Advances made for the purchase of seed grain.

The advances for seed grain outstanding at the commencement of the year with interest amounted to Rs. 7,873, of which Rs. 812 were recovered and Rs. 328 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,733, of which sum Rs. 5,986 relates to Ganjam.

Interest on arrears of land revenue.

The total demand, current and arrears, on account of interest amounted to Rs. 1,77,666, of which Rs. 37,855 were collected and Rs. 25,400 written off. The balance at the end of the year was thus Rs. 1,14,411, of which Rs. 6,728 are reported to be irrecoverable.

Lands acquired by public servants.

2,892 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 6,044 were acquired by public servants in fasli 1295.

SURVEYS. (1886-87.)

Outturn and outlay.

The total expenditure was Rs. 8,24,659 or Rs. 4,659 in excess of the grants, against this excess should be set Rs. 6,438, cost of work done during the year for other departments. The charges for repairs of instruments were unusually heavy, Rs. 14,692, about double the estimate. Rs. 6,271 were spent on the determination of part of the boundary line between British territory and the native state of Pudukóta. The area completed during the year was by ordinary revenue survey 1,606 square miles, special revenue survey for settlement of Wynaad 533 square miles, and topographical survey 706 square miles. In the following statement the outturn under each process of demarcation and survey is compared with that of 1885-86 and with the average outturn of the four years ending 31st March 1885. There is a marked decrease in the outturn of topographical survey. This is accounted for by the transfer of all the surveyors employed to the special revenue survey of Wynaad.

Nature of work.	Average of four years ending 31st March 1885.	Outturn of 1885-86.	Outturn of 1886-87.
Revenue Survey.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
Boundary demarcated	1,502	1,459	1,337
Fields demarcated	1,138	1,255	2,024
Boundary surveyed	1,595	1,260	1,501
Fields surveyed	1,187	1,358	1,974
Traverse worked	1,658	1,554	1,319
Area computed	1,511	1,355	1,852
Boundary plotted	1,613	1,530	1,270
Fields plotted	1,136	1,238	1,499
Tested	1,106	1,300	1,422
Detailed	1,582	1,607	1,606
Finished	1,601	1,645	1,606
Topographical Survey.			
Triangulated	1,595	190	55
Boundary demarcated	1,932	450	97
Do. surveyed	1,891	598	45
Traverse worked	1,271	463	32
Boundary plotted	1,175	291	35
Detailed	2,254	1,458	558
Finished	2,351	1,614	706
Publication.			
Published 16 and 8 inch scales	1,845	3,128	3,186
Do. smaller scales	38,046	36,832	32,713
	NO.	NO.	NO.
Maps, printed copies	46,583	101,083	97,882
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total expenditure	6,63,840	7,29,484	8,24,659

The survey has now extended to every district in the Presidency, except South Canara. The area of cadastral survey finished is 57,215 square miles and there remain 13,595 square miles to complete the cadastral survey of the Presidency. The topographical survey of 53,737 square miles has been completed and there remain 17,070 square miles, of which 2,365 square miles will be done by the Madras Survey and 14,705 square miles by the Survey of India. Comparison of area in the Presidency surveyed and remaining to be surveyed.

No. I party worked in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Ganjam, and Godávari districts. The topographical survey was stopped in November 1886 and the men transferred to No. V party for the special survey of Wynaad. The party was not in an efficient state. No. II party worked in Bellary, which is an exceptionally easy district; allowing for this, the outturn and cost of work are satisfactory. No. III party worked in Tanjore and Madura and did the Pudukóta boundary work in Trichinopoly. Up to July, the rate of progress was very slow and the estimate was reduced from 400 to 250 square miles. 271 square miles were, however, turned out. The Palni Hill survey in Madura continues. The rates in Tanjore are decreasing. No. IV party completed 438 square miles in South Arcot and Tanjore, and the expenditure was reasonable. No. V party worked in Malabar and the Nílgiris. The outturn of the special revenue survey in Wynaad was most satisfactory, about 550 square miles of demarcation and survey and 240 square miles of area supplied to the Settlement officer. The publication of village maps by the central office, which at the beginning of the preceding year was about 2,500 square miles in arrears, is now less than 1,000 square miles behind the mapping. Minor operations were also completed in Tinnevelly and Madras and in progress in Nellore and Salem. Scene of operations.

The traverse work of the revenue survey was connected with forty stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and the comparison of distances shows a mean error in traversing of 5·83 feet per mile against one of 5·88 feet last year. Tests of accuracy.

Fines were inflicted in 34 cases under the Boundary Act amounting to Rs. 194¼; the corresponding figures last year were 98 and Rs. 201. Boundary Act.

In July 1886, Government decided upon the transfer of the topographical survey to the Survey of India. The Madras survey will complete the topographical work it has begun in the Vizagapatam, Kistna, Bellary and Tanjore districts, after which the operation of the department will be entirely confined to cadastral work for revenue purposes. Topographical survey.

The method of survey hitherto in force generally required three years for completion of a given area, the boundary survey being done the first year, the field measurement the second, and the mapping the third year. In March 1887, Government sanctioned, in accordance with the recommendation of a special committee, a change in the method of revenue survey, by which the field measurement and mapping will be completed in the second year. The ultimate object of the change is to secure a yearly outturn of 2,000 square miles of cadastral survey for an expenditure of six lakhs. Committee on survey and settlement.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1886-87.)

The operations of the Revenue Settlement department were carried on in six districts, viz., Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Madras, South Arcot, and Wynaad. In Bellary, the classification of Alúr taluk was completed and Hospet taluk nearly completed. In North Arcot, the settlement of the Wandiwash taluk was entirely completed. In Anantapur, the classification of the Gooty and Penukonda taluks and of 14 villages of Tadpatri were completed. In Madura, the new rates of settlement were introduced into the Periyakulam taluk. The measurement of sub-divisions of fields was completed in 16 villages of the same taluk and in 115 villages of Dindigul taluk. The manuscript diglott registers were also prepared for the Palni and Periyakulam taluks. In South Arcot, in Tiruvannámalai and Kallakurchi taluks, the classification was completed, and 223 villages of Tirukoilúr also were classified. In 194 villages of Villupuram, the measurement of sub-divisions of fields was also completed. The inquiry into janmam claims was com-

pleted in Malabar-Wynaad. 3 amshoms of South-East Wynaad were settled by a special party. The registers of 435 villages of North Arcot, 2 of Chingleput, and 9 of Salem were printed during the year.

Expenditure.

The sanctioned amount for expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,91,000, of which Rs. 2,68,842 were spent. The decrease was chiefly due to savings in the Director's salary when the 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue was in charge of the department. The charges on account of printing fell off (Rs. 3,809), owing to the completion of the printing of the Urya register of Ganjam district. Compared with the year preceding its introduction, the new settlement shows an increase of nearly 22½ lakhs of rupees or 12 per cent. of the total outlay, of which about 14 lakhs appertain to Godávari and Kistna. In Kurnool and Salem there is a decrease, principally due to the famine of 1876–78. In Trichinopoly, the decrease is Rs. 1,43,000, due to very low rates being fixed in the settlement of fasli 1274. The outturn in every case, except Madura, was fully up to the forecast. In Madura, there was a delay due to the absence of village officers.

INAM COMMISSION. (JULY 1885 TO JUNE 1886.)

In the year under report, the enfranchisement of the village service inams in the Pólúr taluk and in a portion of the Wandiwash taluk of North Arcot district was completed. The following statement shows the number of title-deeds issued during the year and the value of the inams dealt with:—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent on inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inamdars whose inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government (columns 5 and 7).	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the establishment.
				Payable to Government.	Payable to zemindars.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Religious	934	1,747	1,375	...	...	189	...	189	...	
Police inams enfranchised	1,643	45,859	47,097	1,875	...	24,495	...	24,495	...	9,281
Personal	198	1,377	1,125	360	2	631	...	631	...	
Village service ...	8,774	2,30,011	2,26,186	34,151	...	1,51,320	...	1,51,320	...	
Total ...	11,549	2,78,994	2,75,783	36,386	2	1,76,635	...	1,76,635	...	9,281

Of the 11,549 title-deeds issued, 10,048 were for village and police service inams in Bellary, 33 for village service inams in Cuddapah and North Arcot settled by the Special Deputy Collector, and 336 for like inams in Tinnevelly, Kurnool, Salem, Chingleput and South Arcot settled by the Collectors. Of the remaining 1,132 title-deeds, 934 related to religious institutions and 198 to personal inams. The total extent of inam lands settled by the Inam Commission up to the end of the year under report exceeds 7½ millions of acres assessed at over 110½ lakhs of rupees, and the yearly increase of revenue secured to Government by the enfranchisement amounts to Rs. 10,76,491, including the assessment (Rs. 1,53,703) on inams fully assessed. The total cost of the commission was Rs. 14,32,157 or about one-and-a-half years' revenue secured. Including the old jodi of Rs. 9,89,169, the total revenue derivable from the inams settled till now amounts to Rs. 20,65,660. The subjoined statement gives the details of the figures:—

Particulars.	Total number of inams.	Area.	Assessment.	Old jodi payable to Government.	Quit-rent now charged.	Cost.
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
From the commencement up to 30th June 1866...	367,427	5,977,305	90,90,881	8,42,765	10,62,767	14,32,157
From 1st July 1866 to 31st March 1885 ...	80,960	796,350	16,42,691	1,02,678	6,41,292	
1885-86	3,043	33,143	47,034	7,340	31,263	
1886-87	11,549	278,994	2,75,783	36,386	1,76,635	
Total ...	462,979	7,085,792	1,10,56,389	9,89,169	19,11,957	14,32,157

COURT OF WARDS. (JULY 1885 to JUNE 1886.)

Number of estates.

There were 44 estates under the Court's charge at the end of the year against 41 at the beginning. 4 estates were newly taken up, while 1 (Pandur-Mallavaram in Vizagapatam) was handed over to its proprietor on his coming of age. This estate with an annual income of about Rs. 3,000 was under the Court's management for 8 years and 3 months. It came under management without any balance to its credit, and it was restored with a cash balance of Rs. 1,423 after paying off debts to the extent of Rs. 4,168 and recovering debts to the amount of Rs. 1,530. Rs. 206 were also spent on works. The 4 estates taken under management were Bodagoda in Ganjam, Appikonda in Vizagapatam, Timmajamma's estate in North Arcot, and Saptur in Madura. No portions of the estates of Timmajamma and Puttamma in South Canara mentioned in last year's report were under the Court's management. Suits have been instituted for their recovery from adverse claimants. Vadimitta has been leased to a creditor of the estate.

Holdings.

The total area of the holdings was 611,614 acres against 540,646 last year. Except in Chinna Kimedi, where the increase of 1,230 acres is due to the transfer of villages to "joint rent" and in Metráthi (660 acres) due to certain home farms being newly brought to account, the variations are due to the character of the season. In 4 estates there was a slight decrease, in Ramnad an increase of 35,443 acres and in Gandamanáyakanúr of 6,660. The cultivation amounted to 97·3 per cent. of the holdings.

Demand, collection, and balance.

The gross demand amounted to Rs. 22,25,736. Omitting 4 estates for which the demand of fasli 1294 is not known, the demand is Rs. 21,72,544 against Rs. 20,84,665 in the previous year. In Ramnad the increase was as much as Rs. 51,978. The remissions amounted to Rs. 92,866 against Rs. 1,16,023 in fasli 1294. The remissions were mainly due to loss of crop through insufficient water-supply. The net demand was Rs. 21,32,840 against Rs. 18,43,866 in fasli 1294. The arrear demand was Rs. 8,83,901, of which 62 per cent. was uncollected. Out of the net demand, Rs. 17,72,282 were collected. The balance at the close of the fasli, current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 9,08,734 including Rs. 57,125 since ordered to be written off and Rs. 48,900 reported to be irrecoverable.

Receipts and expenditure.

The total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 23,81,470 against Rs. 22,65,698 in fasli 1294; adding to these receipts the cash balance, the available assets were Rs. 31,50,669. The cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 7,82,075; adding to this Rs. 33,41,800 invested in Government securities and Rs. 93,429 the value of grain in hand, the total balance to the credit of the estates is Rs. 42,17,304. Of this, nearly 27½ lakhs is to the credit of Parlákimedi which has been under management since 1830, the zemindar being imbecile. The estate with the largest income, nearly 8½ lakhs, is Ramnad in Madura. The debt of this estate was diminished more than a lakh and a half during the year.

Works.

The expenditure on works and supervision amounted to Rs. 1,76,161 against Rs. 1,30,423 in fasli 1294. Good work was done in Ramnad, where Rs. 1,21,537 were spent in the year against Rs. 48,143 in the previous fasli, breaches in 450 tanks and 2 channels having been repaired. In Kangundi, Rs. 10,063 were spent mainly in the repair of 57 tanks.

Financial position.

The following statement shows the financial position of each estate :—

Districts.	Estates.	Balance in hand at end of fasli 1295.	Debts due to estates.	Debts due by estates.	Net balance to credit of estates.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Parlákimedi	27,45,850	...	...	27,45,850
	Chinna Kimedi	74,007	...	...	74,007
	Jarada	13,573	...	...	13,573
	Urlám	2,85,605	...	...	2,85,605
	Dhárákót	29,292	...	40,000	— 10,708
	Bodogada	7,251	...	...	7,251
Vizagapatam ...	Merangi	1,17,230	4,143	...	1,21,373
	Mádugula	7,026	1,073	60,301	— 52,202
	Chidikada	30,179	69	...	30,248
	Srípuram	14,153	...	...	14,153
	Chipurupalle	2,976	11,559	...	14,535
	Appikonda	...	...	...	...
Godávari	Lakkavaram	60,901	23,903	...	84,804
	Kapileswarapuram	72,180	24	...	72,204
	Nadavapalle	4,709	13,132	12,434	5,407
Cuddapah	Chitticherla	11,294	...	...	11,294
North Arcot ...	Kangundi	27,065	52,876	...	79,941
	Timmajamma's estate	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	Ukkadai	3,656	36,142	9,062	30,736
	Velanganni	2,746	...	5,486	— 2,740
	Gandharvakóta	41,233	* 20,319	2,91,820	...
	Vadapathimangalam	61,621	1,06,432	35,736	1,32,317
	Alangudicheri	6,443	14,999	2,176	19,266
	Mathur	2,984	4,082	2,025	5,041
	Papanád	4,348	21,986	19,456	6,878
	Singavanam	9,650	16,773	67,351	— 40,928
	Tiruvalanjuli	2,591	45,903	28,036	20,458
	Tyagasamudram	23,535	73,898	...	97,433
Trichinopoly ...	Peramur	60,993	102	...	61,095
	Nangavaram	3,544	2,359	12,301	— 6,398
Madura	Ramnad	53,012	...	5,16,554	—4,63,542
	Gandamanáyakanúr	2,12,458	...	...	2,12,458
	Vadagarai	12,339	476	...	12,815
	Saptur	85,372	1,06,853	2,281	1,89,944
	Vádimitta	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	Kumarasami Mudalliar's estate	3,756	4,193	10,216	— 2,267
Coimbatore ...	Methráthi	3,854	...	3,920	— 66
Salem	Erumaipati	1,503	690	3,500	— 1,307
	Shulagiri	3,102	...	33,250	— 30,148
South Canara ...	B. Sarvothama's estate	5,671	...	...	5,671
	Puttamma's estate	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Kavalpara	89,456	41	...	89,497
	Mangara	18,639	254	...	18,893
	Bimbalen	1,507	...	1,950	— 443
	Total ...	42,17,304	5,62,261	11,57,855	38,51,998

* Exclusive of advances in grain.

The net balance to the credit of the estates at the end of last year was Rs. 28,87,646.

Education of the minors.

There were 50 wards in fasli 1295, 45 were boys and 5 were girls. The eldest son of the Parlákimedi zemindar, now 23 years of age, is reported on most favorably by his late tutor, Mr. Taylor, with whom he constantly is. Mr. Taylor also educates his younger brothers and the Chinna Kimedi and Jarada minors. Mr. Baird was in charge of the Merangi and Mádugula minors. Mr. Sewart was in charge of the Ramnad and Gandamanáyakanúr minors. 30 minors were attending school—12 reading in the Middle school and 5 in the Matriculation classes. The progress of the minors was on the whole fair.

General remarks.

The survey of the Kapileswarapuram estate was completed during the year. The forests of the Kangundi and Gandamanáyakanúr estates continued under the management of the District Forest officer.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1886-87.)

Additional members.

THE undermentioned gentlemen were nominated additional Members of Council during the year under report. The dates on which they were appointed and the dates on which they took their seats are set opposite their respective names:—

—	When appointed.	When took seat.
The Honorable Mr. O'Sullivan	23rd Sept. 1886.	28th Oct. 1886.
Do. Mr. H. E. Stokes, C.S., Acting Chief Secretary	14th Oct. 1886.	
Do. Mr. S. R. Turnbull	8th Feb. 1887.	...
Do. Mr. J. H. Spring Branson, Acting Advocate-General	15th Mar. 1887.	...

The Honorable S. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avergal Rai Bahadur was re-appointed additional Member of Council on the 25th November 1886 on the expiry of his two years' tenure of office. The Honorable Mr. H. H. Shephard, Acting Advocate-General, resigned his seat in the Legislative Council on the 23rd September 1886 and the Honorable Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E., late Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, resigned his seat on the 14th October 1886.

There were 2 meetings of council held during the year at Madras. The average attendance of members was 7, 3 of whom were officials and 4 non-officials.

Acts passed by the Council—

"An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1886," entitled "an Act to provide Trustees for the Harbour of Madras," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 21st April 1886. The object of this Act was to remedy a legal defect in Act II of 1886, when the necessary steps were taken to bring Act II of 1886 into operation. *Act III of* 1886.

"An Act to provide for the prevention of injury to railways from the escape or overflow of water from irrigation works situated upon the lands of zemindars or other landholders" received the assent of the Governor-General on the 10th June 1886. The title of this Act defines its object. Under its provisions, the Government have power to cause their officers to enter upon and inspect all private irrigation works which overlie any railway within the Presidency, and to call on the owner of any such work to execute all repairs and improvements which may be deemed essential to the security of such railway. In the event of the owner of such irrigation work failing to execute such repairs or improvements, or in the event of emergency, the Government have power to execute the same by the agency of their own officers. After the execution of such repairs or improvements, the Government have power to recover from the owner of the irrigation work the cost or a portion thereof. *Act IV of* 1886.

"An Act to secure to the tenants in the Malabar district the market-value of their improvements" received the assent of the Governor-General on the 7th January 1887. The object of this Act is to secure to all tenants in the Malabar district the full market-value of their improvements on eviction. The committee on Malabar land law, presided over by the Honorable Mr. Master, C.S.I., considered it desirable that legislation to secure the above object should be under- *Act I of* 1887.

taken both because the right to compensation for improvements has long been recognized in Malabar and also because it was desirable to check the practice of eviction.

Act forwarded for the Governor-General's assent.

An Act to empower local authorities to guarantee interest on, or to create a fund for re-payment of, capital expended on certain purposes, which was passed by the Madras Council on the 30th November, and assented to by His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd December 1886, was forwarded for the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th December 1886. This Act was passed in order to confer on local bodies in this Presidency that power of charging their funds by guaranteeing the payment of interest on capital expended on certain purposes, which Act XV of 1885 had declared may, by special enactment, be so conferred.

POLICE. (1886.)

Strength of force.

The strength of the force was 23,349 or 204 men below the sanctioned strength; in 1885 it was 245 below the sanctioned strength. The total charges were Rs. 37,69,860 or Rs. 17,617 more than last year. Under the head of pay and allowances there is a decrease of Rs. 20,296 and under miscellaneous of Rs. 28,787, but there is an increase of Rs. 66,669 under the head of clothing and accoutrements due to large purchases of drill cloth from the Carnatic mills and the better arming of the reserves of the northern range. The proportion of police to population (exclusive of the force employed on State services) was 1 to 1,463; in towns the proportion was 1 to 608; and in rural parts 1 to 1,596. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6 square miles. The average cost of a policeman in 1886 was Rs. $174\frac{7}{16}$ or As. 1-$11\frac{7}{15}$ per head of population. The public were supplied, on payment, with the services of 194 policemen against 293 last year. The cost of the preventive force in Malabar of a total strength of 107 was Rs. 17,453.

Departmental punishments.

Departmental punishments and resignations for 1884, 1885, and 1886 are compared below:—

Year.	Strength of force.	Number		Amount of fines.	Number	
		Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended.		Punished with forfeiture of pay for absence without leave.	Resigned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1884	20,781	288	3,742	2,474	3,071	401
1885	21,877	268	4,055	2,369	3,439	484
1886	21,398	322	4,099	2,403	3,478	491

Police officers rewarded.

296 police officers were rewarded by promotion and 694 in money. One officer, Inspector K. Narrainsami Naidu, received the title of Rai Bahadur for the good work he did in the outbreak in the Gudem Hills, Vizagapatam district, in June.

Police officers convicted.

183 policemen or ·85 per cent. of the force were convicted by Magistrates and Courts against 175 or ·8 per cent. in 1885 and 198 or ·9 per cent. in 1884. No Inspector was convicted. 13 head constables were convicted against 14 in 1885 and 16 in 1884. 38 were convicted of negligently allowing prisoners to escape, 32 under the Police Act, and 25 for assault.

Enlistments and casualties.

There were 1,968 enlistments in 1886 against 2,377 in 1885 and 2,192 in 1884. 1,025 were discharged on pension or gratuity, 225 on other grounds, 491 resigned, 322 were dismissed, 93 deserted, and 267 died.

Education.

73·2 per cent. of the force can read and write against 72·5 last year. 7 officers passed the Inspector's test and 254 constables the Station-house officer's test.

3,824 convicts were guarded in jail by 562 policemen at a cost of Rs. 50,209. 12,376 convicts were guarded in 306 subsidiary jails against 12,431 convicts in 295 sub-jails. Convicts guarded in jails.

There has been a striking decrease in the number of escapes from jails while there has been a considerable increase in those from sub-jails. The following table exhibits the escapes and re-captures for 1885-86 :— Escapes and re-captures.

	From jails.		From sub-jails.		From other custody.		Total.	
	Escapes.	Re-captures.	Escapes.	Re-captures.	Escapes.	Re-captures.	Escapes.	Re-captures.
1885	22	18	42	33	264	207	328	* 258
1886	9	6	56	38	255	203	320	* 247

Rs. 55,112 were spent on the construction (Rs. 15,831) and repair (Rs. 39,281) of police buildings compared with Rs. 72,895 in 1885. 122 huts and 17 station houses were built. Building.

The following table shows the number of processes served by the police from 1883 to 1886 inclusive :— Processes served.

Years.	Total warrants.		Total summons.	
	Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons.
1883	45,153	45,207	519,073	519,634
1884	47,039	47,054	552,606	553,019
1885	53,279	53,288	566,495	566,782
1886	51,184	51,196	569,855	570,136

There were 13,044 of these in 1886 against 11,498 in 1885 and 11,650 in 1884. Murder accounts for 247, culpable homicide 91, suicides 1,934, and accidental deaths 9,988. Violent and unnatural deaths.

1,254 of those who committed suicide were females and 680 males. Last year the deaths by murder were 271 and by suicide 1,959. Out of the 1,934 suicides, 1,349 were by drowning and 488 by hanging. Suicides.

Of the 9,988 accidental deaths, 6,634 are put down to drowning, 1,241 to snake-bites, and 239 to wild beasts. Last year the numbers were 8,916, of which 6,112 were due to drowning, 1,025 to snakes, and 262 to wild beasts. Accidental deaths.

There were 8,241 fires destroying 37,214 houses and involving a loss of 776 human lives and of property amounting in value to Rs. 9,62,476. Tinnevelly heads the list with 979 fires and a loss of 189 lives. The large loss of life in Tinnevelly was nearly all due to the burning of the theatre in Tinnevelly town in July 1886. The opinion is gaining ground that many of the so called "accidental fires" are the work of incendiaries. This matter is receiving increased attention from all District officers. Fires.

The following statement shows the number of wandering gangs, &c., for the past three years :— Known depredators and suspected persons.

—	1884.	1885.	1886.
Known depredators	17,150	17,978	17,526
Suspected persons	2,542	2,724	2,516
Receivers	630	603	504
Wandering gangs	61,231	50,253	57,964

1,677 old offenders were re-convicted against 1,764 in the previous year. Old offenders.

102,939 cases in all were recorded with 71,220 or (69·2 per cent.) prosecuted to conviction against 108,683 with 74,300 (or 68·4 per cent.) convicted in 1885. Detection of offences.

* Persons escaped in previous years and re-captured during 1885 (18) and 1886 (8) are excluded.

91,104 persons (or 58·6 per cent.) were convicted out of 155,534 arrested. The percentage of property recovered was 20·9 against 23·1 in 1885. Detection results in Special and Local Laws were 86·9 per cent. and under the Penal Code 35·3. Last year the figures were, respectively, 82·3 per cent. and 36·2 per cent. Under Special and Local Laws there were 3,528 cases less than in 1885 and under nuisances 197 cases less. The following abstract shows the general results in cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws :—

	Abstract of all offences.								
	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
Ordinary cases under I.P.C.	39,768	14,020	35·3	82,077	24,051	29·3	11,61,729	2,42,607	20·9
Special and Local Laws ...	27,989	24,323	86·9	35,784	32,515	90·9	1,764	1,031	58·4
Nuisances under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws...	35,182	32,877	93·4	37,673	34,538	91·7	...	...	...
	102,939	71,220	69·2	1,55,534	91,104	58·6	11,63,493	2,43,638	20·9

Murders. 248 murders were committed during the year against 249 in 1885 and 242 in 1884. In 46 cases the murderers committed suicide. 40 per cent. of the remaining cases were detected. In 1885 the percentage was nearly 46. The largest number of murders (21) occurred in South Canara and 71 per cent. were detected. Madura and Cuddapah each show 20 cases, but with only 25 per cent. detection. There were 6 cases in Madras city against none in 1885. In Kistna, only 2 out of 16 cases or 12·5 per cent. were detected. 5 persons were found guilty of murdering their children and all sentenced to transportation for life.

Dacoities. The total number recorded for the year was 128, the *lowest* figure yet reached under this head, against 158 in 1885. In Trichinopoly the decrease was from 21 to 7; in Coimbatore there was an increase from 12 to 22, partly attributed to a bad season and partly to gangs of Koravers. There were 40 house dacoities, 17 field dacoities, and 71 highway dacoities, the number of the latter in 1885 being 94. 24·2 per cent. were detected against 27·2 per cent. in 1885, and 11 per cent. of the property was recovered against 9·6 per cent. the previous year.

Of the 40 house dacoities, 14 were torch-light gang robberies. Of the 128 dacoities, 60 were committed by local criminal castes, while 27 are laid against wandering criminal classes.

Robberies. There were 220 cases against 246 the previous year; the largest number (28) occurred in Tinnevelly. Of these cases, 111 or 50·5 were detected against 41·9 per cent. in 1885, and 21·5 per cent. of the property was recovered against 12·1 per cent. The value of the property lost was Rs. 9,564 against Rs. 25,945 in 1885.

House-breaking. 5,931 cases were recorded against 6,345 in 1885. 37·6 per cent. of cases were detected and 65·3 per cent. of persons arrested against 37·2 and 65·5 per cent., respectively, in 1885. The largest number of cases occurred in Ganjam (597), Madura (432), Vizagapatam (429), and Tinnevelly (422). There has been a falling off in the detection in every district of the southern range, except Coimbatore and Nílgiris, where it has improved from 39·1 to 63·3. There has been an improvement in detection in every district in the northern range, except Godávari. The ratio of property recovered was very poor, having fallen from 20·7 in 1885 to 14·9 in 1886. The total value of property lost was Rs. 5,09,744; of the cases, 5,139 were committed by night and 792 by day.

Cattle thefts. 2,273 cases of cattle thefts were reported against 2,430 in the previous year. 1,060 cases or 46·6 per cent. were detected against 1,115 or 45 per cent. in 1885. Property valued at Rs. 46,915 was lost, the value of that recovered was Rs. 20,736. Coimbatore had 321 cases, Madura 288, and the detections were 35·8 and 32·6 per cent., respectively. In this as in robberies, Chingleput heads the

list with the best detection results. The following table exhibits the number of all grave offences against property reported and detected in each of the five years ending 1886, and in each respect the year 1886 shows favorably.

—	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Average number.
Number reported	6,216	6,013	6,394	6,749	6,279	6,330
Do. detected	2,186	2,016	2,155	2,504	2,371	2,246
Percentage	35·2	33·5	33·7	37·1	37·8	35·4

Other thefts.

These show a decrease of 800—the progress being, for 1885, 14,547 with 6,420 detected, and, for 1886, 13,747 with 5,928. The ratio of detection is 43·1 for 1886. against 44·1 for 1885. The total value of property lost was Rs. 4,11,290 and that recovered Rs. 1,10,906. The Nílgiris, Jeypore, Chingleput, Madras city, and North Arcot show the best detection. Cattle thefts numbered 2,273 against 2,430 in 1885 and the percentage of detection improved from 45 to 46·6.

Cattle poisoning.

There were 72 cases of cattle poisoning with 25 detections this year against 88 with 43 in the preceding year.

Offences against revenue laws.

There were 15,563 cases against Salt and 5,804 against Abkári Laws. Last year the numbers were 18,609 and 4,513. The percentage of conviction was 78·1 against 79·6 in 1885.

Cases referred.

5,416 cases were referred by Magistrates to the police for inquiry, of these 4,093 were struck off as false. The corresponding figures for 1885 were 6,276 cases and 4,844 struck off. 14,054 cases were referred by the police to Magistrates as false, of which 13,540 were struck off. The largest number of cases referred was in Madura, viz., 1,731. In 1885, 14,542 were referred and 13,898 struck off. 3,992 cases were struck off as false after trial against 3,722 in 1885. The Godávari police put 582 false cases before the courts of that district.

Arms Act.

According to the police returns, 482 cases were reported under this Act, 521 persons arrested, and 391 convicted.

Inspection.

23 district offices out of 42 and 252 stations out of 1,782 were inspected by the Deputy Inspector-Generals during the year. The inspection by superintendents was complete, except in Trichinopoly and South Canara, and also by assistant superintendents except in Vizagapatam, Nellore, and Kurnool. Colonel Guthrie, the Inspector-General of Police, visited the Nílgiris, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Salem and Coimbatore.

Departmental changes.

Two officers retired during the year and one was transferred to another department.

REWARDS. (1886.)

The rewards disbursed during the year 1886 amounted to Rs. 4,054, of which Rs. 1,549 were disbursed by District Magistrates, Rs. 2,325 by the Inspector-General of Police, and Rs. 180 by the Inspector-General of Jails. In Ganjam, Bellary and the Nílgiris, no rewards were disbursed. The largest expenditure, Rs. 262-8-0, was incurred in the district of North Arcot, of this total Rs. 218 were spent in the detection of crime and arrest of offenders. 6 village officers and a post office peon were among the recipients of rewards. The next largest expenditure was in Tanjore, where the rewards amounted to Rs. 227, most of which was paid in aid of public justice. The maximum reward of Rs. 20 within the District Magistrate's competence was granted in three cases for saving life. In Kurnool, the District Magistrate paid Rs. 100, the maximum reward within his competence, for the arrest of a murderer. Of the rewards paid by the Inspector-General of Police, two disbursements sanctioned by Government amounted to Rs. 683. The first paid to Third-class Inspector, P. Veerasawmi Nayudu, was for successful detection of a case of torch-light dacoity in Anantapur district and the second, a gratuity of two months' pay, to certain subordinate police officers, was for good services rendered at the breach of the Red Hills tank in November 1884. The Inspector-General of Police is now authorized to grant rewards within a limit of Rs. 50.

FACTORIES ACT. (1886.)

The number of factories falling under the provisions of the Act remained unchanged during the year. The total number was 24 as in the preceding year, half being situated in the city of Madras, 4 in Tinnevelly, 2 in South Arcot, and 1 each in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, Bellary and Tanjore. 7 of these factories belonged to Government, 2 to railways, and the remaining 15 to private firms. 58 accidents are reported to have occurred during the year against 77 in the year previous. Two accidents were fatal—one a fall from a tower at the Nellikuppam sugar-mill, the other at Pápanásam, where a lad was lifted to the ceiling by a belt he had improperly touched and thence dropped to the ground. The inspections generally were good, except in the case of the factory in Bellary. The restrictions imposed on the employment of children by the Act has led to the gradual discontinuance of "child" labor.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1886.)

206 licenses, of which 24 were new, were in force as compared with 200 in the previous year. These covered dealings to the extent of 647 tons against 568 in 1885. The stock-in-trade of each licensed vendor averaged 2 tons, and the average quantity for which each vendor held license was 3 tons. The sales amounted to 308 tons as against 237 in 1885, and there remained a balance of 129 tons at the end of 1886 in stock. No licenses were issued in the districts of Kurnool and the Nílgiris. The uses to which sulphur was applied were the making of gunpowder and fireworks and for medicinal, sanitary and blasting purposes. In Malabar it is also used for bleaching ginger and in Tinnevelly for agricultural purposes. Inspections on the whole were good. Prosecutions for the unlicensed possession and transport of sulphur were instituted in the districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam.

ARMS ACT. (1886.)

The net result of the year is an increase in the total number of licenses of all descriptions issued of 2,730 or 11·5 per cent. The total number was 26,365, which considerably exceeds the average of the preceding five years (20,184), and is, indeed, the highest on record. The figures afford evidence of improved registration. Licenses to possess arms, &c. (Form VIII) show an advance, on an average, of 200 per district in all districts but Ganjam and Malabar, the total number being 23,537 against 20,125 in 1885. Free licenses for transport of materials for blasting purposes decreased by 40, being 179 in number. The Commissioner of Police licensed export to native states and French territory in 20 cases, being double the number in 1885. The licenses granted for transport within British India fell from 158 to 146, of which 124 were issued by the Commissioner of Police and 13 in Malabar. Imports at Madras and Calicut were slightly in excess of last year's figures (73). Inspections on the whole appear to be sufficient. There were 605 prosecutions during the year in which 683 persons were concerned. Of these, 457 were convicted and 147 discharged or acquitted—the other cases were pending or not shown in the return. The number of prosecutions was more than double that of 1885. Of the forms of license not mentioned above, 383 were licensed to manufacture arms, &c., against 354 in 1885; 222 to keep and sell arms, &c., against 220 in 1885; 75 were licensed to go armed on a journey (Form IX) against 86 in 1885; and 1,693 to possess fire arms, &c., or to possess them to destroy wild animals (Forms X and XI, which may be issued for five years) against 2,363 in 1885.

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1886.)

Decrease of crime.

The total number of offences returned as true was 187,506 in 1886 as against 190,730 in 1885, or a decrease of 1·69 per cent. Details of comparison are given in the following statement :—

—		Reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203.	Struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1885 ...	120,743	12,059	12,189	96,495	89,187	227,897
	1886 ...	109,757	10,110	5,655	93,992	87,578	222,951
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1885 ...	95,914	708	971	94,235	93,264	114,119
	1886 ...	94,807	605	688	93,514	92,403	113,364
Total	1885 ...	216,657	12,767	13,160	190,730	182,451	342,016
	1886 ...	204,564	10,715	6,343	187,506	179,981	336,315

Offences reported.

Taking offences reported, there was a decrease of 10,986 under the Penal Code, and the decrease was marked in the following classes of offences :—Theft (24,463 in 1885, 19,554 in 1886), offences affecting public health, &c. (9,702 in 1885, 6,589 in 1886), criminal trespass (13,745 in 1885, 11,518 in 1886). The decrease under Special and Local Laws was 1,107, and the chief variations occurred in offences under the following Acts :—Municipal Acts (19,216 in 1885, 14,495 in 1886), Abkári Act (5,287 in 1885, 6,352 in 1886), Police Acts (51,340 in 1885, 53,691 in 1886).

Cases dismissed and struck off as false.

The decrease from 25,927 in 1885 to 17,058 in 1886 in the number of cases dismissed and struck off as false is very satisfactory. The proportions of true and false complaints in the last two years were—

—	True.		False.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Penal Code	79·91	85·64	20·09	14·36
Special and Local Laws	98·25	98·64	1·75	1·36

As in 1885, false reporting occurred chiefly in complaints of offences affecting property and was by far most prevalent in Tanjore, where the percentage of cases found not to have occurred, out of offences reported, was 40·26. The next worst districts in this respect were Trichinopoly (22·90), Kurnool (22·21), South Canara (18·78), Ganjam (17·27), and Cuddapah (17·24). The districts, where false complaints were least, were Coimbatore (6·41), Kistna (6·65), and Godávari (7·71).

Offences returned as true.

Judging from the number of cases returned as true, in some of the graver crimes there was an increase, namely—

—	1885.	1886.
Offences affecting life	498	624
Causing miscarriage, &c.	65	69
Kidnapping, &c.	99	131
Forgery	140	181
Robbery and dacoity	389	404

Offences affecting life.

Of the 624 cases affecting life, 191 were cases of murder and 53 of attempts to murder, as compared with 103 and 41, respectively, in 1885. The increase was most noticeable in the following districts :—Cuddapah and Salem (6 to 16), Tinnevelly (11 to 20), and South Canara (8 to 16). There were 92 cases of culpable homicide, 45 of deaths by rash acts, and 243 suicides and attempts. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder occurred chiefly in Tanjore (11), Tinnevelly and Vizagapatam Agency (9 each), Madura (7), and Ganjam Agency, Coimbatore and Godávari (6 each). Deaths by rash and negligent acts occurred chiefly in Malabar

(7) and Madura (5). Suicides were most frequent in Vizagapatam (23), North Arcot (21), Godávari (20), and Nellore (18).

Offences against property.

There was no dacoity in Madras and Vizagapatam; but in several districts there were marked variations in robbery and dacoity as compared with 1885, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly and Malabar showing considerable increases in dacoity, Kistna and Vizagapatam considerable decreases in robbery, and Anantapur in dacoity. The increase in forgery was observable in the following districts:—Cuddapah (7 to 18), South Arcot (3 to 13), and Coimbatore (3 to 10).

Criminal force, &c.

In cases of assault and criminal force, there was an increase of 1,115 cases, nearly the whole of which (809) occurred in Godávari.

Offences against public tranquillity.

There was also an increase in the total number of offences against public tranquillity, viz., 1,735 in 1886 as against 1,571 in 1885 and 1,517 in 1884, the more noticeable variation occurring in Vizagapatam, where they rose from 40 in 1885 to 102 in 1886, and Tinnevelly, where they rose from 133 in 1885 to 180 in 1886.

Offences affecting public health, &c.

The chief decreases were in offences against public health, safety, &c. (9,302 in 1885, 6,350 in 1886); theft (16,259 in 1885, 15,294 in 1886); and criminal trespass (9,867 in 1885 and 9,014 in 1886). The decrease in the first-named class of offences is very striking in the following districts:—Madura (3,504 in 1885 and 1,324 in 1886) and Vizagapatam (567 in 1885 and 278 in 1886).

Criminality of districts tested by grave offences.

Testing the criminality of districts by the prevalence of grave offences only, the town of Madras and the Nílgiris were the most criminal as in 1885 with one grave crime to 509 and 599 inhabitants, respectively. Next to these in order of criminality come Vizagapatam Agency (1 to 912), Chingleput (1 to 1,070), Ganjam (1 to 1,276), and Godávari (1 to 1,364), while the least criminal districts were Godávari Agency (1 to 2,007), Kistna (1 to 2,142), South Arcot (1 to 2,144), Tanjore (1 to 2,154), South Canara (1 to 2,290), and Ganjam Agency (1 to 2,365). Taking all districts together, the ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,615, as compared with 1 to 1,479 in 1885.

Offences brought to trial.

Comparing the cases brought to trial with those returned as true, the percentages for the last two years compare as follows:—

—	1885.	1886.
Penal Code	92·4	93·1
Special and Local Laws	98·9	98·8
All offences ...	95·6	95·9

Offences proved on trial.

The total number of persons under trial during the year was 336,315 as against 334,253 in 1884 and 342,016 in 1885. The results are summarized below:—

—		1884.	1885.	1886.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Discharged or acquitted	166,868	167,550	169,256
	Convicted	54,446	54,604	48,548
	Percentage convicted	24·6	24·6	22·2
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	Discharged or acquitted	20,235	25,066	24,618
	Convicted	86,220	88,315	88,087
	Percentage convicted	81·0	77·9	78·1

As usual, the percentage of convictions in offences which may be compounded by law was very low—defamation (10·14), offences relating to marriage (10·28), wrongful restraint and confinement (11·45), and criminal force and assault (11·74). The proportion of convictions was high, as in the preceding year, in the following classes of offences:—Offences affecting public health, &c. (70·9); contempts of lawful authority of public servants (53·1); offences relating to weights and measures (53·4); false evidence and offences against public justice (48·5); offences relating to coin and Government stamps (45·2).

The following statement compares the preventive and miscellaneous proceedings taken under the Criminal Procedure Code in the last two years:— Preventive and miscellaneous measures.

Proceedings.	Cases disposed of.		Persons disposed of.		Persons convicted.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Against witnesses	5	8	5	11	4	8
To prevent breach of peace ...	107	110	451	589	290	312
For security for good behaviour.	66	47	158	135	67	38
Against local nuisances	231	117	371	229	29	18
Possession	68	81	207	302	24	33
Frivolous or vexatious complaints.	629	504	734	553	655	533
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors	27	38	27	38	24	35
Maintenance	2,001	1,922	2,001	1,922	508	513
Forfeiture of bail or recognizance.	263	322	420	460	366	362

Of the 589 persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace, no less than 138 were in the Tanjore district. To the total number of 312 persons bound over during the year, Madura contributed 62, Tanjore 58, and Bellary 44. The average amount recovered as compensation from the 533 persons fined for preferring frivolous and vexatious complaints was Rs. 6. As in last year, Malabar contributed the largest number, viz., 183 to the total number fined. All the 18 persons punished for local nuisances were in Malabar.

110 European British subjects involved in 101 cases were under trial during the year. Of these, 14 were charged with serious offences, viz., 5 with offences affecting life, 4 with theft, 3 with criminal trespass, and 1 with mischief attended with aggravating circumstances, and 1 with cheating; 30 were charged with criminal force or assault, the largest number, as usual, being at cantonment stations; 31 were accused of breaches of Special Laws. The cases of 107 Europeans were disposed of, 67 being convicted and 40 acquitted. Of the convictions, 26 were under Special Laws. Crime by European British subjects.

To recapitulate—the salient features in 1886 were (1) a decrease in the number of Village Magistrates who actually tried cases; (2) an increase in the number of Special Magistrates; and (3) a large decrease in the number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code, accompanied by a large diminution in the number of cases dismissed and struck off as false. Madras and the Nílgiris continued, as usual, to be the most criminal districts in proportion to their population. Recapitulation of salient features.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1886.)

The courts which actually exercised criminal jurisdiction during 1886 were— Courts administering Criminal Justice.

(*a*) In the Mofussil—
11,705 Village Magistrates' Courts,
715 { 172 Third-class Magistrates' Courts,
426 Second-class Magistrates' Courts,
117 First-class Magistrates' Courts, and
20 Courts of Session.

(*b*) At the Presidency town—
1 Coroner's Court,
2 Courts of the Presidency Magistrates,
1 Court of the Commissioner of Police, and
The High Court.

There was a decrease of 2,752 village magistrates, who tried cases as compared with 1885. The decrease was specially noticeable in North Arcot (from 2,720 in 1885 to 595 in 1886). Of the 715 Magistrates' Courts mentioned above, 49 were honorary benches. The decrease of one as compared with 1885 was due to the North Wynaad bench not having exercised powers during the year. The average number of working days in these courts was 66, varying from 226 in Bezváda to 4 in South-East Wynaad. Of the 666 Magistrates in the mofussil, 58 were Special Magistrates under section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The increase of 23 over 1885 was due to certain Sub-Registrars having been invested

with magisterial powers. Of the 58 Special Magistrates, 5 exercised first-class, 2 second-class, and 51 third-class, powers. Of the 608 Regular Magisterial Courts thus remaining, 83 were those of Third-class Subordinate Magistrates, 414 were those of Second-class Subordinate Magistrates, 3 were those of Cantonment Magistrates (first class), 87 were those of Sub-divisional Magistrates (first class) and 21 were those of District Magistrates. The average number of working days in the Courts of District Magistrates was 49, varying from 126 in Tinnevelly to 5 in Anantapur. In the Courts of Session, the average number of working days was 63, varying from 131 in Bellary to 26 in North Malabar. The Courts of Presidency Magistrates sat on 284 days during the year. In the High Court, 219 criminal benches sat during 1886, 38 for the disposal of sessions and 181 for the disposal of appellate and revisional work. On the Original Side, there were 4 sessions which occupied 32 days. On the Appellate Side, criminal business was transacted exclusively on 54 days, and along with civil work on 104 days.

BUSINESS IN ALL COURTS —Original cases.

The total number of original cases before the courts was 195,724, of which 14,095 (or 7·2 per cent.) were before the Courts of Village Magistrates. Of the balance of 181,629 cases in the regular courts, 30,115 were contributed by the Presidency town and the remainder 151,514 by the mofussil.

Appeals.

The total number of appeals instituted was 6,126, of which 5,556 were preferred to Magistrates' and Sessions Courts and 570 to the High Court. The aggregate criminal work of the past three years is compared below :—

Comparison for 3 years.

—	Original cases.	Appeals.	Total.
1884	191,024	5,510	196,534
1885	203,993	5,861	209,854
1886	195,724	6,126	201,850

District contributions.

Taking both original cases and appeals together and excluding the Presidency town, Malabar contributed the largest proportion of the total criminal work during the year, viz., 9·5 per cent., Madura 8·2, and Tanjore 8·0. The smallest contributions were from the Nílgiris (1·3), Kurnool (1·6), South Canara (2·1), Anantapur (2·1), and Cuddapah (3·2).

Contributions of classes of courts.

The contributions of the various classes of courts to the aggregate criminal work are shown below :—

—	Original cases.	Percentage		Appeals.	Percentage	
		In 1886.	In 1885.		In 1886.	In 1885.
1. Village Magistrates' Courts	14,095	7·20	7·73	...	...	...
2. Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil ...	150,542	76·91	78·18	4,897	79·95	79·39
3. Presidency Magistrates' Courts	30,059	15·37	13·50	...	...	...
4. Courts of Session	972	·49	·56	659	10·76	10·00
5. High Court	56	·03	·03	570	9·29	10·61
Total ...	195,724	100·00	100·00	6,126	100·00	100·00

VILLAGE MAGISTRATES' COURTS— Institutions.

14,095 cases were received in the Courts of Village Magistrates during the year under review against 15,762 in 1885 and 15,266 in 1884. The districts that contributed the largest number were Tanjore (1,999), Tinnevelly (1,731), Madura (1,379), and Salem (1,349). The districts which contributed the least were the Nílgiris (27), Bellary (56), and Kurnool (79).

Disposal of cases.

Including 194 cases pending from the previous year, the number for disposal in 1886 was 14,289, of which 14,041 were disposed of, leaving 248 pending at the end of the year. The figures for the past three years were as follows :—

—	Disposed of.	Pending.
1884	15,219	100
1885	15,681	194
1886	14,041	248

The total number of persons for trial before these courts was 22,237, of whom 21,795 were dealt with in the year. The results were—13,365 persons convicted and 8,430 discharged, of those convicted 9,633 were detained in simple custody and 3,732 were confined in stocks.

The number of cases filed in these courts is compared for the past three years in the following table :— REGULAR MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL— (a) Original jurisdiction— *Cases filed.*

—	1884.	1885.	1886.
Benches of Magistrates	30,454	33,444	29,563
Special Magistrates	1,815	1,935	3,368
Other Subordinate Magistrates	115,590	123,928	117,488
District Magistrates	142	177	123
Total ...	148,001	159,484	150,542

There was a decrease of nearly 9,000 cases in 1886, and it was most noticeable in Madura (15,593 cases in 1885 and 12,118 in 1886), Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, Salem, Ganjam and Chingleput. There was a falling off of 3,881 cases on the files of Benches of Magistrates, the decrease being most in Madura (3,169 in 1885 and 1,777 in 1886). The increase of 1,433 cases on the files of Special Magistrates' Courts was due to the increase in the number of such Magistrates, certain Sub-Registrars being invested during the year with third-class magisterial powers under section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The decrease of 6,440 cases in the other Subordinate Magistrates' Courts was chiefly in Madura (12,184 in 1885, 10,186 in 1886) and Trichinopoly (7,241 in 1885 and 6,173 in 1886).

Of the 293,830 persons dealt with during the year, 3,346 were committed or referred to higher courts, 186,220 were discharged, and 104,264 or 35·8 per cent. as against 37·8 in 1885 and 38·0 in 1884 were convicted. The percentage of convictions was highest in Bellary (61·5), Nílgiris (60·2), and Trichinopoly (53·2), and lowest in Salem (20·1), South Canara (23·5), and Godávari (24·5).

Of the 98,124 persons convicted by Second and Third Class Magistrates, 11·3 per cent. appealed and 55·9 per cent. of the sentences were confirmed. Of the sentences passed by First-class Magistrates 48·3 per cent. were appealed against and 65·9 per cent. were confirmed. *Results tested by appeal.*

The average duration of the cases decided by the several classes of Magistrates was as follows :— *Duration test.*

—	1885.	1886.
	DAYS.	DAYS.
Benches of Magistrates	1½	1½
Special Magistrates	7	4
Other Subordinate Magistrates	6	7
District Magistrates	9	7

The best averages were in the Nílgiris (1 day), Bellary (2), and Chingleput (3), and the worst in Tinnevelly (12), and in South Canara, Coimbatore, Ganjam, Kistna and Salem (8 in each).

The percentage of witnesses detained beyond three days to the total number examined was 3·5 in 1886 as against 4·9 in 1885. There was a decrease in all classes of courts, except that of Bench Magistrates', where the numbers increased from 82 to 501, due to 404 witnesses having been kept more than three days in the Court of the Madura Bench Magistrates. *Detention of witnesses.*

The number of appeals disposed of and pending and their average duration during the past two years is shown below. These figures include appeals pending at the beginning of the year and exclude those abated by death or escape of accused persons. There was an increase of 401 appeals in the disposals by the Sub-divisional Magistrates and a decrease of 63 by the District Magistrates. The District Magis- (b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

trates of South Arcot, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Godávari, Madura, and Tanjore neither received nor disposed of any appeals. In Ganjam, the District Magistrate received 52 appeals and disposed of 42. Though the District Magistrate of Malabar received 46, he disposed of only 8, transferring the rest. Except Ganjam (42), South Canara (28), and Tinnevelly (23), the District Magistrates of other districts have not done a fair share of the appellate work.

—	Disposed of.		Pending.		Average duration in days.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Sub-divisional Magistrates ...	4,253	4,654	244	247	19	23
District Magistrates	269	206	10	15	13	19
Total ...	4,522	4,860	254	262	32	42

Results as regards appellants.

The number of appellants concerned in cases received during the year was 11,174. Including persons, who awaited trial at the beginning of the year and excluding those who died or escaped, there were 11,902 for trial, of whom 11,208 were disposed of. Of these 55·9 were wholly unsuccessful, 8·8 per cent. succeeded only partially, 33·9 succeeded altogether, and in the case of 1·4 per cent. a new trial was ordered.

Revision cases.

The number of accused persons before the Courts in Revision was 1,576, of whom 1,477 were dealt with and 99 awaited trial at the end of the year. The results were as follows :—

—	Interference declined.	Proceedings quashed.	Committal or inquiry ordered.	Referred to	
				District Magistrates.	High Court.
Sub-divisional Magistrates	...	...	...	3	...
District Magistrates	1,128	36	215	...	95
Total ...	1,128	36	215	3	95
Compare 1885	807	26	177	8	93

COURTS OF SESSION— (*a*) Original jurisdiction. *Disposals.*

Including 16 cases pending at the beginning of the year and those received by transfer or on reference, and excluding those transferred and in which the accused died or escaped, there were 992 for disposal against 1,167 in 1885. Of these 978 were disposed of and 14 were pending at the end of the year. In 63 of the cases decided, either the prosecution was withdrawn or suspended, or the accused pleaded guilty, or the commitments were quashed by the High Court. Of the remaining 915 cases, 356 were tried by jury and 559 with assessors. In over 96 per cent. of the cases, the Judges concurred with the verdict of the jury. In assessors' cases, the courts agreed with the opinions of the assessors in 75 per cent. of the cases, in 7 per cent. they differed from one assessor, in 1 per cent. from the majority of assessors, and in 17 per cent. from all.

Results.

Of the 2,078 persons disposed of, 69 were referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of the remaining 2,009, 879 or 43·7 per cent. were convicted as against 47·3 in 1885. Taking the 69 persons referred to the High Court as convicted, the percentage of those convicted was 45·6 as against 50·3 in 1885. Of the 879 sentences passed by Sessions Court, 858 were appealable, 730 were appealed against, and sentence was confirmed in 81·7 per cent. of the appeals decided.

Duration and detention of witnesses.

The average duration of cases was 23 days, being highest in Kurnool (44) and Chingleput (38) and lowest in Ganjam (15). The number of witnesses examined by the Sessions Court was 7,151 as against 8,018 in the previous year. The number detained for over three days was 3,156 as against 3,676 in 1885. The

smaller number was in Nellore (1), Chingleput (7), and North Malabar (16). No witness was detained more than three days in the Nílgiris. The largest number was in Tinnevelly (394) and Bellary (391).

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction. *Disposals.*

Including appeals pending at the commencement of the year, and excluding those abated by death or escape of persons, the numbers disposed of in 1884, 1885, and 1886 were, respectively, 507, 563, and 675, and those pending at the beginning of the same three years were 33, 53, and 36, respectively. The numbers disposed of and pending compare favorably with the preceding year. There were no arrears in South Arcot, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Godávari, and Nellore. The average duration of appeals was 29 days. The number of appellants was 1,193, of whom 1,102 were disposed of with the following results :—

	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.	Pending.
	250	477	128	244	...	3	91
Compare 1885—	244	384	93	180	...	1	123

The proportion of wholly unsuccessful appellants was highest in Vizagapatam (91·5), Tinnevelly (84·0), and Madura (83·8), and lowest in Godávari (39·5) and Coimbatore (46·5). In Nílgiris, the only sentence appealed against was confirmed.

Revision cases.

The number of revision cases received, disposed of, and pending was 339, 329, and 24, respectively. Of those received, 300 came up on application and 39 were taken up of the courts' own motion.

Persons dealt with.

The number of persons concerned in revision cases was 950, of whom 872 were dealt with and 78 were awaiting disposal. The results were as shown below :—

	Interference declined.	Proceedings quashed.	Committal or inquiry ordered.	Referred to High Court.
	680	26	79	87
Compare 1885—	446	39	96	94

Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

In the year under review, 30,059 cases were received in the two Courts of Presidency Magistrates as against 27,531 in 1885. As remarked in the previous year's report, most of these were cases under the Municipal and Police Acts and cases of criminal force and assault. Including 21 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 30,080 for disposal, of which 30,050 were disposed of, leaving 30 cases pending at the end of the year. The average number of cases decided per Magistrate was 21 in the Egmore Court and 31 in the Black Town Court per day. Of the 37,988 persons dealt with in the year, 62 were committed to the High Court, 31,436 or 82·9 per cent. as against 28,609 or 84·5 per cent. were convicted, and 6,490 were discharged or acquitted. Of the 31,436 sentences noted above, the number appealable was 124, of which 40 were appealed to the High Court. Including the two pending at the commencement of the year, the total for disposal was 42, of which 41 were disposed of with the result that the sentences were confirmed in 30, *i.e.*, 73 per cent. The number of witnesses examined in these courts was 15,173 as compared with 12,442 in 1885. 108 witnesses were detained beyond three days as against 28 in the previous year.

Commissioner of Police.

As a Magistrate under Act VIII of 1867 (Madras), the Commissioner of Police received 15 cases affecting 17 persons. All of them were discharged.

High Court— (a) Original jurisdiction— (1) Sessions cases. *Institutions and disposals.*

In 1886, 56 cases were committed for trial before the High Court, 55 of which were sent up by the Presidency Magistrates and one by the District Magistrate of Bellary. Of these cases 26 were cases of theft, 8 related to forgery, 7 were cases of cheating, and 5 of grievous hurt and culpable homicide. There was only one case of murder in which two European British subjects were concerned. Including 1 case received by transfer, there were 57 cases for disposal as against 68 cases in the previous year. Of these, 51 cases were disposed of concerning 90 persons, 56 of whom or 62·2 per cent. against 78·2 per cent. in 1885 were convicted. The number of witnesses examined at the sessions in 1886 was 376 as compared with 237 in the previous year. The average duration of cases from date of commitment to judgment was 22 days as against 28 in 1885.

(2) Cases under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.

6 cases of disagreement between Sessions Judges and Juries were submitted under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, against 16 in 1885. With the 3 cases

pending from the previous year, there were 9 cases for disposal, of which 7 were decided, leaving 2 pending at the end of the year. In 2 out of the 7 cases decided, the verdict of the jury was set aside—in one conviction being recorded and in the other the prisoner being discharged and in the remaining 5 it was upheld.

(3) Cases under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

45 cases in which capital sentences were passed were submitted by Sessions Judges for confirmation under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, against 67 in 1885, and 12 cases were pending at the commencement of the year. 51 of these cases, involving 73 persons, were disposed of during the year. The convictions were upheld in 48 cases, involving 52 persons, and a new trial ordered in 4 cases involving 5 persons.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction. *Appeals.*

The appeals filed in the High Court were 570. They are distributed below according to their nature for the last three years :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Appeals from persons under sentence of death	61	60	52
Do. *i.e.*, cases submitted under section 307	10	15	6
Do. from other convicted persons	434	529	456
Do. from judgments of acquittal	11	18	56
	516	622	570

As remarked in the previous year's report, the appeals under the first head are disposed of along with the referred trials to which they relate and follow the results therein ; and those under the second head are not, in fact, appeals from any sentence actually passed. Under the other two heads, there were 78 appeals standing over from 1885. These, with the 512 appeals received during the year, made 590 for disposal, of which 499 were disposed of, leaving 91 pending at the end of the year. The results were as follows: the decision of the Lower Courts was confirmed in 71·74 per cent. of cases, modified or reversed in 18·64 per cent., and a new trial was ordered in 9·62 per cent. of cases. The average duration of the appeals was 55 days against 49 days in 1885.

Revision cases.

The following table exhibits the revision work received :—

	1885.	1886.
Under s. 432, Cr. P.C., from the Presidency Magistrates	1	...
Do. 435 do. taken up *suo motu*	65	48
Do. 438 do. reported by Sessions Judges (92) and District Magistrates (348)...	411	440
Do. 439 do. on application of parties	255	299
Total ...	732	787

Including 120 cases pending from the previous year, there was a total of 907 cases for disposal. In 207 of these the proceedings were quashed, in 123 varied, in 348 not interfered with, and in 87 inquiry was ordered. 142 cases were left pending at the end of the year. From the above, it will be seen that in 45 per cent. of the cases decided, the proceedings of the courts below were not interfered with. In 69 per cent. of the cases reported by the Sessions Judges and in 76 per cent. of those reported by District Magistrates, the proceedings were quashed, or otherwise disturbed. The proportion of interference with Lower Courts' orders in cases, in which revision was applied for by parties, was 24 per cent.

Calendars of original trials and appeals supervised.

The High Court, in the exercise of its power of superintendence and revision, received 849 calendars of sessions trials and 143 of trials by District Magistrates, also 617 of appeals heard by Sessions Judges, and 220 of appeals heard by District Magistrates, making a total of 1,829, as compared with 2,237 cases in 1885. The decrease, as remarked in last year's report, was due to the rule of confining submission of magisterial calendars to those of District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. Including 90 calendars standing over from the previous year, there were 1,919 for disposal, of which 1,732 were recorded on perusal and in 33 records of the Lower Courts were called for. 154 calendars were pending perusal at the close of the year.

PUNISHMENTS.

The following statement shows the total number of punishments inflicted by the various classes of courts other than Village Magistrates.

	Benches of Magistrates.	Special Magistrates.	Regular Subordinate Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	Presidency Magistrates.	Courts of Sessions.	High Court.	Total.	Compare 1885.
Death	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	35
Transportation for life	...	...	...	...	...	90	11	101	128
Do. for a term of years	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	37
Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ...	...	...	330	4	10	28	...	372	175
Do. do. without do. ...	62	108	13,237	59	860	700	57	15,083	16,523
Simple imprisonment	278	62	2,075	7	61	29	...	2,512	3,266
Whipping { Alone	2	5	1,136	3	191	4	...	1,341	1,556
Whipping { With other punishments	...	...	123	1	7	9	...	140	169
Fine { Alone	24,175	2,363	59,298	44	30,093	6	...	115,979	120,379
Fine { With other punishments	13	42	3,262	9	67	63	2	3,458	5,259
Forfeiture of property { Alone	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Forfeiture of property { With other punishments ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	8
Orders to give security under Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	323	1	20	...	...	344	357
Dealt with under Special Acts	37	...	664	...	221	...	...	922	966

By Magistracy excluding Presidency Magistrates.

There was a striking improvement over last year in the number of sentences of solitary confinement awarded. The only two districts where recourse was not had to this mode of punishment were South Arcot and Cuddapah. The highest number of such sentences were in Ganjam (53) and Coimbatore (47). Rigorous imprisonment was awarded in 85 per cent. of the sentences. Of 89,206 persons sentenced to fine, 82,874 were sentenced to fines not exceeding Rs. 10. The average fine was the same as in the two previous years, viz., Rs. 4. The percentage of realizations of fines was 77·8 against 75·4 in 1885. In Bellary, Trichinopoly, North Arcot, and Madura, it was over 90 per cent. It was lowest in Ganjam (60·1 per cent.). Of the 1,270 persons sentenced to whipping, 538 were juveniles, 532 of whom were whipped in lieu of, and 6 in addition to, other punishments. Of the 701 persons dealt with under Special Acts, 261 were in Nellore and 137 in the Nílgiris.

By the Sessions Court.

Of the fines imposed (Rs. 14,521), Rs. 2,756 or 18·9 per cent. were realized against 8·8 per cent. in 1885, showing that better discretion was used in passing sentences of fine according to the means of persons fined. Two of the 13 sentenced to whipping were juveniles.

By the Presidency Magistrates.

Out of those fined, 29,990 were fined Rs. 10 and under. The amount imposed was Rs. 33,050, of which Rs. 27,666 or 83 per cent. was recovered. Of the 198 persons whipped, 105 were juveniles.

By the High Court.

Including persons found guilty in cases submitted under sections 307 and 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 110 persons were convicted, 42 of whom were sentenced to death (all confirmations of sentences by Session Courts). Of the other sentences, 9 of life-transportation and 1 of rigorous imprisonment were passed in commutation of death sentences; and 1 of the former and 1 of the latter in cases submitted under section 307.

Recapitulation of chief features in the business of courts during 1886.

To recapitulate—the salient features in 1886 were (*a*), in the case of the Magistracy, a decrease in the files before all classes of courts and the quantity of work done by them, except in the case of the Special Magistrates, whose file swelled owing to the increase in their number; the insignificant share taken by District Magistrates, as in 1885, in the disposal of both original and appellate work; an increase in the quantity of appellate work received and disposed of; a low percentage of sentences confirmed on appeal as compared with the preceding year; a striking improvement over last year in the number of sentences of solitary confinement awarded; and a better discrimination in awarding fines and greater promptitude in the examination of witnesses. (*b*) In the Sessions Courts, a decrease in the institution and disposal of original criminal work accompanied by an increase in the quantity of appellate work received and disposed of and an improvement over 1885 in the percentage of realization of fines and in the speedy examination of witnesses. And (*c*) in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, an increase in the quantity of work received and done; a higher percentage of realizations showing a

better discretion in awarding sentences of fine according to the means of persons fined; and a larger amount of compensation given for vexatious complaints.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of Criminal Courts. The net result was a deficit of Rs. 8,70,105 as against one of Rs. 8,99,828 in 1885. The details are shown below :—

—	Receipts.			—	Charges.		
	1885.	1886.	Difference.		1885.	1886.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Court fees	1,60,073	1,57,357	— 2,716	Salaries and contingencies	13,52,158	13,16,280	— 35,878
Fines	3,34,903	3,19,469	— 15,434	Refunds	35,315	35,153	— 162
Other items	22,310	27,095	+ 4,785	Compensations ...	29,641	22,593	— 7,048
Total ...	5,17,286	5,03,921	— 13,365	Total ...	14,17,114	13,74,026	— 43,088

Distributed according to the different classes of courts, the receipts and charges are as follows :—

—	Receipts.		Charges.		Deficit.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Regular Magistrates' Courts	4,68,028	4,62,961	10,19,284	11,87,168	5,51,256	7,24,207
Sessions Courts	13,119		2,14,195		2,01,076	
Presidency Magistrates' Courts	35,001	39,273	67,682	66,419	32,681	27,146
High Court	1,138	1,687	1,15,953	1,20,439	1,14,815	1,18,752
Total ...	5,17,286	5,03,921	14,17,114	13,74,026	8,99,828	8,70,105

PRISONS. (1886.)

Jails.

During the year under report the district jails of Chittoor, Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly were ordered to be closed, but the abolition of Chittoor only was affected within the year; and so at its end there were 7 central jails including the Penitentiary at Madras; 20 district jails including the Debtors' prison, Madras, the European prison, Ootacamund; and 317 subsidiary jails.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The number of prisoners of all classes admitted into the several jails during the year was (exclusive of transfers) 47,423 against 54,148 in the preceding year or 6,725 less. The number discharged or otherwise disposed of was 47,610, the number remaining at the end of the year was 8,328 or 187 prisoners less than in the preceding year. The daily average number of prisoners in the central and district jails was 7,077·29 and in the subsidiary jails 1,136·74—in all 8,214·03 or 98·40 prisoners less than in the year 1885. In the central and district jails there was a decline of 104·61 in the daily average and in the subsidiary jails there was an increase of 6·21.

Convicts.

The number of convicts that remained at the commencement of the year was 7,049 males and 287 females. The number received by direct committal was 20,116 males and 2,255 females, being 1,533 males and 130 females less than in 1885. 92 of these were transported, 5,082 were transferred, 22,402 were released, 15 escaped (14 males, 1 female), 128 died (126 males, 2 females), and 33 were executed (31 males and 2 females), leaving at the end of the year 6,990 males and 291 females—total 7,281.

Under-trial prisoners.

894 males and 35 females awaited trial at the commencement of the year. 23,419 males and 1,413 females were admitted during the year, being a decrease of 3,067 males and 68 females. The daily average number during the year was

741·29 males and 36·26 females against 781·49 males and 35·26 females. Of these prisoners, 10,336 were convicted, 39 escaped, 15 died, 9,998 were released, and 4,578 transferred. 742 males and 53 females remained at the end of the year.

Civil prisoners.

This heading includes civil prisoners, judgment-debtors, security, insane and State prisoners. 250 (244 males and 6 females) remained at the beginning of the year. 2,093 were admitted during the year, 1,879 were released, 207 transferred and 5 died, leaving 252 (234 males and 18 females) at the end of the year.

Religion, age, and previous occupation of prisoners.

The proportion per cent. to total admissions was nearly the same as last year. ·38 per cent. were Europeans, ·18 Eurasians, 2·96 Native Christians, 9·54 Muhammadans, and 86·94 Hindus.

Of juveniles only 436 males and 124 females were received against 662 males and 154 females in 1885.

The previous occupation of those admitted is shown below :—

Previous occupation.	Number admitted.
Persons employed under Government, or municipal, or other local authorities ...	418
Professional persons	924
Persons in service or performing personal offices	1,158
Do. engaged in agriculture and with animals	8,034
Do. engaged in commerce and trade	1,469
Do. employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	836
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	7,277
Married women	1,181
Unmarried women	199
Widows	751
Prostitutes	124
Total ...	22,371

Length of sentences.

16·82 per cent. were sentenced to simple imprisonment and 83·19 per cent. to rigorous imprisonment, of these 1·56 per cent. were also awarded solitary confinement and 1·05 per cent. whipping. 94·35 per cent. were sentenced to one year and under, 2·61 between 1 and 2 years, 1·61 between 2 and 5 years, and ·66 per cent. between 5 and 10 years. ·50 per cent. were sentenced to transportation and 55 (49 males and 6 females) were sentenced to death.

Previous convictions.

2,375 convicts or 10·61 per cent. of the total admissions are accounted for under this heading, being 1·83 per cent. in excess of the percentage of the previous year. Of these, 6·81 were convicted once before, 2·00 twice before, and 1·79 more than twice. 70 (against 140 in the previous year) re-convicted prisoners were received, whose previous convictions were unnoticed at the time of trial.

Escapes and re-captures.

Escapes and re-captures are given under the head of Police.

Jail offences and punishments.

The conduct of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory. The number of offences against smoking and the possession of forbidden articles was slightly less than in the previous year, on the other hand "other offences against prison discipline" does not compare favorably with last year. The number of corporal punishments was 199 against 271 in 1885.

The subjoined table shows the number of offences and punishments (admonitions included) for 1884, 1885, and 1886 :—

	1884.			1885.			1886.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Offences.									
Criminal offences	11	...	11	9	...	9	10	...	10
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles	1,271	24	1,295	1,057	8	1,065	1,024	6	1,030
Offences relating to work ...	1,124	27	1,151	1,253	8	1,261	881	6	887
Other offences relating to prison discipline	2,218	115	2,333	1,931	58	1,989	2,042	63	2,105
Total ...	4,624	166	4,790	4,250	74	4,324	3,957	75	4,032

	1884.			1885.			1886.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Punishments.									
By Criminal Courts	10	...	10	9	...	9	10	...	10
Separate confinement	549	32	581	478	13	491	494	23	517
Reduced diet. No. I. Bread and water diet	434	14	448	445	11	456	476	9	485
Reduced diet. „ II. Stir-about diet ...	906	83	989	901	23	924	723	13	736
Reduced diet. „ III. Full stir-about diet	494	15	509	646	10	656	734	21	755
Separate confinement with reduced diet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corporal punishment	378	...	378	271	...	271	199	...	199
Other punishments	1,853	22	1,875	1,500	17	1,517	1,321	9	1,330
Total ...	4,624	166	4,790	4,250	74	4,324	3,957	75	4,032

Remission of sentences. The revised rules have been in operation for two years. They have not at present had any marked result. The chief features of the rules are that marks are awarded both for good conduct and industry and in special cases for additional industry. Convicts can acquire these marks now in the month following their admission without having to undergo a period of probation.

Education. The daily average number under instruction during the year was 1,249·69 and out of the 2,262 released who had been under instruction, 764 were able to read and write a little and 232 convicts were able to read and write well.

Foreign convicts. 492 Burmese convicts were received during the year. At its close there were 708 foreign convicts, of whom 8 were Chinese, 372 Burmese sentenced to imprisonment for life, and 328 Burmese under various terms of imprisonment.

State prisoners. The actual number in custody at the end of 1885 under State warrants was 10, and 14 more at the Calicut jail pending the orders of Government; of these, 8 were released and 6 retained, 4 of whom were under restraint in jails. 15 State prisoners remained in the jails at the end of the year.

Lunatics. 299 males and 64 females were committed for observation against 291 males and 57 females in 1885. The number transferred for trial on recovery was 69, 106 were removed to lunatic asylums, and 3 died. At the end of the year 38 males and 6 females remained against 30 males and 3 females at the close of 1885.

Juveniles. During the year 560 juveniles were imprisoned in the jails of the Presidency, of these 436 were boys and 124 girls. 57 boys and 2 girls were admitted with previous convictions. In 1885, 662 boys and 154 girls were admitted.

Financial. The total amount expended in guarding and maintaining the prisoners confined in the several jails and sub-jails during 1886, excluding outlay on construction, repair, &c., and charges for general superintendence, was Rs. 7,48,867 or Rs. 91-2-10 per head of average strength against Rs. 88-4-11 in 1885 and Rs. 84-9-10 in 1884. In central and district jails, the expenditure was Rs. 6,67,512 or Rs. 94-5-4 per head of average strength against Rs. 87-11-7 in 1885. In rations the expenditure was Rs. 2,82,346, showing an increase of Rs. 35,639 or Rs. 5-12-4 per head; and in the fixed establishment Rs. 2,31,356 was spent, giving an increase of Rs. 9,935, but this was due to the substitution of the warder guard for the police guard, which cost Rs. 68,605 or a saving of Rs. 15,235. The hospital charges were Rs. 18,466 or Rs. 1,090 higher than last year, the clothing and bedding cost Rs. 25,262 or Rs. 2,586 more, and the contingencies Rs. 41,477 or Rs. 383 higher than in the previous year. The high cost of prisoners in Madras jails was brought prominently to notice by the Finance Committee during the past year. The increase is attributable to the following causes:—The contractors were formerly allowed in all the jails to supply *unsifted* ragi flour, but since the year 1885 *sifted* ragi flour, which is a little more costly, was required to be supplied, as the unsifted flour was supposed to irritate the bowels and cause diarrhœa, &c. Further, under the orders of Government, No. 879, dated 31st March 1885, J. D., tyre of a certain quality was substituted for butter-milk. It is very difficult to obtain this article of the required quality in such large quantities as are needed for jails. Although

it was issued in 1885, the contractors at first did not realize that the change necessitated a better article than they had been previously supplying; but when they found they were being constantly fined for not supplying it of the required specific gravity, viz., 1·025, and that they were losing by their contract, they naturally increased their rates for 1886. Thus the supply of these two better articles of diet has again tended to the increased cost of dieting our prisoners. Further, owing to the large increase in the number of Burmese convicts received into the jails during the latter part of the year, the cost of whose diets is higher than that of native convicts, this has also tended to increase the average rate per head. In the European prison and the district jail at Ootacamund, the cost for rations was Rs. 56-11-8 and Rs. 12-14-7 less per head, respectively. The increase in the cost of clothing and bedding was due to recently admitted Burmese prisoners being supplied with clothing, and to the issue of cumbly coats and leather belts to convict overseers and maistries in five of the central jails and to the biennial issue of cumblies in some of the district jails. Among contingencies, there was an expenditure of about Rs. 7,000 for uniform, &c., issued to the new warder guard, otherwise there would have been a considerable decrease under that heading. The total amount expended an account of subsidiary jails was Rs. 81,355 or Rs. 71-8-9 per head of average strength, showing a decrease of Rs. 22,743 or Rs. 20-7-10 per head when compared with the year 1885.

Employment of convicts.

The average number of males and females sentenced to labor during the year under report was 6,730·13, of whom 6,369·13 were fit for labor. The following statement shows the comparative results of the employments of convicts on each description of jail labor generally during the last three years :—

Description of employment.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Unremunerative labor	268·75	273·43	320·73
Prison officers	591·24	612·73	362·73
Prison servants	1,011·05	1,024·55	977·12
Gardening	676·68	709·34	586·36
Preparing articles for consumption in jails	986·26	1,187·56	1,061·60
On prison buildings under superintendents	787·47	704·79	694·19
On prison buildings under Department of Public Works.	204·80	167·96	68·04
Manufactures	1,570·42	1,534·19	1,890·35
Public works and other extramural labor under Department of Public Works	58·40	...	19·75
Municipalities, Local Fund Boards, &c.	213·58	126·00	88·26
Total ...	6,368·65	6,340·55	6,369·13

28·08 per cent. of convicts sentenced to labor were employed on manufactures against 22·9 per cent. in the previous year. 88·26 per cent. were hired out to Municipalities, Local Fund Board, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works department.

Net cost.

The total cost of maintenance in all jails was Rs. 7,48,867, from which a sum of Rs. 31,861-5-0, being the total cash earnings, must be deducted, leaving a net cost to Government of Rs. 7,17,005-11-0 or Rs. 87-5-0 per head of strength. Last year the net cost was Rs. 82-1-0. The following table shows details :—

—	Per head.		
	Average cost.	Average cash earnings.	Net cost.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Central jails	99 9 0	7 12 0	91 13 0
District jails	83 9 0	0 1 0	83 8 0
European prison, Ootacamund ...	1,151 12 0	59 1 0	1,092 11 0
Subsidiary jails	71 9 0	0 1 0	71 8 0

Buildings.

The total amount spent on new jails and on additions, alterations and repairs was Rs. 89,278-11-11. Of this sum, Rs. 23,877-11-0 were expended by the jail department and Rs. 65,401-0-1 by the Public Works Department.

Dietary.

No changes were made in the sanctioned dietary during the year.

Health of prisoners.

The health of the prisoners in the central and district jails was good. There was only one case of cholera at Trichinopoly central jail, and this yielded to treatment. The death-rate per mille of average strength in the central and district jails was 18·36 against 17·68 in 1885; in the subsidiary jails it was 15·83 against 30·95. In all jails the average rate per mille was 18·01 against 19·48 in 1885. The district jails of Chittoor (closed during the year), Ootacamund and Berhampore, the hill jail at Párvatipur, the Debtors' prison at Madras, and the central jail at Cannanore show a death-rate of over 40 per mille, but excepting Cannanore, the actual number of deaths in these jails was only 23.

Of the prisoners discharged during the year, 6,895 gained weight, 2,445 lost weight and 1,443 neither lost nor gained weight.

The subjoined table shows the admissions and deaths among the convicts from the chief diseases during the years 1885 and 1886:—

Diseases.	1885.		1886.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Small-pox	11	3	12	2
Intermittent fever	1,178	1	1,577	3
Remittent and continued fever	84	4	159	4
Other fevers	96	...	149	1
Cholera	7	3	1	...
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis ...	35	10	41	5
Anæmia and general debility	194	17	240	25
Respiratory diseases	172	11	172	15
Dysentery and diarrhœa	711	25	698	30
Jaundice	11	...	12	1
Ulcers and boils	394	1	389	...
Accidents	222	1	185	...
Suicides	...	2	1	1
Other diseases	1,668	42	1,539	38
Total ...	4,783	120	5,175	125
Subsidiary jails	142	8	248	3
Grand Total ...	4,925	128	5,423	128

There was no mortality amongst the prisoners under 16 years of age; among prisoners aged between 40 and 60 it was 22·25 per mille and among those above 60 years of age it was 97·01.

Inspections.

All the central jails, 16 district jails, the Debtors' prison, Madras, and the European prison, Ootacamund, were inspected. The whole of the jails inspected were in good order, the central jail at Vellore especially so.

General.

During the year the Police were relieved of guarding most of the district jails. This is now done by warders, a small protective guard of Police only being in readiness in case of an outbreak. During the year 472 convicts under various terms of imprisonment, including transportation for life, have been received from British Burmah and distributed among the six central jails and the Penitentiary at Madras. Their conduct has been generally good and they have all readily taken to some branch of industry.

VAGRANCY. (1886.)

During the year 1886, 39 vagrants were admitted to the Workhouse under the European Vagrancy Act, and 6 were there at the beginning of the year, making a total of 45 against 35 in 1885. Of these, 36 left the Workhouse; of these, 14 found employment and 3 were deported. Of the admissions, as many as 17 were sailors against 3 in 1885. The increase is accounted for by the wages of seamen being paid, under a Board of Trade's Circular of 1886, to the seamen themselves, if they so wish, instead of to the Shipping Master, the result being that the men spend their money and travel about from place to place in search of employment, and failing

in this they are forced to seek the Workhouse. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,726 or Rs. 80 per head; last year the average cost was Rs. 95. The total expenditure is the smallest on record; the saving is due to the decrease in the number of deportations at Government expense.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1886.)

Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

The total receipts for the year 1886 of the Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, Foundling Asylum, Sir S. Ramasawmy Mudalyar's Lying-in Hospital, and Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,486, amounted to Rs. 17,823, and the expenditure to Rs. 16,931. In 1885 these figures were Rs. 19,516 and Rs. 19,055, respectively, but in 1886 interest to the amount of Rs. 1,302 was not drawn before the year closed, though it was due for the half year ending the 30th October 1886. The receipts and expenditure may be classed as follows:—

—	Receipts (1886).	—	Expenditure (1886).			
			Establishment.	Contingencies, clothing, and repairs.	Maintenance, medical, and hospital charges.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Government securities	4,671	Monegar Choultry depôt ...	1,736	431	2,044	4,211
Government donations ...	9,880	Native Infirmary	1,417	2,176	6,471	10,064
Subscriptions and donations.	1,583	Foundling Asylum	7	...	88	95
Miscellaneous	202	Sir S. Ramasawmy Mudalyar's Lying-in Hospital ...	1,569	440	552	2,561
Total ...	16,336		4,729	3,047	9,155	16,931

The average daily number of paupers maintained during the year in the choultry was 74 against 95 in 1885, and of patients in the Native Infirmary 124 against 117 in 1885. The number of children in the Foundling Asylum was 5 against 6 in 1885, and of patients in the Lying-in Hospital was 433 against 325 in 1885. The average cost of dieting per head per day in the choultry was 1 anna $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies, the same as last year; in the infirmary it was 2 annas $3\frac{3}{4}$ pies against 2 annas $4\frac{1}{4}$ pies in 1885; in the Foundling Asylum the average cost of the children was $8\frac{3}{4}$ pies per head per day against $8\frac{1}{4}$ pies in 1885. The average cost for dieting per patient in the Lying-in Hospital was Rs. 1-4-5 against Rs. 1-2-8 in 1885.

The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 57, besides 108 out-door paupers supplied with rice doles, while in the year 1885 the number of pauper inmates was 53 and of out-door recipients 108. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 4,180, and the expenditure for the same period amounted to Rs. 3,838.

Triplicane Langerkhana.

In 1886-87 at the Triplicane Langerkhana 3,526 out-door paupers were relieved, giving a monthly average of 293·8 against 290·1 in the previous year. The number of inmate paupers who were fed, clothed, and kept in the institution was 54, which is less by 23 than in the last year. The receipts, including the opening balance, were Rs. 5,066, of which Rs. 4,800 were contributed as usual by Government. The charges amounted to Rs. 4,187, leaving a balance of Rs. 879. The monthly expenses averaged Rs. 349, which is Rs. 53-8-0 less than the average of the previous year. The saving is due to the post of Superintendent being vacant for a portion of the year. Raw rice was distributed to 127 and money doles to 24 persons, as compared with 126 and 26 in 1885-86. The daily average receiving cooked food was 133 against 139 in the previous year. During the year, M. Nagalinga Mudaliar, the Superintendent, who rendered important services to the institution, died. The Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends nominated 10 men servants of deceased Carnatic stipendiaries for admission to the benefits of the institution. The full number (40) he was authorized to nominate is now complete.

Money dole to Muhammadan poor.

No new admissions are made to this charity. A fixed monthly allowance is paid to each person on the list. The numbers fell from 49 in April 1886 to 45 in March 1887 owing to the death of 4 female pensioners. The expenditure was Rs. 1,103 against Rs. 1,232 in the preceding year.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1886.)

Detailed statistics as to the number, description, value, and disposal of suits and appeals, and the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of decrees in the various Civil and Revenue Courts will be found in the Appendix (statements 41–46).

COURTS ADMINISTERING CIVIL JUSTICE—Classes of courts.

The number of courts which actually exercised original jurisdiction during the year was (*a*) in the mofussil—3,522 Village Munsifs' Courts, 64 Revenue Courts (out of 104 possessing jurisdiction), 2 Cantonment Courts of Small Causes (at St. Thomas' Mount and Cannanore), 30 Agency Courts, 110 District Munsifs' Courts, 15 Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 20 District Courts; (*b*) at the Presidency town—the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the High Court. Appellate jurisdiction was exercised by 6 Agency Courts in addition to the Subordinate Judges' Courts, the District Courts and the High Court. The number of village munsifs who actually exercised civil jurisdiction was 50 less than in 1885 and varied from 456 in Madura to 18 in Kurnool. In Chingleput there was a remarkable decrease from 420 in 1885 to 100 in 1886. Most use was made of the Revenue Courts in Tinnevelly, Chingleput, Salem, North Arcot and Madura.

Changes of jurisdiction.

Territorial changes occurred only in Malabar, Nellore and Tanjore. In the first named district, the Wynaad taluk was divided between the District Judges of North and South Malabar; in the two other districts, and also in North Malabar, there were changes affecting the Munsifs' Courts. In every district but Bellary, Kurnool, Malabar and Tanjore advantage was taken of the powers conferred by the Madras Civil Courts' Act (III of 1873), as amended by Act XXI of 1885, to relieve the regular file of certain Munsifs' Courts by extending their small cause jurisdiction, while in 6 districts, where no Subordinate Judge is located, further relief was afforded by investing the District Judges with small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 within a defined portion of their districts. The general effect of the measures taken under Act XXI of 1885 was to reduce the average institutions of ordinary suits in the Regular Munsifs' Courts from 603 in 1885 to 554 in 1886, and to increase the average institutions of small causes from 659 to 785. The work of the Principal and Additional Munsifs of Trichinopoly was re-arranged on a pecuniary instead of a territorial basis. The Madura peripatetic Munsif's Court worked in Chingleput, Madura and Tinnevelly during the year.

Number of working days in courts.

No change occurred in the number of the District Munsifs', Subordinate Judges' and District Courts. In the District Munsifs' Courts, the average number of working days was 244, the same as in 1885, varying from 278 in the Srívilliputur Court, Tinnevelly, to 203 in the Nandyál Court, Kurnool. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, the average was 225, as against 223 in 1885, varying from 237 in the Mangalore to 196 in the Tellicherry Sub-Court. In the District and Sessions Courts, the average time devoted to civil business was 168 days as against 158 in 1885, varying from 231 days in Chingleput to 107 in Bellary. In the Presidency Small Cause Court, the full complement of Judges (3) sat throughout the year. The number of working days was 228, exclusive of 43 days on which the Vacation Judge sat during the annual recess.

High Court.

The High Court had its full complement of Judges (5) throughout the year, except for a period of 5 weeks during which the Honorable Mr. Justice Kernan was absent on privilege leave. The court was adjourned on account of the annual vacation for 2 months from 10th May 1886, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Muttusami Aiyar sitting as Vacation Judges. The court sat for 162 days on the original and for 199 days on the appellate side, the number of Benches being 191 on the former and 312 on the latter.

LITIGATION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The total number of all suits instituted during the year was 273,597 against 276,573 in 1885 and 264,028 in 1884. Of these, 263,855 were original and 9,742 appeal suits. Of the original suits, 27·75 per cent. were in Village Munsifs' Courts, 53·94 per cent. in District Munsifs' Courts and 10·35 per cent. in the Presidency Court of Small Causes. Of appeals, 82·02 per cent. were to District Judges and 15·74 per cent. to the High Court. Excluding the Presidency town, the largest contribution to the aggregate litigation of the Presidency was, as in 1885, made by Tanjore (13·07) per cent., the next heaviest district being Madura (9·44), the lightest being, as usual, Kurnool (1·27) and Cuddapah (1·90); and judged by the ratio of population to suits and excepting the Presidency town, where 1 in every 15 inhabitants went to law, the most litigious district was, as in 1885, North Malabar (1 in 46 against 1 in 37 in 1885), followed by Tanjore, South Malabar, Madura and Tinnevelly. The least litigious were, as usual, North Arcot (1 in 206) and the Ceded Districts (1 in 236).

VILLAGE MUNSIFS' COURTS.

With the usual reservation as to the reliability of the returns, the feature of village litigation in 1886 was the check which occurred in the progressive increase of institutions which had been going on year by year since 1883. The total number of suits filed in the village courts fell from 77,675 in 1884 and 85,600 in 1885 to 73,221 in 1886. The decrease occurred in 13 out of the 20 districts, North Malabar (from 7,114 to 2,188) and South Malabar (from 8,789 to 4,035) alone accounting for nearly 10,000 of the net reduction. No striking increase occurred anywhere, the contributions of the various districts ranging from 11,917 in Madura, 11,778 in Tanjore, 5,694 in Tinnevelly and 5,666 in Coimbatore, down to 772 in Kurnool and 321 in Cuddapah. The High Court has been unable to determine, with any degree of precision, the causes which led to decreased institutions in so large a majority of the districts. The suggestion of some District Judges that the decrease was due to parties finding their confidence in the village courts misplaced owing to a very general abuse, either from incompetence or corruption, of the extended pecuniary powers entrusted to the Village Munsifs under Madras Act IV of 1883, is at all events not supported by evidence that parties have, in consequence, preferred to undergo the expense and inconvenience of resort to the regular courts having concurrent jurisdiction. Unfortunately, fairly accurate conclusions are rendered impracticable owing to the annual returns prior to 1886 not distinguishing suits between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 in value: but the decrease in village litigation in 1886 did not occur solely, or even disproportionately, in that particular grade of valuation; while the steady increase in small causes between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 in value in the District Munsifs' Courts, despite variations first one way and then the other in similar causes in the village courts, goes to strengthen the inference drawn in last year's report that the bulk of the suits filed in the village courts are suits which would not in any case have been filed in the regular courts and would not have been filed at all but for the proximity and cheapness of the village courts. Including 8,150 pending suits at the commencement of the year and suits received by remand or re-admitted, the total number of suits for disposal was 81,481, of which 72,642 were disposed of, leaving 8,839 pending at the close of the year. The average number of suits decided by each court continued to fall—from 25·4 in 1884 and 23·6 in 1885 to 20·6 in 1886. Of the suits disposed of, 14·06 per cent. were contested.

REGULAR COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL—(*a*) Original jurisdiction—*Suits.*

The number of suits disposed of by regular courts in the mofussil during 1886 was as follows:—

—	Pending at the beginning of 1886.	For disposal in 1886.	Disposed of in 1886.	Pending at the end of 1886.
Ordinary suits.				
Revenue courts	1,554	5,829	4,384	1,445
Agency do.	162	809	661	148
District Munsifs' courts	19,572	80,041	60,946	19,095
Subordinate Judges' courts ...	458	1,249	767	482
District courts	184	507	276	231
Total ...	21,930	88,435	67,034	21,401

—	Pending at the beginning of 1886.	For disposal in 1886.	Disposed of in 1886.	Pending at the end of 1886.
Small causes.				
Cantonment courts	78	777	646	131
District Munsifs' courts	6,175	90,881	83,223	7,658
Subordinate Judges' courts ...	2,113	16,372	14,167	2,205
District Courts	...	442	334	108
Total ...	8,366	108,472	98,370	10,102
Grand Total ...	30,296	196,907	165,404	31,503

The number "for disposal" includes suits remanded or re-admitted on the files during the year. The percentage of disposal was 75·80 in ordinary suits and 90·68 in small causes, as against 76·86 and 91·03 in 1885, and 76·15 and 91·88 in 1884. Notwithstanding the increase of litigation in 1886, the regular mofussil courts were able to reduce the arrears of ordinary suits, while nearly keeping pace with the great influx of small causes, the total result being that the number of original suits of all kinds pending at the end of 1886 was only 1,207 more than the number pending at its commencement. In both classes of suits, the number disposed of exceeded the number filed within the year. In ordinary suits, the excess of disposals over institutions was especially marked in the districts of Godávari (711 in excess), Tanjore (529), and Trichinopoly (493). The increase in the disposal of small causes was common to all districts except Kurnool. Arrears of ordinary suits increased only in the courts of subordinate and district judges. In every class of regular mofussil courts there was an increase in the number of suits pending over a year, the total being 903 against 630 at the end of 1885. In small causes there was an increase in arrears in all classes of mofussil courts. In revenue suits there was a decrease from 1,554 to 1,445. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 42·04 per cent. of ordinary suits and 22·78 per cent. of small causes were contested as against 40·70 and 23·38 per cent. respectively, in 1885. In North Malabar the proportion of contested suits was highest, 56·20; in South Canara and Godávari, it was over 50 per cent. The following table shows the average duration of cases in days in the several classes of courts:—

—	Uncontested.		Contested.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Ordinary suits.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
Revenue courts	94	65	151	148
Agency do.	70	99	119	163
District Munsifs' courts	75	71	171	162
Subordinate Judges' courts	106	128	248	270
District courts	223	190	245	256
Small causes.				
Cantonment Small Cause courts	9	8	13	10
District Munsifs' courts	32	35	46	50
Subordinate Judges' courts	60	55	81	85
District courts	...	58	...	95

The results of appeals are shown in the table below:—

—	Revenue courts.	Agency courts.	District Munsif's courts.	Subordinate Judges' courts.	District courts.
District courts.					
Percentage of appeals to appealable decrees ...	27·68	15·03	24·55	64·50	...
Do. of decisions affirmed	49·40	72·72	62·22	65·46	...
High courts.					
Percentage of appeals to appealable decrees ...	...	...	...	27·54	47·18
Do. of decisions affirmed	...	...	...	60·71	59·32

The statement given below shows the number of applications for execution of decrees received, disposed of, and pending in the several classes of courts :— *Execution.*

——	Received.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of arrears to total for disposal.
Revenue courts	341	394	335	59	14·97
Cantonment Small Cause courts	182	184	183	1	0·54
Agency courts	230	362	290	72	19·88
District Munsifs' courts	135,737	153,674	137,316	16,358	10·64
Subordinate Judges' courts	14,047	15,939	14,086	1,853	11·62
District courts	961	1,251	987	264	21·10
Total ...	151,498	171,804	153,197	18,607	10·83
Compare 1885 ...	142,532	163,175	144,061	19,114	11·71

The total institutions in the year exceeded those in 1885 in all classes of courts, except the Cantonment Small Cause Courts, and the total disposed of exceeded the total instituted, which is satisfactory. The percentage of arrears also compares favorably with 1885 in all classes of courts except the Revenue Courts, where there was a slight increase. In respect of the pendency of old applications, there was also an improvement in all classes of courts. Of 153,197 applications disposed of, 51,959 were withdrawn or not prosecuted, &c. Complete satisfaction was obtained in 30,971 cases against 29,535 in 1885 and partial satisfaction obtained in 18,575 cases against 17,499 in 1885. The increase in cases of complete satisfaction was noticeable in Revenue Courts and in Cantonment Small Cause Courts. The proportion of infructuous cases was very large in Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsifs' Courts. 10,013 judgment-debtors were arrested but only 1,074 were imprisoned, of whom 406 owed sums not exceeding Rs. 50, and 668 owed sums exceeding that figure. Their average detention in jail was 16 and 30 days, respectively. The sums realized in execution of decrees with and without process was Rs. 44,98,759 against Rs. 46,04,967 in 1885. There was a small increase in the amount voluntarily paid in, it being Rs. 12,69,071 against Rs. 12,21,667 in 1885, in which year the amount so paid in was 8 lakhs more than in 1884.

The number of applications for a declaration of insolvency received, disposed of, and pending in the several courts is shown below :— *Insolvency.*

——	Instituted.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
District Munsifs' courts	408	527	432	95
Subordinate Judges' courts	75	140	106	34
District courts	80	83	74	9
Total ...	563	750	612	138
Compare 1885 ...	566	734	592	142

Of the 612 applications disposed of, 307 were withdrawn or not prosecuted, &c., and 162 were granted, of which 17 resulted in the appointment of a receiver. 143 applications were rejected, in only 2 of which sentences of imprisonment were passed under section 359, Civil Procedure Code. Both these cases occurred in South Malabar. In only 1 case (in Chingleput) was the applicant sent to a Magistrate to be dealt with. In 4 cases, the insolvents were discharged under section 358. Proceedings were finally closed in the case of 8 estates of insolvents. The gross amount realized was only Rs. 14,962, but Rs. 22,323 appear to have been disbursed, the latter sum including the balance left at the end of 1885. The average duration of the applications disposed of was 86 days as against 68 in 1885.

These comprise all original applications except execution and insolvency. The total number of these for disposal was 280,205 against 276,034 in 1885. Of these, 274,987 were disposed of against 270,528 in the previous year, and 5,218 were left pending at the end of the year against 5,506 at the end of the year before. *Miscellaneous cases.*

Including the cases pending at the commencement of the year and those re-admitted, and excluding transfers, the total number of appeals from decrees and (b) Appellate jurisdiction.

orders for disposal, disposed of, and pending in 1886 in the regular mofussil courts is shown in the following table, which compares results for three years :—

—	For disposal.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
From decrees.									
Agency courts	18	25	31	14	18	22	4	7	9
Subordinate Judges' courts ...	2,655	3,241	3,173	2,040	2,522	2,501	615	719	672
District courts	6,910	7,503	8,671	4,890	4,730	5,226	2,020	2,773	3,445
Total ...	9,583	10,769	11,875	6,944	7,270	7,749	2,639	3,499	4,126
From orders.									
Agency courts	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges' courts ...	11	14	15	11	10	15	...	4	...
District courts	573	619	653	510	527	576	63	92	77
Total ...	584	633	670	521	537	593	63	96	77

The following districts show an appreciable excess of disposals over institutions:—Trichinopoly (190), South Malabar (139), North Arcot (133) and Chingleput (87). The converse appears in the cases of Tanjore (275), Tinnevelly (270), North Malabar (213) and Kistna (125). In the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts, 516 of the 7,727 appeals were decided without trial, and of the remaining 7,211 cases, 4,399 were confirmed, 1,029 varied, 1,312 reversed and 471 remanded. The average duration of a contested appeal was 117 days in the Agency Courts, 111 in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and 167 in the District Courts. The figures for the previous year were 64, 100 and 159, respectively. In second appeals from Subordinate Judges' Courts, 74·17 were confirmed against 74·55 in 1885 and from District Courts, 73·76 were confirmed against 70·89 in 1885.

Business of all kinds.

The following statement exhibits in one view the work of all kinds done by the three principal classes of regular mofussil courts in the past two years :—

—		Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Cases under Act X of 1870.	Criminal.	
		Ordinary.	Small causes.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscellaneous.		Session trials.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs	1885 ...	66,482	70,446	...	...	129,492	473	238,151	...	...	...
	1886 ...	60,946	83,223	...	..	137,316	432	241,767	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges.	1885 ...	739	13,758	2,522	10	12,947	107	21,898	...	...	...
	1886 ...	767	14,167	2,501	15	14,086	106	22,280	...	...	...
District Judges	1885 ...	320	...	4,730	527	840	12	8,426	13	1,114	831
	1886 ...	276	334	5,226	576	987	74	9,084	60	945	989

PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—*Suits.*

Including suits pending at the commencement of the year and those readmitted on the files, the work done in the Presidency Court of Small Causes in 1886 compares with the business of 1884 and 1885 as follows :—

—	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1884	28,713	25,368	3,345
1885	30,381	27,754	2,627
1886	30,019	27,411	2,608

The 27,411 suits disposed of in 1886 include 506 applications for possession of real property. Of the 2,608 left at the close of the year, only 468 suits were of more than three months' standing. There were also 4 cases disposed of under the Land Acquisition Act, 1 with and 3 without assessors. Only 12·43 per cent. of the suits disposed of were contested as against 13 per cent. in 1884 and 17 per

cent. in 1885. The average duration of suits decided was 39 days for a contested and 26 for an uncontested suit against 40 and 28 days, respectively, in 1885 and 60 and 36 days in 1884. The continued improvement in 1886 is very satisfactory. The average duration of summary suits was also reduced considerably, being 44 days in contested and 30 days in uncontested suits as against 85 and 40 days, respectively, in 1885.

Execution. Including applications pending at the end of 1885 and those re-admitted or received by transfer, the total number of execution applications for disposal was 15,653, of which 773 were removed from the file by withdrawal or transfer during the year. Of the remainder, the 11,355 applications actually disposed of on the merits resulted as follows : satisfaction was obtained in full in 4,018 cases, and in part in 444, and the execution was wholly infructuous in 6,893. The principal coercive measures adopted in execution of decrees were the imprisonment of judgment-debtors in 428 cases out of 1,247 in which arrests had been made, and the sale of their movables in 372 cases. Of the 428 judgment-debtors imprisoned, 266 owed Rs. 50 and less and suffered imprisonment for 9 days each on an average, and 162 owed above Rs. 50 and were imprisoned for an average term of 19 days each. The total amount realized was Rs. 1,73,920 as compared with Rs. 1,75,756 in the previous year. The average pendency of an application was 49 days against 45 in 1885. There were 3,525 applications pending at the close of the year, of which 1,374 were of more than three months' duration. The corresponding figures for 1885 were 3,140 and 710.

Miscellaneous. Including 34 applications that stood over from 1885, the total number for disposal was 5,959, of which 5,885 were disposed of. The average duration of uncontested applications was 2 days, and that of contested 3 days, as against 6 in 1885. 74 applications were left undisposed of at the end of the year, all of which were less than three months' old.

HIGH COURT (*a*) Original Side—*Suits.* Including 266 suits pending from 1885 and those re-admitted during the year, there were in all 572 suits for disposal in the High Court in 1886, of which 271 were disposed of, leaving 301 pending at the close of the year, 108 of which were of more than twelve months' standing. Last year there were 636 suits and 370 disposals. Of the suits disposed of, 45·39 were contested against a percentage of 52·97 in 1885. The average duration of contested suits was 299 days, and of uncontested 199 days, against 263 and 195 days, respectively, in 1885. References to take accounts, &c., were directed by the court in 19 cases during the year. Including those pending from 1885, there were 44 such cases for disposal. Of these, 13 were disposed of by a single Judge in chambers and 31 were pending at the end of the year. This work occupied one Judge for 35 days.

Execution. Including 103 applications standing over at the commencement of the year, there were 258 for disposal, of which 45 were removed from the file by withdrawal or transfer, 82 were disposed, leaving 131 pending at the close of the year. In 123 of these 131 cases, property had been attached at the instance of the parties, but no further steps had been taken by them. Of the 82 disposals, full satisfaction was obtained through the court in 33 cases, part satisfaction in 4, and satisfaction out of court in 30 cases. In 46 of the 82 cases, resort was had to coercive measures as against 102 cases of 187 in 1885. In 8 cases, the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.

Insolvency. Including 98 applications pending at the beginning of the year, there were 250 for disposal. Of these, 169 were disposed of—26 being withdrawn or dismissed and 143 being granted—and 81 applications were left undecided at the close of the year. 91 of the petitions disposed of were opposed. The number of insolvents concerned in the cases decided was 200, of whom 171 obtained discharge and 29 were unsuccessful. One of these latter was committed to prison. The amount of debts in respect of which relief was sought was Rs. 6,75,285. The Insolvent Court also granted protection orders in the case of 214 persons concerned in 111 applications and disposed of 68 applications of a miscellaneous nature.

Miscellaneous. The court also received and disposed of the following work of a miscellaneous nature :—

—	Received.	Disposed of.		Pending.
		Allowed.	Refused, &c.	
Interlocutory applications for *ad interim* orders in suits	...	679		...
Applications for leave to sue as pauper	55	27	20	22
Do. for probate and letters of administration	130	116	4	69
Claims to attached property	12	8	7	2
Applications for appointment of guardians, admission of attorneys, &c.	28	12	...	59

(*b*) Appellate side—*Appeals from decrees and orders.*

Including cases pending at the beginning of the year and re-admitted, the total amount of appellate work done in 1886 is shown in the following table:—

—	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
First appeals from decrees	327	119	208
Second do. do.	1,886	906	980
First appeals from orders	264	201	63
Second do. do.	80	45	35
Total ...	2,557	1,271	1,286

In first and second appeals from decrees, the work done, if it be judged by a purely numerical standard, was less than the average, but there was an increase in the disposal of first and second appeals from orders over 1885. Many of the first and second appeals, however, were exceedingly heavy, and mere numbers afford a very inadequate criterion of the labour really thrown upon the court. The exceptionally heavy character of appellate work in 1886 may be gathered from the fact that, though the numerical outturn appears less than in 1885, the number of sittings on the appellate side was considerably more. Of the 1,271 appeals decided in 1886, 37 were disposed of without trial and 176 without contest. The decrees of the courts below were reversed or varied in 30·17 per cent. of first appeals and 17·31 per cent. of second appeals from decrees as against 38·80 and 18·59, respectively, in 1885. Of the 89 second appeals in which the decrees of the Lower Appellate Courts were reversed, the decrees of the District Munsifs were restored in 44 cases. In miscellaneous first and second appeals, the proportions in which the orders of the courts below were reversed or varied were 23·85 and 18·60, respectively, as against 30·20 and 32·35 in 1885. Of appeals from the order of a single Judge of the High Court, 16 were disposed of. The orders were confirmed in 12 and reversed in 4 cases. The average duration of appeals decided was as follows:—

—		Uncontested.		Contested.	
		1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
		DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
From decrees	First appeals	147	401	274	338
	Second do.	119	165	201	258
From orders	First do.	141	150	152	187
	Second do.	189	162	162	170

The large number of days in 1886 (401) is due to one first appeal of 1884 having been disposed of.

Reference and revision.

There were 358 petitions received in the year under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code against 347 in 1885. 172 of these 358 petitions were for revision of the proceedings of courts in small causes. Including cases pending over from 1885 and those re-admitted during the year, there were 432 civil revision petitions for disposal, of which 263 were disposed of, 77 being without trial, and the decrees

of the Lower Courts being confirmed in 118, reversed in 48 and varied in 3 and fresh trial being ordered in 17 cases. At the close of the year, 169 petitions were left undisposed of, of which 49 were more than three months' old. The average duration of the petitions dealt with was 134 days in contested cases. There were no uncontested cases.

By way of reference, the court received and disposed of the following work:—

—	Cases		
	Received during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Under s. 617, Civil Procedure Code	18	14	10
Under Act IV of 1869 (Divorce)	2	4	...
Under Act I of 1879 (General Stamp)	5	3	2
Under Act I of 1884 (Municipal Act)	...	3	...
Under Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Court Act)	...	2	...
Under Act V of 1882 (Forest Act)	2	1	1

Miscellaneous.

The number of applications of a miscellaneous nature received in 1886 was 832. Including applications that were pending at the commencement and those re-admitted during the year, there were 993 for disposal, of which 800 were disposed of, leaving 193 pending at the end of the year. During the year, 6 applications were received for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Including 2 pending from the previous year, there were 8 for disposal, of which 1 was withdrawn and leave in 4 was granted, leaving 3 pending at the close of the year. In 3 appeals disposed of by the Privy Council during the year, the decision of the High Court was confirmed in 2 cases and reversed in 1 case.

Business of all kinds.

The statement below shows in one view the various classes of civil work done by the High Court on both its original and appellate sides in 1886, as compared with the work done in each of the five years preceding :—

—	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Original side.						
Suits	533	370	327	438	370	271
References to chambers	17	12	22	15	11	13
Execution petitions	278	162	136	145	187	82
Insolvency	163	169	144	209	186	169
Miscellaneous cases	1,890	1,652	1,995	1,817	1,512	1,052
Appellate side.						
First appeals from decrees	160	167	185	228	141	119
Second do. do.	769	973	1,233	1,293	1,054	906
First appeals from orders	113	147	174	165	164	201
Second do. do.	81	48	53	64	37	45
Revision petitions	162	223	427	530	441	263
References and miscellaneous cases	540	550	816	777	663	832

General Summary.

To recapitulate, the salient features to be noted in connection with the business done by civil courts in 1886, excluding results which may be attributed almost exclusively to the very extensive transfer of suits from the ordinary to the small cause files of District Munsifs' Courts and District Courts under the operation of Act XXI of 1885, were (1) the reduced amount of business done, both in the aggregate and on an average, in the Village Munsifs' Courts; (2) the efforts of the regular mofussil courts to keep pace with increased litigation resulting in increased arrears, both original and appellate, notwithstanding more decisions and a speedier disposal of contested ordinary suits, in the District Munsifs' Courts, as well as increase in the quantity of appellate work done in Subordinate and District Courts; (3) continued improvement in the amount paid voluntarily in satisfaction of decrees in mofussil courts and in the promptitude of disposal of business in the Presidency Small Cause Court; and (4) reduced numerical disposal, both original and appellate, in the High Court. The falling off in the disposal of original suits, first appeals

and second appeals during the year under report as compared with 1885 may be accounted for, in part, by the intricate character of and voluminous evidence to be considered in several first appeals disposed of. The number of criminal appeals also in which appellants are represented is on the increase. The impossibility of keeping fairly abreast of the work for disposal on the original and appellate sides of the court with the present numerical strength of the court must, it is feared, lead not only to an accumulation of arrears on the one side or the other, but also tend, if the appellate work is not to suffer unduly and it is believed has already tended, to discourage the institution of original suits which otherwise would be filed.

FINANCIAL. The net surplus in the year under review was Rs. 8,30,305 as compared with Rs. 7,56,942 in 1885. The surplus under Imperial and Provincial Funds was Rs. 4,69,615, under Process Service Fund Rs. 2,90,487, and under Copyist Fund Rs. 70,203, as against Rs. 4,39,231, Rs. 2,46,003 and Rs. 71,708 in 1885, respectively. As remarked in the previous year, there was deficit under the head of Imperial and Provincial Funds in the districts of Chingleput, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and in all other districts there was surplus. Under Process Service and Copyist Funds, all districts contributed to the surplus. Excluding suits filed in Village Munsifs' and Revenue Courts, the average cost per suit was Rs. 16 against Rs. 17 last year, the number of suits being 196,423, and the total receipts in stamps (excluding probate and administration duty), being Rs. 32,27,696. Of the gross receipts Rs. 33,27,656, (against Rs. 32,54,651 last year) institution fees contributed Rs. 18,87,458, process fees Rs. 8,87,409, probate, &c., fees Rs. 45,507, other court fees Rs. 2,63,928, special (copying) stamps Rs. 1,88,901 and cash payments Rs. 54,453. The total charges were Rs. 24,97,351 against 24,97,709 in 1885. The items are made up of Rs. 10,65,159, share of officers' salaries debitable to civil justice, Rs. 6,66,798 establishment, Rs. 5,96,922 process service, Rs. 1,18,698 copyists, and Rs. 49,774 petty construction and repair, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS. In the course of the year, 1 attorney, 13 vakils and 4 advocates were enrolled in the High Court. Of the 247 candidates admitted to the fourth annual Pleadership Examination, 26 passed in the first class, 78 in the second class. The receipts from examination fees amounted to Rs. 4,978 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,915. The number of fresh pleadership certificates issued was 81, of which 31 were of the first and 50 of the second grade. The stamp fees on these amounted to Rs. 1,111-8-0 and admission fees to Rs. 467. 2,234 pleadership certificates were renewed, 576 of the first and 1,658 of the second grade. These realized Rs. 38,989 in stamp fees.

The reports as to the state of the District Court record-rooms are, for the most part, satisfactory, but useless records in some courts still remain to get rid of.

The work of inspection was fairly well carried out. The District Judges of North Arcot, Bellary and Godávari inspected all the courts within their jurisdiction. None of the subordinate courts in Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Ganjam and Kistna were inspected.

REGISTRATION. (1886-87.)

General results. The actual revenue for the year 1886-87 was Rs. 8,56,242 or Rs. 17,787 above the highest revenue realized in 1885-86. The expenditure was Rs. 7,00,761 against Rs. 6,59,850, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,55,481 against one of Rs. 1,78,605 in the previous year.

Registrations. The number of registrations was 608,942 or 24,718 in excess of the previous year, equivalent to 4·2 per cent. as compared with 14·4 in 1885-86, the largest recorded. Of these, 564,150 relate to immovable property, 1,470 to wills, and 43,322 to miscellaneous. The registrations slightly declined in Tanjore and Nellore, and declined by 3·2 per cent. in Calicut and 8·7 per cent. in Vizagapatam. In all other districts they advanced.

Remarkable documents. There were no remarkable documents differing from those specified in previous years.

Aggregate value of transactions.

The aggregate value of transactions in Book I, compared with the year preceding, declined by $23\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs or by 2·14 per cent., while there was an advance in Book IV of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 11·7 per cent. The decline in Book I is to be ascribed chiefly to there not having been so many documents of large value as in last year. The average value of the different classes of instruments declined under all heads except under perpetual leases which advanced by 23·5 per cent.

Compulsory and optional registrations.

Compulsory registration advanced by 2·7 per cent. and optional registration by 5·6 per cent. The ratio of optional to compulsory registration rose by ·7 per cent., 54 against 53·3 per cent.; last year it rose by 1·5 per cent. This proves that efforts made to open offices in convenient centres are appreciated by the people.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

The number of wills presented open increased by 56 or 4 per cent.; last year the number was 1,398. The number of sealed covers opened increased by 4.. The Hindus registered the largest number of wills. The number of authorities to adopt was 11, the same as last year.

Registrations on payment of fine.

The number of registrations on payment of fine under sections 24 and 34 shows a falling off of 265 or 16·8 per cent. and a rise of 708 or 610 per cent., respectively. The rise was due to the Inspector-General having adopted the interpretation put upon the sections in question by the Registration Department in Bengal. The ratio of late presentations to total registrations was, under section 24, 1 to every 462 and late appearances under section 34, 1 to 737.

Translations.

The number of translations filed under section 19 was 26 or 9 below the number filed in 1885-86.

Copies and searches.

The number of searches was 26,010 or 2,647 less than in 1885-86. The number of copies given was 23,331 against 23,441 in the previous year.

Minor operations.

There is an increase under general and special powers of 112, and a satisfactory falling off of 47 under private attendances, and of 133 under summonses.

Court-sale certificates.

The number filed and indexed gratis was 6,672.

Refusals to register.

The number of refusals to register was 2,386, an increase over last year of 356 or 17·5 per cent.

Appeals.

The number of appeals dealt with during the year, including 69 brought over, was 466, of which 312 were ordered to be registered, 141 were refused registration, and 13 appeals remained undisposed of.

Arrears.

The number of documents left uncopied on the last day of 1886-87 was 44 against 36 the previous year. Of the 44, no less than 21 were in Tellicherry and 11 in Calicut. The examination of indexes of 1885 was completed within the calendar year save in North Arcot where it was completed in January 1887.

Documents destroyed.

The number destroyed was 403 against 494 in the preceding year.

Unclaimed documents.

The number of these at the close of the year 1886-87 was 1,167 or 146 more than in 1885-86. Of these, 866 belong to 1886-87, and the remainder to the four previous years.

Disposal.

64 per cent. of the documents were registered on the date of presentation, 33·9 per cent. within a week, and 1·8 per cent. after a week. The last figure contrasts with 3 per cent. of last year.

Documents impounded.

The number pending at the beginning of the year was 473, not 483 as reported. 1,850 were impounded during the year against 2,096 for 1885-86. Of the 2,323 documents, on 1,510 the penalty was levied or ordered to be levied; 372 were correctly stamped; 389 remained undisposed of; the rest were otherwise disposed of.

Prosecutions.

During the year there were 14 public and 9 private prosecutions, which, with those pending from last year, made a total of 16 public and 12 private. Of this number, in 14 public prosecutions convictions were obtained and in one there was acquittal. In 4 private cases there were convictions, in 5 acquittals. 1 public and 3 private cases remained at the end of the year.

Number of sub-registrars' offices.

The number of offices increased from 316 to 332, 16 new offices being opened. Besides these, 10 offices which were under *ex-officio* officers were transferred to special officers, and the number of offices in charge of *ex-officio* officers has been reduced to 16.

Changes in registration sub-districts.

Transfers of village from one sub-district to another took place in seven districts.

Alterations in rules and tables of fees.

Uriya has been recognized as one of the languages for registration purposes throughout Ganjam. Canarese has been made the language of the Tallavadi sub-district in Coimbatore. A maximum fee of Rs. 10 is now levied for searches of any number of entries or documents relating to one property.

Departmental improvements.

The scheme for the reorganization of the staff of clerks approved of by the Madras Government has not yet been sanctioned by the Government of India in consequence of the terms of the provincial contract being under consideration.

Buildings.

The total spent was Rs. 53,013 or Rs. 12,695 in excess of the previous year. The increase occurs under new works Rs. 42,346, and house rent Rs. 9,044 against Rs. 29,256 and Rs. 8,115, respectively, in the previous year. Petty construction cost Rs. 1,623 against Rs. 2,947 in the previous year.

Financial results.

The receipts, charges and surplus for three years are as follows :—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1884-85	7,44,779	6,99,182	45,597
1885-86	8,39,089	6,59,850	1,79,239
1886-87	8,55,262	7,00,761	1,54,501

Fees from searches are less by Rs. 4,685 which the Inspector-General partly attributes to the new proviso restricting the fee to Rs. 10 for searches of entries or documents connected with one property. In cash expenditure the principal variations are Rs. 11,550 salaries of officers and Rs. 6,342 establishments due to the opening of 16 new offices.

District accounts.

Of the 22 districts 17 have paid their way, while Ganjam, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and the Nilgiris have not, the same as last year. The total deficit of these districts is Rs. 12,596 against Rs. 10,647 in 1885-86. In Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Kurnool the deficit is partly explained by the heavy cost of the district offices compared with their receipts. In Nellore, Bellary and Anantapur there are a large number of deficit offices.

Average registration fee.

The average registration fee during the year was Rs. 1-2-11 or 3 pies less than the fee in 1885-86.

Inspections.

The Inspector-General inspected 105 offices in all. The registrars inspected the offices in their respective districts, and there were 95 inspections by revenue officers, chiefly Head Assistant Collectors and Sub-Collectors.

Special officers.

The total number of special registrars and sub-registrars on the 31st March 1887 was 338 against 313 in 1885-86. The number of probationers (20) remained the same.

Registration of land transfers for revenue purposes.

The number of applications for transfer of puttas was 34,701 against 21,806 during 11 months in 1885-86—a net increase of 12,895.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1886-87.)

110 companies (exclusive of the charitable society registered under Act XXI of 1860) were registered during the year against 375 last year. 3 of these 110 companies were wound up within the year. Of the remainder, the liability of 83 companies is limited by shares, of 23 by guarantee, and of 1 unlimited. 81 of these are banking or loan companies, 2 are trading companies, and the rest (24) are miscellaneous companies. The registered offices of 53 of these companies are at the Presidency, and of the rest in the mofussil, 17 being in Chingleput and 16 in North Arcot. The nominal capital of the above-mentioned 83 companies was Rs. 28,33,706 against Rs. 90,88,287 and Rs. 24,95,000 of the two previous years. The paid up capital, so far as the same could be ascertained, was Rs. 4,46,003 against Rs. 11,83,669 in 1885-86. 16 companies increased their capital by over 8 lakhs of rupees and one decreased it by Rs. 53,075. 16 companies with a nominal

capital of Rs. 7,59,000 closed their operations during the year in addition to 176 companies having no capital against only 19 and 17 in the two previous years. The great disparity in the latter figure is owing to undue speculation in 1885-86. The total number of companies at work at the close of 1885-86 was 564. 189 of these as well as 3 companies registered during the year were wound up during the year. 375 thus remaining of previous years and 107 of this year, making a total of 482, represent the total number of working companies on the 31st March 1887. The following is their classification according to their nature, number and capital:—

Nature.	Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banking or loan companies	269	257,81,140	77,64,017
Trading companies	16	40,40,000	8,19,710
Mills and presses	15	54,70,000	38,64,478
Tea, coffee, cinchona and other planting companies	8	12,20,000	8,70,031
Mining and quarrying companies	10	20,69,100	10,47,834
Other companies having capital	1	80,000	8,951
Other companies having no capital	163	...	...
Total ...	482	386,60,240	143,75,021

The registrations and collections were 110 and Rs. 15,699 against 375 and Rs. 87,574 in 1885-86 and 63 and Rs. 13,731 in 1884-85. This is a fair advance on 1884-85. The figures for 1885-86 were abnormal, and the unsatisfactory manner in which most of the benefit societies started in 1885-86 worked convinced the public of their exceedingly fraudulent nature. The charges for the year were Rs. 1,445, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,254. 102 companies omitted to file their balance sheets, lists of members, &c., as required by the Act. In the mofussil, some of the District Magistrates have levied penalties on them, and, both there and in Madras, instructions have been issued to take action against them.

MILITARY. (1886-87.)

Strength of Army.

The following tables compare the strength of the British and Native Armies in the Madras Presidency on the 1st April 1886 and the 1st April 1887, and show the additions and diminutions which occurred in each force during the interval:—

	British Troops.						
	Cavalry.	Artillery.		Garrison and Mounted Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Total.
		Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.				
Strength on 1st April 1886 ...	996	323	1,581	673	9,663	51	13,287
Additions—							
By corps from Europe in relief ...	587	...	...	238	807	...	1,632
By drafts from Europe	107	32	203	78	1,384	...	1,804
By enlistments in India	6	9	8	...	19	...	42
By transfers	22	3	55	78	475	1	634
By other causes	...	...	...	1	12	...	13
Total additions ...	722	44	266	395	2,697	1	4,125
Diminutions—							
By return of troops to England ...	499	...	...	...	...	...	499
By invalids, &c., being sent home.	52	11	137	37	715	2	954
By deaths	10	10	13	24	423	2	482
By desertions	...	...	3	2	10	...	15
By transfers	8	10	69	164	152	1	404
By discharges	5	3	12	5	21	1	47
By other causes	4	2	6	4	45	1	62
Total diminutions ...	578	36	240	236	1,366	7	2,463
Strength on 1st April 1887 ...	1,140	331	1,607	832	10,994	45	14,949

	Native Troops.			
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
Strength on 1st April 1886	1,785	26,158	1,299	29,242
Additions by recruiting	227	1,434	84	1,745
Diminutions—				
By pensions	65	625	32	722
By discharges	36	299	7	342
By desertions	38	132	18	188
By deaths	26	621	30	677
By other causes	2	38	...	40
Total diminutions ...	167	1,715	87	1,969
Strength on 1st April 1887	1,845	25,877	1,296	29,018

Enlistment of recruits.

The subjoined statement shows the number and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army during 1886-87:—

Caste.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.
Christians	5	108	18
Mussulmans	183	450	3
Brahmans or Rajputs	13	44	...
Mahrattas	17	8	...
Telingas or Gentoos	...	538	7
Tamils	...	146	9
Other castes	...	106	36
Total of enlistments ...	218	1,400	73

Changes in organization of Native Army.

The Native infantry regiments have been linked together in regiments of three battalions each, with the exception of the 1st and 4th Pioneers which have been linked as one regiment of *two* battalions. Certain conditions of service in the Native Army were also introduced. Under one of these conditions, recruits enlisting after the 30th November 1886 are liable to serve in any of the linked battalions of the regiment in which they may enlist. The second and third rates of good conduct pay are now awarded after 6 and 10 years' instead of 9 and 15 years' service. The grant of invalid pension after 15 years' service has been abolished prospectively for all Native soldiers enlisted after the 30th November 1886, and, in lieu, the ordinary pension is granted to all soldiers on completing a service of 21 years. The following scale of gratuities for short service men enlisted after the 30th November 1886, who may be discharged as unfit for further service, has been sanctioned: above 15 years' and under 21 years' service, 12 months' pay of rank including good conduct pay. The formation of a system of reserves for the Native Army received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and this system came into force on the 1st April 1887.

Introduction of new leave rules.

The "Staff Corps Leave Rules" were introduced in April 1886.

Ordinary annual reliefs and movements of troops.

In the ordinary annual reliefs, the troops that moved in India and Burma were 6 batteries of artillery (of which 2 proceeded to the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies); 1 Company, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners; and 7½ regiments, Madras Infantry. One British Cavalry regiment (the 14th Hussars) proceeded Home from Secunderabad and was replaced there by the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars from England. No. 5 Company "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners returned to this Presidency from Aden. The following troops returned to this Presidency from on field service at Suakim:—One Squadron 4th Madras Cavalry; No. 2 Company "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners; 8th Madras Infantry; 20th Madras Infantry. Under the orders of the Government of India, the following troops were despatched in the months of September and October 1886 to take part in the cold season operations in Burma:—To Upper Burma—Wing 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry (from Rangoon); 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers; 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; 1st Madras Lancers (with squadron made

up of troops from 3rd and 4th Madras Cavalry); 13th Madras Infantry; 15th Madras Infantry; 16th Madras Infantry; 17th Madras Infantry; 27th Madras Infantry. To Lower Burma—30th Madras Infantry. Consequent on these movements to Burma, the following troops were moved to provide for the requirements of garrisons which had been unduly reduced :—2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers; 2 companies, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment; 1 company, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; 6th Regiment Madras Infantry; 28th Regiment Madras Infantry; Wing 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry (from Bengal Presidency); 2 companies, 20th Madras Infantry. The following troops which formed part of the Burma Expeditionary Force in November 1885 returned to this Presidency :—Q/1st Royal Artillery (gunners only); 4/1st North Irish Division Royal Artillery; 2nd Madras Lancers; No. 3 and 4 companies "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners; 12th Madras Infantry; 23rd Madras Infantry; 25th Madras Infantry. In relief of some of the above and to augment the strength of the garrison decided to be requisite for Upper Burma in the hot season, the following corps were despatched from India at the close of the cold season :—No. 2 company "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners; 10th Regiment Madras Infantry; 14th Regiment Madras Infantry.

Reduction of the European garrison on the Malabar Coast.

Consequent on the reconstitution of the Southern District (late Western District) command, the European garrison of the Malabar District was reduced to a Wing of British Infantry, and the Head-Quarters and remaining Wing of the British Infantry Regiment removed from Cannanore to Wellington.

Construction of lines by Madras Infantry regiments.

The construction of lines for a regiment of Madras Infantry at Bangalore has been carried on under many disadvantages: unusually early and heavy rains caused considerable damages which necessitated entire reconstruction of a portion, and the number of men available for work was comparatively small throughout the year consequent on the extra garrison duty thrown on the regiment (14th Madras Infantry) employed on it, owing to the reduction of the garrison of the station to meet demands for Upper Burma.

Health of British troops.

The average strength of British troops was 11,270 or an increase of 647 over the previous year. Their general health compares unfavorably with that of the preceding year. The admission rate per 1,000 of strength was 1,363·62 or an increase of 139·67 over the year 1885-86. There was also an increase of 11·21 in average daily sick-rate and of 5·48 in death-rate. The invaliding rate was 26·62 or an increase of 2·80 over last year. There were only 2 admissions and 2 deaths from cholera as compared with 34 admissions and 17 deaths the previous year. In the year under report there were no admissions from small-pox amongst the men, whilst during the previous year there were 6 admissions. There was 1 admission amongst the officers and 1 amongst the women, none last year. There was only 1 admission amongst the children against 6 admissions and 1 death in 1885-86. These figures show how efficiently vaccination is being carried on amongst British troops in the Madras command. There were 158 admissions and 47 deaths from enteric fever compared with 65 admissions and 20 deaths the previous year. The largest number of admissions (75) and deaths (22) occurred at Secunderabad. As has been the case in previous years, the largest number of admissions and deaths occurred during the months of July and August. There were 30 deaths from dysentery, of which 10 occurred at Madras. This high mortality is accounted for through inability to invalid these patients on account of the disease being complicated with inflammation of the liver. Of the 29 deaths from hepatitis and hepatic abscess, many, as was the case with dysentery, are attributable to service in Upper Burma. The diseases, sun-stroke and heat apoplexy, are now included under the head "heat stroke" according to the new nomenclature of diseases. Under this head, there were 12 admissions and 8 deaths compared with 12 admissions and 4 deaths the previous year. The admission ratio per mille of strength was highest at the depôts and in British Burma Division, there being an increase of 763·68 and 633·21, respectively, over the previous year. This increase is, however, due for the most part to the War in Burma. The Eastern District follows next with an admission rate of 1,673·47, being an increase of 338·73 over the previous year. In the Southern District, the admission rate was 1,482·20 or an increase of 380·79. It is anticipated, however, that the rate for the coming year will be considerably

below this, owing to the transfer of head-quarters and 5 companies of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers to Wellington. In the Nagpore Force, the admission rate was 1,257·03 and in the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force 1,165·83, being an increase of 166·12 and 51·91, respectively, over the previous year. In the Bangalore Division, Belgaum and Ceded Districts, the admission rate was 304·93, and on the march 432·03 less than the previous year. The death-rate was highest amongst the troops on the march, and next highest in the British Burma Division, where it exceeded that of last year by 9·34. This high rate is, in a great measure, due to service in Upper Burma. At the depôts, the death-rate was 5·19 in excess of that of last year and in the Eastern District 14·95. This increase is also, to some extent, due to service in Upper Burma. In the Nagpore Force and Hyderabad Subsidiary Force there was a closely corresponding increase over the preceding year, the rate in the former was, however, 5·35 and in the latter 14·30. In the Bangalore Division, Belgaum and Ceded Districts, the death-rate was 8·46 against 2·43 in 1885-86. In the Southern District there was a decrease of 1·25 in the rate.

Health of Native troops.

The average strength of the Native troops was 28,978, giving an increase of 1,621 over the previous year. The health statistics of these troops do not compare favorably with those of the preceding year, the ratio per mille of admissions to strength being 81·79 in excess and the average daily sick rate also showing an increase of 10·35. The death-rate was 12·63, being ·13 higher than that for 1885-86. There was, however, a decrease of 5·44 in the invaliding state as compared to the previous year. The healthiest district in the command was the Eastern District, the admission rate being 354·68 or a decrease of 203·20 as compared with the previous year. The death-rate was 11·67 less than the previous year, and the invaliding rate was also less by 5·68. The unhealthiest district was the Ceded Districts, the admission rate being 957·65 or 378·25 higher than the previous year. There was also a considerable increase in the average daily sick rate and the invaliding rate. The British Burma Division furnishes an admission rate of 846·80 or 7·58 less than the preceding year. There was, however, a very high death-rate which was 26·77 or 11·70 higher than the preceding year. The average daily sick rate was also higher than last year by 19·13. The unhealthiest regiment was the 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry which suffered severely from the effects of an outbreak of epidemic cholera while on its march, last year, from Cuttack to its present station. During the year there was a total of 366 deaths, of which 107 occurred out of hospital. Of the deaths in the hospital, 46 were due to debility, 24 to dysentery, 23 to diarrhœa, 21 to remittent fever and 16 to pneumonia. There were 10 admissions from cholera in the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, of which number 9 proved fatal. There were 75 admissions during the year amongst the European officers of the Native Army and no deaths. Ague furnished the most admissions and then came dyspepsia, dysentery, simple continued fever and debility.

Military lock hospitals.

There were 7 lock hospitals open throughout the year, and that institution at Cannanore was re-opened on the 15th July 1886, agreeably to G.O., Military Department, No. 3620, of 17th June 1886, in consequence of the great increase in the prevalence of venereal diseases amongst the troops at that station. In these hospitals there were 2,564 treated during the year under report, being an increase of 768 over the previous year. The number treated during the past five years is given below :—

1882-83	2,430
1883-84	2,669
1884-85	2,903
1885-86	1,796
1886-87	2,564

This increase in admissions over the past year may be accounted for thus: the lock hospital at Bellary was open for only 19 days in 1885-86, whereas it was in operation throughout the year under report; the statistics of Belgaum hospital were included for only five months in 1885-86; and the Cannanore institution was open for eight and a half months during the present, and closed throughout the whole of the past year. The chief, if not the sole, interest in these institutions lies

in the effect they bear on the prevalence of venereal disease amongst the European troops, and, after the experience gained by the temporary closure of these hospitals at Bellary and Cannanore, it must be conceded they exercise some beneficial check upon the transmission of venereal disease and in repressing, to some extent, their severity.

Medical department.

During the year under report, the rules laid down in clause 83, India Army Circulars of 1884, relative to the admission into the service of candidates to the Apothecary class of the Subordinate Medical department, were revised, whereby the system of affording collegiate training at the expense of the State has been abolished and selections made from candidates whose medical qualifications have been obtained without cost to the State and are not below the L.M.S. degree of the local or other university. The strength of the military branch of the Hospital Assistant class of the Subordinate Medical department has also undergone a change. The authorised strength of this class of medical subordinates, which was fixed at 153, has now been increased to 176, including a reserve of 15 per cent. for temporary duties and absentees. By this change, the fixed number of Senior Hospital Assistants has also been raised from 15 to 18. An important change has, during the year under review, been made in two of the administrative medical circles of this Presidency. The medical circle, which was lately known as the Belgaum and Western Districts, has, under G.O.G., No. 718 of 1886, been designated the Southern District, including the following stations:—Calicut, Cannanore, Malliapuram, Quilon, Trichinopoly, Trichoor, Trevandrum and Wellington. A change has also been made in the circle lately known as the Bangalore Division and Ceded Districts which is now designated as the Bangalore Division, Belgaum and Ceded Districts, and comprises the following:—Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Dharwar, Kolhapur, Mangalore and Ramandroog. The Head-quarter Station of the Southern District is Wellington, while no change has been made in the Head-quarter Station of the Bangalore Division, Belgaum and Ceded Districts, which is Bangalore.

Ordnance department.

The outturn in the Gunpowder Factory during the past year was as follows:— R.F.G^2. powder, lb. 16,813-12-0 (manufactured); P. powder, lb. 89,603 (manufactured); R.F.G. powder, lb. 15,015 (repaired); R.L.G^3. powder, lb. 165,279 (repaired); R.L.G^2. powder, lb. 6,246 (repaired); R.L.G^3. powder, lb. 18,310 (converted into blank or exercise); R.F.G. powder, lb. 87,700 (converted into blank or exercise). On the 1st November 1886 orders were received from the Government of India for the closing of this important institution as soon as the powder then in hand had been finished, notwithstanding the repeated protests of the Madras Government. The usual amount of work was turned out at the Gun Carriage Factory during the year. The work thrown on the Bellary, Rangoon and Madras arsenals during the year was exceptionally heavy, particularly that at Rangoon owing to the large number of troops dependent upon it for stores in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Upper Burma. The usual manufacture and issue of ammunition and intrenching tools was carried on from the depôts at Trimulgherry and Mandalay during the year. In consequence of the work of the latter depôt being very heavy, a commissioned officer was appointed to its charge in October 1886.

Camp Equipage Depôt.

The Camp Equipage Depôt has been employed during the year in the manufacture and repair of army tents and of the camp equipage of the Right Honorable the Governor and of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Military Accounts department.

The sanctioned budget estimate for the year 1886-87 (exclusive of the cost of stores from England) was Rs. 326,06,490, and the revised estimate Rs. 386,08,790, while the expenditure (that for the month of March being approximate) amounted to Rs. 425,76,955, being Rs. 99,70,465 in excess of the sanctioned allotment. The excess is due chiefly to charges connected with the occupation of Upper Burma. The sanctioned budget provided Rs. 298,86,490 for regularly recurring charges, and Rs. 27,20,000 specially for Upper Burma while the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 300,61,083 on the former account and to Rs. 125,15,972 on the latter. The expenditure for the year 1886-87 was Rs. 89,46,147 above that for 1885-86 (Rs. 336,30,788). The (probable) balance of advances outstanding on 31st March 1887 was Rs. 37,124 against Rs. 25,259 the (actual) balance on the corresponding date in the previous year.

Clothing department.

The manufacture during the year was generally " undress " or serge clothing for British troops. No clothing was made up for Native troops. The factory outturn was 129,625 garments and 51,595 chevrons and badges, as against 49,316 garments and 18,781 badges in 1884-85, the last corresponding year of similar manufacture. The very large increase is due to supplies to troops proceeding on field service to Burma. The year opened with a balance of stock in hand valued at Rs. 5,67,774; the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,87,433 and the issues to Rs. 7,66,924, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,88,284 in hand on 31st March 1887. The total value of stores indented for during 1886-87 was Rs. 5,82,121 against Rs. 5,11,798 in 1885-86. The increase is due chiefly to provision in the indents of 1886-87 of full dress materials for British troops and to the inclusion of a large supply of hospital clothing materials on account of the recent operations in Burma. Stores of local manufacture to the extent of Rs. 52,239-5-10 were purchased during the year in substitution of those hitherto obtained from Europe. Stores of the value of Rs. 54,530 were supplied to the Calcutta and Bombay clothing agencies during the year, of which sum Rs. 6,005-10-0 represents stores of purely local manufacture. 162 bales of woollen cuttings were shipped to England during 1886-87 and realized by public tender Rs. 3,268. The cost of establishment was Rs. 59,171-3-7 against Rs. 56,998-11-0 in 1885-86.

Commissariat department.

The supply of beef and mutton was arranged for by contract at all stations in India. In Lower Burma, beef was supplied by contract. Bi-monthly issue of mutton was only made at Rangoon and commenced to be made at Tonghoo from March 1887. At Thayetmyo, mutton was issued for only a portion of the year and was discontinued from September 1886 under instructions from the Government of India and fresh pork issued in its stead. Bread was supplied departmentally at all stations except at Belgaum and Kamptee. The outturn of Europe vegetables at Tonghoo was very good, but country vegetables failed in consequence of the overflow of the Irrawaddy. The outturn of both Europe and country vegetables at Thayetmyo was scanty owing to the withdrawal of dooly bearers on account of the Burma expedition. The experimental garden at Secunderabad did not prove successful owing to more ground having been taken up than could be worked, but Government have sanctioned the continuance of the experiment for another year. The large stock of rum having been exhausted owing to the requirements of the Burma expeditionary force, 7,652 gallons were obtained by contract during the year and 26,635 gallons from the Bengal commissariat to meet demands. Hill-brewed malt liquor was supplied at all stations in India and in Lower Burma from 1st August 1886. For stations in Upper Burma a contract with Messrs. Dyer and Company was concluded from 1st January 1887. Indian tea was contracted for at 8 annas per pound for all stations in India deliverable at Madras, and 8 annas 9 pies per pound for all stations in Lower Burma deliverable at Rangoon. 400 young steers were received from the Amrut Mahal herds of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

Reserve Remount Depôt and Farm.

497 horses remained at the Remount Depôt on the 1st April 1886 exclusive of 9 attached to the Farm, 702 (all Australians) were purchased during the year, 5 returned by His Excellency the Governor—making a total of 1,204 horses. The average price paid for each horse was Rs. 694-6-0 or £49-19-7 against Rs. 648-6-11, the increase being dependent upon the current rate of exchange which periodically fluctuates. 548 horses were issued to the service, 3 were destroyed and 4 died. The number remaining at the depôt on 1st April 1887 was therefore 649. The quality of horses shows a marked improvement in breeding, they having realized very nearly the full price allowed by Government. During the year, 114 horses were purchased at an average price of Rs. 447-15-0 per horse and issued direct to the Madras Native cavalry regiments. Besides the above, 186 horses were purchased in April 1887 at an average price of £35-10-0 per horse and were also drafted to regiments of Madras Native cavalry. The cost of the keep of each horse was Rs. 16-9-0 per mensem against Rs. 20-5-1 in 1885-86 or Rs. 6-12-1 less than what it was in the previous year. The health of the horses was good, only 4 having died from natural causes and 3 had to be destroyed. The depôt farm was worked with success. The profit realized by the farm, after paying all expenses, nominal and actual, was Rs. 6,063-3-0 against Rs. 4,281-3-8

in the previous year. From the profit, a sum of Rs. 3,249-12-1 was paid for additional lands purchased with the sanction of Government.

Pension and Family Payment department.

On the 31st March 1887 there were 30,176 military pensioners of all grades and classes borne on the registers of the Pension office, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 22,60,040, showing a decrease of 447 pensioners and Rs. 27,405 as compared with the previous year. There were 1,616 casualties during the year and 1,169 fresh pensioners were added to the list. The number of family certificates granted by troops and departments during the year was 113,044 and the amount paid on them aggregated Rs. 8,15,131, showing an increase as compared with 1885-86 of 36,919 certificates and in money of Rs. 2,91,959. This large increase is owing to the great addition made to the military force serving in Upper Burma. The desire of Government that pensioned Native soldiers should be employed whenever feasible in civil situation, *e.g.*, as peons, lascars, &c., has met with cordial co-operation both from the official and mercantile communities. At the close of the year under review, a total of 3,001 pensioners were employed in various capacities and are reported to be giving satisfaction.

MARINE. (1886-87.)

Marine Acts and Bills.

No Marine Acts were passed during the year. Under the Indian Ports Act XII of 1875, the northern limit of the port of Madras was extended, and the boundary pillar accordingly shifted one mile further north. Under the Madras Harbour Trust Act II of 1886 as amended by Act III of 1886, parts I and II were brought into force from the 1st May and the remaining parts of the Act from 1st June. Under the Native Passenger Ships Act VIII of 1876, certain changes were made in the rules, and space was prescribed in supersession of previous orders for passengers carried between Moulmein or Rangoon or ports north of Rangoon and Negapatam or ports north of Negapatam on the Coromandel Coast. Under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880, certain subsistence rates were fixed for distressed seamen sent on board a British ship under the Act, who are in excess of the number wanted to make up the complement of the crew.

Storm signals.

Directions drawn up by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for the use of storm signals were ordered to be adopted at Madras ports.

Wrecks and casualties.

There were 56 cases under this head during the year, 7 of which were accompanied with loss of life. Last year the number was just half, 28. Of the 7 cases above mentioned, one life was lost through a brig capsizing at Negapatam, 3 through two barques drifting on the north harbour groyne at Madras in the cyclone of the 23rd May, and 8 lives by 4 other vessels being driven on shore. The British barque, *Sir Henry Havelock*, was destroyed by fire in the Narrakal roads on the 31st May. The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer, *Agra*, while on a voyage down the coast, struck on an unknown rock in the vicinity of Santopilly reef and was totally lost on the 28th January 1887.

Navigation and trade.

The following statement shows the number of vessels, their tonnage and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency under the heads, viz., outport and Madras, and compares it with a similar statement for the previous year:—

—	Vessels.	Number.		Tonnage.		Dues.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
						RS.	RS.
Outports ...	British	2,341	2,696	3,081,683	3,502,980	1,20,035	1,28,794
	Foreign	800	679	200,716	125,938	17,899	12,386
	Native	35,578	33,907	1,298,399	1,225,157	37,804	35,593
	Total ...	38,719	37,282	4,580,798	4,854,075	1,75,738	1,74,773
Madras	British	444	482	729,156	789,958	1,42,594	1,38,372
	Foreign	57	73	65,916	79,429	6,372	6,859
	Native	368	238	54,503	32,930	2,031	1,303
	Total ...	869	793	849,375	902,317	1,50,997	1,46,534

The British vessels entering the outports were 2,696 of 3,502,980 tons burden, or an average of 1,292 tons, paying port dues at the rate of 7 pies per ton, and the principal ports visited were as follows :—Cocanada 289, Negapatam 255, Cochin 220, Bimlipatam 219, Masulipatam 210, Vizagapatam 207, Calicut 178, Tellicherry 177, Tuticorin 155, Gopálpur 130, and Cannanore 129. The foreign vessels were principally small native craft from the Persian Gulf, Arabia, &c., which frequent ports on the West Coast, and the ports at which the largest number touched were Barkur 252, and Mangalore 145. The average burden of these vessels was 186 tons and they paid 19 pies per ton in dues. The average burden of country craft was 36 tons and the dues paid were 5 pies per ton. There are 148 ports in the Presidency at which dues are levied, at 24 of which the rate of 3 annas per ton is charged, and at the rest the rate of 2 annas per ton, but the collections fall short of these rates, owing to the exemption in the case of coasting steamers and sailing vessels and the grouping of ports. Moreover, the country craft pay only half the prescribed rates of port dues. From the above, it will be seen that although the highest rate of port dues chargeable is 3 annas per ton, the actual rates paid averaged from 5 to 19 pies per ton. The dues collected were 0·13 per cent. of the value of the whole trade at the outports, amounting to Rs. 1,304,08,211. At Madras the total number of vessels which visited the port was 793, of which 482 were British of 789,958 tons burden, 73 foreign of 79,429 tons, and 238 native of 32,930 tons. The first class of vessels paid Rs. 1,38,372 in dues or at the rate of As. 2-10 per ton; the second paid Rs. 6,859 or at the rate of 17 pies per ton; and the last paid Rs. 1,303 or at the rate of 8 pies per ton. It will thus be seen that, while the port dues charged at Madras are 6 annas per ton, the actual rates paid by vessels averaged from 8 pies to 2 annas 10 pies per ton owing to the causes pointed out above. The dues collected at Madras were 0·13 per cent. of the value of the seaborne trade of the port, viz., Rs. 1,077,80,082. The subjoined statement exhibits the value of, and duty on, the imports and exports of the whole Presidency for the official year 1885-86 and 1886-87 :—

—	Tonnage.	Value of			Sea Customs Revenue.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
All Ports.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	5,430,172	951,45,301	1,221,36,333	2,172,81,634	5,09,903	3,36,308	8,46,211
1886-87	5,756,392	830,94,363	1,550,93,930	2,381,88,293	42,780	11,15,420	11,58,199

Weather.

Madras was visited by three cyclones during the year. The first burst on Madras on the 23rd May and was a moderate one, the vortex passing between Negapatam and Pondicherry, Madras being on its outer verge. It was strongest between 3 and 4 P.M., when the wind was N.E. by E. and the hourly velocity 24 miles. The second, experienced on the 9th November, was a severe one. It commenced to be felt on the evening of the 8th, when the wind was N.W.; it veered to W.N.W. at 8 A.M. on the following day, 9th, at 11 A.M. it was W.S.W., and at noon, when it had attained its full force, it was S.W. by W., the velocity being 45 miles an hour. The centre of the storm passed north of Madras, and midway between the latitudes of the Armeghon and Pulicat lighthouses. The third was a small cyclonic storm which took place on the 9th December and passed northward of Madras.

Port Fund

The accounts of the outports showed a credit balance of Rs. 6,62,657 at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,48,039, and the charges to Rs. 3,01,174, showing an excess of Rs. 53,135 over receipts, which is accounted for by the large expenditure, viz., Rs. 1,12,658 on the Gopálpur pier, which was still under construction. The receipts compare favorably with those of the past year, which were Rs. 2,04,510. The Madras Port fund continues to add to its reserve annually. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 2,01,294 and closed with the same increased to Rs. 2,39,220. The receipts were Rs. 1,83,527, and the charges Rs. 1,45,601, the former being Rs. 37,926 in excess. A contribution of Rs. 25,000 was granted to the Harbour Trust.

The semaphore was dropped regularly. The tidal observatory worked well during the year. The artificial harbour was made over to the Harbour Trust from 1st June, and the balance of harbour dues collections transferred to the Trust amounted to Rs. 5,46,279. There were 180 boats licensed, viz., 97 masulah boats, 72 lighters, 6 jolly boats, 3 water boats and 3 cooly boats. Their crews consisted of 1,511 men and 97 boys. Madras.

The pier at Gopálpur was approaching completion at the end of the year. The groyne extension work at Coconada was being pushed on. At Negapatam the river and bar silted to a great extent. At Cochin, a new and substantial jetty was built. Outports.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1886-87.)

The following abstract shows the results for the official year:—

Animals.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	No.	No.	No.
Elephants	3	...	1
Tigers	444	359	276
Panthers	2,237	1,912	1,253
Bears	583	502	346
Wolves	286	352	719
Hyænas	730	678	444

Compared with 1885-86, the number of wild animals destroyed in the year under report shows a great falling off under all heads except under elephants and wolves, in which there was an increase. The net decrease was 764 or 20·09 per cent., and was confined chiefly to the districts of Ganjam (662), Cuddapah (218), Vizagapatam (171) and Salem (114). During the year, extensive frauds that had been perpetrated in obtaining rewards more than once for the skin of the same animal were detected and put an end to, notably in the districts of Ganjam and Salem, and hence, probably, the decrease in those districts in the number of wild animals shown as destroyed for which rewards were claimed. Only 1 elephant was killed. The number of tigers destroyed was 276 against 359 in the previous year. The largest number of such animals killed was in the 3 northern and 2 west coast districts and in Coimbatore and Nílgiris, which 7 districts alone account for 88·40 per cent. of the total number destroyed in the Presidency. In Ganjam (19), Godávari (20) and South Canara (16), the decrease, as compared with 1885-86, was 37, 13, and 9, respectively. The difference in Ganjam has been explained above, and that in South Canara was due to ordinary fluctuations, though the reduced rates sanctioned in G.O., dated 18th January 1887, No. 41, Revenue, did not affect more than the last two months of the year. The total number of panthers and bears killed amounted to 1,253 and 346, respectively, against 1,912 and 502, respectively, in the year preceding. The decrease in the number of panthers is chiefly in the 3 northern districts and in Salem, South Canara and Cuddapah. The largest number of bears killed was in Ganjam (98). The total amount of rewards paid during the year was Rs. 72,353 against Rs. 1,05,968 in the previous year. The decrease was generally due to the smaller number of animals destroyed, to the greater vigilance exercised against fraud, and to some extent to the reduced rates sanctioned in the latter part of the year. Of this amount, Rs. 49,352 or 68·21 per cent. were disbursed in Ganjam (Rs. 9,099), Vizagapatam (Rs. 12,069), Godávari (Rs. 13,072), Salem (Rs. 8,720) and Malabar (Rs. 6,392), in which the number of wild animals killed was large. There was a considerable increase in the number of human lives lost, viz., from 141 to 222 in the year under report: 80 persons were killed in Vizagapatam, 54 in Ganjam, 6 in Tanjore, and 13 each in Kistna and Salem. These 5 districts account for 166 deaths or 74·77 per cent. of the total mortality from wild animals. The deaths from snake-bite have fallen from 1,796 in the year preceding to 1,695 during the year under report. The increase in the number of deaths reported is stated as regards Chingleput and Salem to be due to improvement in registration. There was a marked decrease in the number of cattle destroyed—12,529 against

14,373 in 1885-86. The heaviest loss was in South Canara (3,155), Malabar (2,915) and Salem (1,988). Thus these 3 districts account for 64·31 per cent. of the total loss of cattle. Loss of crops by the depredation of wild animals is reported only from Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari and Kistna, and is said to amount to about Rs. 6,884 against Rs. 9,000 in 1885-86. In Godávari alone it is returned at Rs. 4,004 against Rs. 5,473 in 1885-86. During the year, the standing order regulating the distribution of rewards for the destruction of wild animals was revised and stricter conditions were laid down regarding the evidence necessary before rewards are given. Government having reduced the budget provision on account of rewards for the destruction of wild animals from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 80,000, the scale of rewards sanctioned in G.Os., dated 4th March 1882, No. 261, and 14th June 1883, No. 738, was revised and circulated to Collectors with instructions to give wide publicity to the matter in all taluks, and with an intimation that these rates are fixed and not subject to diminution at discretion.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1886-87.)

Season and rainfall.

THE season was, on the whole, favorable for agricultural operations; but the north-east monsoon was generally deficient, except in the four northern districts and in Kurnool where it was marked by excessive rainfall. The average quantity of rain registered for the Presidency was 46·97 inches against 44·41 in 1885-86, and against 45·96, the average of the six years previous to the famine of 1876-78. In the four northern districts, the average for the two monsoons amounted to 35·19 and 20·74 inches, respectively, against 22·22 and 12·83 inches in 1885-86 and 26·45 and 12·68 in the six years ending 1875-76. In consequence of the excessive rainfall, there were floods in Vizagapatam, Godávari and Kistna. In the first named district, the paddy and sugar-cane crops in the low-lands suffered seriously, while the dry crops were affected to some extent. In the Godávari district, dry crops suffered much from excessive rain and yielded poorly. In some villages of the delta taluks, both dry and wet crops suffered considerable damage from the floods in the river. There were several breaches in the canals and the Dowlaishweram lock fell, causing a temporary interruption to navigation. The flood rose to 16·90 feet over the crest of the anicut and was the highest on record. In the Kistna district, the delta taluks suffered greatly from the floods owing to imperfect drainage. The standing crops in many localities were damaged and large quantities of paddy seedlings were washed away, but the floods having subsided early, the surviving crops were saved and the transplantation of the wet paddy was promptly resumed. The heaviest damage was in the Gudiváda taluk, in the villages south and south-west of the Colair lake, where, in consequence of a second flood, large areas remained uncultivated to the end of the season and remissions to the extent of Rs. 80,000 had to be granted on account of waste and loss of crop. In the Kurnool district, the heavy rains in October caused breaches in the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and in some tanks in the Cumbum division. In the two West Coast districts, the rainfall was less than in the preceding year. There was not much complaint, except in a few localities in South Canara and in the Wynaad taluk of Malabar. Excluding the 7 districts above mentioned and the Nílgiris, the quantity of rain registered in the rest of the Presidency during the two monsoons amounted to 21·79 and 13·17 inches, respectively, against 11·56 and 21·28 inches in 1885-86, and 16·22 and 17·33 inches in the six years ending 1875-76. Thus, while the south-west monsoon was all that could be desired, the north-east monsoon was more or less a failure. The supply received in the irrigation works during the former, however, averted a general failure of the later crops. In two districts, Madura and Tinnevelly, the failure of the north-east monsoon was felt more severely than in others. In the former, a large extent of wet lands was left waste and the prospects were at one time somewhat critical, and it was even feared that a postponement of the kists would be called for. In the latter district, large remissions had to be granted for entire loss of crops and for waste in the case of wet lands. The Sankaranainárkoil taluk suffered more than the others, and the Board had to sanction a remission of 25 per cent. of the assessment on all dry lands not under wells or protected by baling

facilities. The following statement shows the rainfall in each district in comparisonwith the figures for the preceding year and with the average of the six years previous to the famine:—

Districts.	Years.	South-west monsoon (April to September).	North-east monsoon (October to March).	Total.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Ganjam	Average of six years ending 1875-76	31·41	12·62	44·03
	Year 1885-86	22·55	14·58	37·68
	1886-87	**37·88**	**27·02**	**64·90**
Vizagapatam	Average of six years ending 1875-76	26·83	13·82	40·65
	Year 1885-86	24·20	12·75	36·95
	1886-87	**39·76**	**24·68**	**64·44**
Gadávari	Average of six years ending 1875-76	26·28	13·00	39·28
	Year 1885-86	22·51	13·20	35·71
	1886-87	**31·96**	**18·36**	**50·32**
Kistna	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21·29	11·29	32·58
	Year 1885-86	19·63	10·79	30·42
	1886-87	**31·17**	**12·88**	**44·05**
Nellore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	14·32	22·15	36·47
	Year 1885-86	8·70	23·49	32·19
	1886-87	**15·96**	**20·35**	**36·31**
Cuddapah	Average of six years ending 1875-76	19·37	11·60	30·97
	Year 1885-86	12·11	13·71	25·82
	1886-87	**19·30**	**12·48**	**31·78**
Anantapur	..... Year 1885-86	12·20	9·36	21·56
	1886-87	**18·28**	**7·71**	**25·99**
Bellary	Average of six years ending 1875-76	18·22	7·55	25·77
	Year 1885-86	16·08	9·49	25·57
	1886-87	**15·52**	**6·72**	**22·24**
Kurnool	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23·51	6·50	30·01
	Year 1885-86	16·76	9·76	26·52
	1886-87	**20·66**	**12·20**	**32·86**
Madras	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21·39	36·57	57·96
	Year 1885-86	10·80	32·50	43·30
	1886-87	**23·35**	**22·67**	**46·02**
Chingleput	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21·42	26·80	48·22
	Year 1885-86	13·70	29·66	43·36
	1886-87	**27·97**	**18·30**	**46·10**
North Arcot	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23·55	16·79	40·34
	Year 1885-86	11·14	22·43	33·57
	1886-87	**26·21**	**11·78**	**37·99**
South Arcot	Average of six years ending 1875-76	22·05	22·72	44·77
	Year 1885-86	16·18	23·03	39·31
	1886-87	**26·54**	**14·86**	**41·40**
Tanjore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	17·87	25·62	43·49
	Year 1885-86	9·23	37·27	46·50
	1886-87	**29·25**	**22·13**	**51·38**
Trichinopoly	Average of six years ending 1875-76	16·56	18·38	34·94
	Year 1885-86	8·72	19·71	28·43
	1886-87	**26·32**	**8·78**	**35·10**
Madura	Average of six years ending 1875-76	9·95	13·78	23·73
	Year 1885-86	8·35	22·01	30·36
	1886-87	**18·39**	**11·86**	**30·25**
Tinnevelly	Average of six years ending 1875-76	5·80	17·05	22·85
	Year 1885-86	7·96	20·38	28·34
	1886-87	**8·13**	**12·89**	**21·02**
Coimbatore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	13·51	11·30	24·81
	Year 1885-86	10·82	17·53	28·35
	1886-87	**18·86**	**6·85**	**25·71**
Nílgiris	Average of six years ending 1875-76	25·93	24·76	50·69
	Year 1885-86	45·92	28·98	77·90
	1886-87	**63·20**	**14·60**	**77·80**
Salem	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23·04	12·26	35.30
	Year 1885-86	15·82	17·40	33·22
	1886-87	**31·07**	**7·23**	**38·30**
South Canara	Average of six years ending 1875-76	131·89	11·71	143·60
	Year 1885-86	127·07	14·52	141·59
	1886-87	**112·82**	**13·83**	**126·65**
Malabar	Average of six years ending 1875-76	100·73	14·22	114·95
	Year 1885-86	110·36	20.09	130·45
	1886-87	**81·77**	**13·58**	**95·35**
Average	Average of six years ending 1875-76	29·29	16.67	45·96
	Year 1885-86	25·17	19·24	44·41
	1886-87	**31·99**	**14.98**	**46·97**

Cultivation.

Excluding permanently-settled estates for which statistics are not available, the extent of ryotwari and inam lands cultivated during the year under first and second crop amounted to nearly 24½ millions of acres, showing an increase of 394,800 acres or 1·6 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The following table gives the detail :—

		Ryotwar.	Inam.	Total.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1885-86	First crop	17,803,626	4,659,627	22,463,253
	Second crop	1,450,623	168,752	1,619,375
	Total ...	19,254,249	4,828,379	* 24,082,628
1886-87	First crop	18,243,153	4,590,224	22,833,377
	Second crop	1,462,743	181,325	1,644,068
	Total ...	19,705,896	4,771,549	24,477,445

* Subsequently revised.

The increase was due to the favorable character of the season. Of the total cultivation under first crop, nearly 18¼ millions of acres or 80 per cent. were ryotwar and over 4½ millions or 20 per cent. inam. The increase in the cultivated area appears in all the districts except Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. It was large in Anantapur and Bellary (the districts which suffered most during the late famine), amounting to 204,029 acres or 37 per cent. of the gross and 58 per cent. of the net increase for the Presidency. The increase was large also in South Arcot, North Arcot, Madura, Salem, Chingleput and Cuddapah, ranging from 75,000 acres to 22,000. The total decrease in the five districts above referred to amounted to 175,000 acres, a large portion of which (viz., 82,764 acres) appears against Nellore. In the other districts, it was due to the unfavorable character of the north-east monsoon. Excluding South Canara and Malabar, for which figures are not available, the area of ryotwari lands (first crop) cultivated in 1886-87 exceeds the average of five years previous to the famine by acres 240,000 or 1·43 per cent. In the Bellary and Anantapur districts, there was still a decrease of 5·4 per cent. against 11·5 in 1885-86; in Kurnool 10·6 per cent. against 12·5 per cent.; in Cuddapah 3·2 per cent. against 7·4 per cent.; and in Coimbatore 6·3 per cent. against 6·1 per cent. The following table gives the figures for each district:—

Districts.	Ryotwari cultivation.		Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the average in column 2.	Percentage of increase or decrease of population as per census of 1881 compared with that of 1871.
	Average of five years ending 1875-76.	1886-87.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		
1. Ganjam	267,078	342,991	+ 75,913	+ 28·42	+ 15·10
2. Vizagapatam	79,182	95,813	+ 16,631	+ 21·00	+ 8·22
3. Godávari	539,437	615,861	+ 76,424	+ 14·17	+ 10·54
4. Kistna	1,508,399	1,486,775	− 21,624	− 1·43	+ 6·62
5. Nellore	738,512	747,956	+ 9,444	+ 1·28	− 11·37
6. Cuddapah	1,179,972	1,142,498	− 37,474	− 3·18	− 17·03
7. Anantapur	2,414,574	977,211	− 130,012	− 5·38	− 19·77
8. Bellary		1,307,351			
9. Kurnool	1,212,801	1,084,372	− 128,429	− 10·59	− 25·79
10. Chingleput	412,497	515,875	+ 103,378	+ 25·06	+ 4·60
11. North Arcot	558,255	693,722	+ 135,467	+ 24·27	− 9·80
12. South Arcot	1,036,998	1,240,283	+ 203,285	+ 19·60	+ 3·36
13. Tanjore	937,877	951,842	+ 13,965	+ 1·49	+ 7·94
14. Trichinopoly	845,434	827,652	− 17,782	− 2·10	+ 1·22
15. Madura	784,166	839,107	+ 54,941	+ 7·00	− 4·32
16. Tinnevelly	1,029,247	1,015,516	− 13,731	− 1·33	+ 0·34
17. Coimbatore	2,071,192	1,940,419	− 130,773	− 6·31	− 5·99
18. Nílgiris	54,885	62,789	+ 7,904	+ 14·40	+ 21·83
19. Salem	1,116,695	1,139,822	+ 23,127	+ 2·07	− 18·68
Total ...	16,787,201	17,027,855	+ 240,654	+ 1·43	− 2·65

NOTE.—The figures for South Canara and Malabar are excluded, as they are not available for the period previous to 1875-76.

Special products.

The following abstract shows the cultivation of special products:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Cotton	1,358,260	1,482,403
Indigo	292,757	414,740
Sugar-cane	46,624	44,056

Cotton.

The area under cotton cultivation amounted to nearly a million and-a-half acres, showing an increase of 124,143 acres or 9·1 per cent. as compared with 1885-86, but a decrease of 129,515 acres or 8 per cent. as compared with the year previous to the famine. The increase over the figures of 1885-86 is chiefly noticeable in the Anantapur and Bellary districts, and was due to the hopes of a good season inspired by the early rains.

Indigo.

In the area under indigo cultivation, there was an increase of 121,983 acres or 41·7 per cent. as compared with 1885-86. The largest increase was in Kurnool (40,609 acres), Cuddapah (22,500 acres), Kistna (19,300 acres), South Arcot (18,200 acres) and Nellore (12,800 acres). It was due chiefly to the increased demand for the dye.

Sugar-cane.

The sugar-cane cultivation declined by 2,568 acres, or 5·5 per cent. as compared with 1885-86. The decrease was heaviest in the Vizagapatam district (5,593 acres) in consequence, it is stated, of a fall in the price of jaggery. On the other hand, there was an increase of 1,554 acres in Godávari and of 2,229 acres in Bellary, due, in the former district, to a good supply of water having been received in time in the Yéléru, under which sugar-cane is largely cultivated; and in the latter, to a rise in the price of jaggery and to the fact that sugar-cane being grown under the Tungabhadra channels is thus independent of the local rainfall. In the other districts the variations were not large.

Prices.

The average prices of the several food grains and salt in each district are shown in the Appendix, of which the following is an abstract:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Rice, second sort	16·1	14·4	13·7	14·9
Paddy	28·4	25·1	23·2	25·7
Cholum	32·1	26·4	23·5	27·0
Cumbu	30·5	25·6	23·2	26·4
Ragi	32·4	28·1	25·9	28·6
Horse-gram	32·1	28·4	22·5	26·4
Wheat	10·9	11·3	11·4	10·8
Salt	14·7	14·7	14·6	13·9

The average prices, for the Presidency, of the different food grains, except wheat, which is not a staple article, were cheaper than in the two previous years, but were higher than those of the three years ending 1883-84. With a few exceptions, the fall in prices occurred in all the districts and was due to the favorable character of the season. In Tinnevelly, prices were kept down by large importations by rail. The price of salt was higher than in the preceding two years, except in Ganjam, Nílgiris and Malabar. The rise was due to the extension of the excise system, under which the salt trade has virtually passed into the hands of a few private capitalists who are under no legal restrictions as to the price they may put upon the article.

Wages.

The subjoined statement shows the rates of wages both for skilled and unskilled labor as they prevailed on the 30th June and 31st December 1886 in comparison with those of the corresponding periods of the two previous years;—

Districts.	On 30th June.								
	Able-bodied agricultural laborer.			Syce or horsekeeper.			Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam ...	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Vizagapatam ...	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Godávari ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	13 8 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Kistna ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nellore ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	15 0 0
Cuddapah ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Anantapur ...	4 1 1	4 2 7	4 1 1	4 4 4	4 8 0	4 8 9	14 0 0	14 3 0	14 7 3
Bellary ...	4 0 0	4 1 5	4 2 4	4 13 1	5 3 0	4 11 8	17 7 3	15 0 0	13 8 0
Kurnool ...	3 12 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	13 2 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Madras ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 9 6	13 9 6
Chingleput ...	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 5 4	14 5 4	14 5 4
North Arcot ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
South Arcot ...	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	13 2 0	13 2 0	13 2 0
Tanjore ...	1 8 0	2 13 0	2 13 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	11 4 0
Trichinopoly ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	12 3 0	12 3 0	12 3 0
Madura ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Tinnevelly ...	6 4 0	6 4 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	14 6 0	14 6 0	15 0 0
Coimbatore ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Nílgiris ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0.	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0	27 8 0	25 8 0
Salem ...	2 2 0	3 4 4	2 8 0	5 5 4	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 8 6	14 8 6	21 9 0
South Canara ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	18 2 0	18 2 0	18 2 0
Malabar ...	9 6 0	11 4 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	16 14 0	16 14 0	16 14 0

Districts.	On 31st December.								
	Able-bodied agricultural laborer.			Syce or horsekeeper.			Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Vizagapatam ...	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Godávari ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	12 0 0	12 10 8	13 0 0
Kistna ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nellore ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	15 0 0
Cuddapah ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Anantapur ...	4 4 0	4 6 2	4 0 0	4 8 9	4 8 9	5 0 0	14 4 4	14 2 11	15 0 0
Bellary ...	4 4 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 3 2	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 2 9	15 0 0	15 0 0
Kurnool ...	5 0 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	19 0 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Madras ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 9 6	13 9 6	13 9 6
Chingleput ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 11 4	14 5 4	14 5 4
North Arcot ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
South Arcot ...	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 2 0	13 2 0	13 2 0
Tanjore ...	2 6 0	2 15 3	2 13 1	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
Trichinopoly ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	12 3 0	12 3 0	12 3 0
Madura ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Tinnevelly ...	6 4 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	14 6 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Coimbatore ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Nílgiris ...	8 0 0	7 10 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 10 0	8 0 0	27 8 0	22 6 8	25 0 0
Salem ...	2 5 4	2 10 8	2 5 4	5 13 4	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 8 6	16 14 0	15 0 3
South Canara ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	18 2 0	18 2 0	18 2 0
Malabar ...	9 6 0	10 5 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	16 14 0	16 14 0

Agricultural laborers are generally paid in kind. The money value of the wages varied in the year under report from Rs. 2-5-4 a month in Salem to Rs. 7-8-0 in Cuddapah, Coimbatore and South Canara. Compared with the previous year, the wages exhibit a decrease in 6 districts—Anantapur, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Nílgiris, Salem and Malabar—while in 15 they remained stationary. In Bellary, they exhibited a slight increase on 30th June, which was not, however, maintained on 31st December following. The decrease noticed in Malabar is merely nominal. The rates shown for the previous year represent the wages ruling at the head-quarter station, while that given for the year under report is the average for the whole district. The wages of horsekeepers were highest in North Arcot and Nílgiris, Rs. 8 a month, and lowest in Tanjore, Rs. 4. Compared with the previous year,

they remained stationary in all districts except Godávari, Anantapur, Bellary, Tinnevelly, Nílgiris and Malabar. The wages of skilled artizans, such as masons, carpenters and blacksmiths, varied from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 in 15 districts, and from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 in 6 others, viz., Kurnool, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, South Canara and Malabar. In Nílgiris, they rose from Rs. 22-6-8 to Rs. 25-8-0 in the first half of the year, but fell to Rs. 25 on 31st December 1886. In Salem, they rose from Rs. 16-14-0 to Rs. 21-9-0 on 30th June, but fell to Rs. 15 on 31st December following. This rise was coincident with a similar rise in the prices of the staple grains. In Nellore, there was an increase of Rs. 1-4-0 owing to the demand on the Tirupati-Nellore Railway and Sangam project works. In other districts the wages of these men remained stationary except in Godávari, Anantapur, Bellary and Tanjore.

Health of cattle.

The condition of cattle was on the whole good. Fodder and pasture were abundant and the mortality declined from 292,000 to 287,000, showing a falling off of 1·7 per cent. It is necessary, however, that too great reliance should not be placed on these figures, as the registration has not yet become accurate. Cattle-disease inspectors were employed in 19 districts during the year.

Mines.

There are no mines of importance in this Presidency. The total value of all the minerals worked during the year, chiefly gravel and stone, amounted to Rs. 7,46,356 against Rs. 5,89,400 in 1885-86, showing an increase of Rs. 1,56,956 or about 27 per cent. Iron is the only metal that is worked to any extent by native industry. It was chiefly found in Salem and in small quantities also in Vizagapatam, Godávari, Bellary, Coimbatore, South Canara and Malabar. Salem contributed Rs. 26,585 or about 80 per cent. of the total value of the outturn, which amounted to Rs. 32,935 against Rs. 35,900 in 1885-86. There were 6 gold-mining companies in the Nílgiris, 2 on the plateau, and 4 in the South-East Wynaad. 2 of these are reported to have worked during the year, and obtained 2,247 ounces of gold valued at Rs. 1,18,714. 9 leases for mining on Government lands remained in force at the end of the year, covering an area of 251·43 acres. The lands, however, have not yet been used for actual mining. The prospecting lease issued to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. was cancelled, because they did not wish it to be renewed or to take out a mining lease for a definite portion of the areas covered by it. In the Cuddapah district, an application was made for prospecting diamond mines in the village of Kanuparti, Cuddapah taluk, but was returned for revision.

Manufactures.

Cotton spinning and weaving is the principal manufacturing industry in the Presidency; it is, however, declining, surely but slowly, before cheap machine-made foreign goods. Cloths of superior quality and more durable than those of machine make are manufactured in parts of Vizagapatam, Godávari, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and Salem, but owing to the high prices charged, they are purchased only by the richer classes of natives. There were 30 cotton presses, at which over 600,000 cwts. of cotton valued at Rs. 145¼ lakhs were pressed. There were 4 cotton mills in the Presidency town, 1 in Bellary and 1 at Papanasam in Tinnevelly, the outturn of which is given below at about 95,500 cwts., valued at over 40 lakhs of rupees :—

	CWTS.	RS.
Cotton yarn	48,145	18,60,104
Do. twist	37,388	16,65,699
Do. cloth	10,012	4,90,572
	95,545	40,16,375

The mill in Tinnevelly was worked by water power and all the others by steam power. There were 51 silk looms at Jaggayapet in the Kistna district, while silk cloths were manufactured to a smaller extent in parts of Ganjam, Bellary, North Arcot, Tanjore and Coimbatore. The more important of the other large works in the Presidency were 3 sugar factories in Ganjam and South Arcot, 1 jute manufactory at Chittavalasa in the Vizagapatam district, 1 indigo factory at Virabhadrapeta in the same district, 6 smaller ones in Ganjam and 6 vats in Ganjam and Bellary, 1 ground-nut oil mill at Bandipolyam in South Arcot, 14 tanneries in Bellary, Madras, Madura, and Coimbatore, and 10 tile and brick

factories in South Canara and 1 in Malabar. The demand for machine-made tiles and bricks turned out by the Basel Mission establishment in South Canara continues as great as ever, and large quantities of the tiles and bricks are sent to Bombay and other places. There were also several coffee-curing works in Madura, Coimbatore, South Canara and Malabar.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE. (1886-87.)

Agricultural analysis of districts.

Mr. Benson, the Assistant Director of Agriculture, and his inspectors completed the examination of the Kurnool district and have divided it into agricultural tracts with reference to soil, rainfall, &c. The analysis of the district will be completed according to the plan approved, viz, mapping out the district into agricultural divisions according to the prevailing agricultural condition, soil and climate, and then bringing into one view all the information regarding each division. In future the analysis will be according to the existing administrative divisions.

Kist collection.

It has been decided that there shall not be more than four kists in each district and that no kist shall be fixed earlier than December or later than May.

Private farms.

The farm which was at Saidápet being closed in 1885, Government have no direct connection with any farm. The character of the season was unfavorable for the Madura farm. Several interesting experiments were conducted there in shade-drying tobacco, and in feeding of dairy cattle; and demonstrations of the Beheea sugar mills and other improved implements were also held at the principal festivals. The Karúr farm appeared to be making progress and the condition of the stock kept in the farm was good.

Introduction of improved implements.

Until recently, attempts were made to encourage the introduction of improved agricultural implements by ploughing matches and plough trials. In the year under report, it was decided to conduct a sort of travelling show in South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly districts. The show party visited several of the important towns and villages in these districts, where they exhibited selected implements at work before large crowds of people. The results of the show were so satisfactory that Government directed that similar travelling shows should, in future, be held systematically and that ploughing matches and plough trials should be given up. Unsuccessful endeavours were made to have a trained man sent to the districts mentioned above to teach the village blacksmiths to repair the ploughs. It has been ascertained that 384 improved ploughs and 310 sugar mills were sold during the year under report.

Exhibitions.

An agricultural exhibition was held at Gooty at the close of the year; and one at Erode, which was intended to have been held within the year, took place in April. The number of visitors at Gooty show was 6,127 and at Erode about 10,000. The cost of the two shows was Rs. 9,141, of which Rs. 6,444 were given away as prizes. The show of ponies and mules at Gooty was poor, but the cattle exhibited, though small in number, comprised some very good specimens. Vegetable products were well represented. Under "animal products" there were only 20 exhibits, but under "manufactures" there was a fair show, though nothing remarkable or novel was exhibited. There were fine cotton carpets from Adóni, Bhaváni, Dharwar, and Cumbum. Under "implements and machines" there was a good show of both imported or improved and indigenous implements. The Erode exhibition was not so successful as the Gooty one, especially as regards live stock. The show of ponies was disappointing, that of cattle poor, and that of sheep very poor; this is believed to be partly due to the short notice. The show of vegetable products was decidedly good, both as regards number and quality, but that of animal products was poor, except as regards tanned hides and skins, while that of manufactures was not nearly so good as might have been expected. There was a good show of implements and the relative merits of the European and country ploughs were tested by actual working as at Gooty. The ryots, however, considered the imported ploughs to be too heavy for the cattle and too costly or too difficult to set right when they got out of order. On the whole, the results of the two shows were most satisfactory. An agri-horticultural show was held at Coimbatore on

the 19th January last. It was organized by the leading citizens of the town and passed off well. It was unnecessary for the committee to accept a donation of Rs. 500 which Government offered, as the receipts more than covered the expenditure.

Agricultural experiments.

Experiments were made to introduce English and Punjab wheat and barley on the Nílgiris. The English barley succeeded very well. The Punjab barley was found to be inferior to the species found in the district. The Punjab wheat succeeded very well. The English wheat was a decided failure, the plants having withered in every case without producing ears. The seeds distributed to districts for experiments have in most cases resulted in utter failures. In South Arcot, however, Havanna, Kentucky, Virginia and Pensylvania tobacco seeds sown in the villages are reported to be in a thriving condition. Water-melon succeeded well in Ganjam, Madagascar paddy in Nellore, and Cawnpore indigo at Gúdúr in the same district, and Manilla hemp grew luxuriously in the Tindivanam taluk of the South Arcot district. The 2,000 Mahogany plants distributed and planted out were not successful owing to bad basketing, but 299 out of 350 sent to Trichinopoly were doing well.

Plant diseases.

Specimens of insects which injured crops in the Vizagapatam, Godávari and Bellary districts were identified. From the first-named district the insect was a species of moth belonging to the family of arctüdæ and known as *Alope ocellifera*. Those from Godávari and Bellary were identified as species of *Pyralidæ* and *Achœa meliçerti*. It is stated that if castor plants, the favorite food of the *Alope*, be encouraged in waste lands near cultivated lands, the pest would probably be drawn away from the crop.

Improvement of live stock.

The cattle belonging to the late Saidápet farm have been in charge of the Principal of the College of Agriculture. They, as well as the Amrat Mahal cattle stationed on the Pulneys and at Devakolam, were, on the whole, doing well during the year. In regard to stock breeding, it had been decided in the previous year to place selected sires and dams in a central depôt to be drafted thence when of proper age for use to selected districts or portions of districts where the cattle are poor and need improvement. After much difficulty, a good site has been selected near Hosúr in Salem district, where the requisite buildings are being erected. In regard to pony breeding from July 1886 to January last there were 2 stallions at work in the Coimbatore district and 2 in the Hosúr division of Salem district. 4 more stallions were purchased and sent to Coimbatore in January 1887. The number of mares covered was 75 in the Coimbatore district and 26 in the Hosúr division. The results are not as satisfactory as might be wished. The chief reason for the smallness of the number is because village tats are often let loose to graze with and monopolize the mares. Trained salustries were entertained late in the year in Coimbatore and Hosúr divisions to castrate entire ponies. Government have also sanctioned a reward not exceeding Rs. 3 for each pony brought for castration. Though operations were commenced late in the year, a number of ponies were castrated in Coimbatore and Hosúr divisions.

Ensilage.

The experiments with ensilage showed that there can be now no doubt that grass can be silaged in this Presidency, though more experience is needed to ensure the fitness of the product.

Miscellaneous.

Nothing more has been done in regard to the collection of native implements. Steps are being taken to form a library for the use of the department at Chepauk. The difficulty about translating agricultural sheets has been got over and numerous papers were issued for publication during the year.

Finance.

The following is a summary of the expenditure for agricultural service during the past three years :—

Items.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial grant	2,000	2,000	2,000
Surplus Pound Fund	32,318	42,311	...
Departmental receipts	4,387	3,623	3,183
Total ...	38,705	47,934	5,183

Items.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General charges	15,374	13,399	14,385
Saidápet Experimental farm	7,483	4,918	1,704
Estate charges and improvements	1,283	77	...
District operations	2,644	5,501	7,023
District analyses	...	...	5,354
Stock breeding	...	...	787
Pony breeding	...	692	5,261
Cattle disease inspection	28,008	33,623	39,418
Total ...	54,792	58,210	73,932

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1886-87.)

Ootacamund Gardens.

The season during the year under report was marked by excessive rainfall in the early months, the failure of the north-east monsoon and frosts more severe than usual. The rainfall was 54·38 against 52·48 the previous year. *Government Gardens.*—These have continued to improve. The lawns and walks are, for the most part, in a satisfactory condition. The shrubs planted near the entrance have grown well. The ravine, which was cleared last year, has been planted up with selected shola and other trees and these are doing well, but the place is untidy owing to blue gum coppiced shoots which were left standing to shelter the new plants. The rats and grubs of the common cockchafer have been a great nuisance throughout the year. The different kinds of European vegetables grown in the kitchen garden, mostly did well. The indigenous herbaceous plants were separated and grown on selected plots as the plants were known to require shade or sunshine. The new nurseries have not yet been completed owing to the workmen being wanted for other pressing work. *Government House Gardens.*—A large number of blue gum trees in dangerous positions were removed. The old tennis grounds are being put into repair. *Stonehouse Park.*—The young trees are growing well. In *Church Hill Park* the usual slight repairs have been carried out. *The Crewe and Ottley Estates* had most of the trees planted out on them killed by the frost.

Sim's Park, Coonoor.

The general condition of this park is good. The exotic trees have all made rapid growth. The bridle road made through the shola is much used by the public.

Barliyár.

All the trees in this garden are doing well. The Mangosteens produced a very large crop of fruit. The garden looks rough and untidy owing to much under-growth, but this helps to keep the soil cool during the hot season and is of advantage to the young trees.

Kalhatti.

This garden is to be sold as soon as some plants growing there can be removed to Coonoor.

Proposed new garden and museum.

The new garden at Gúdalúr has been sanctioned. It will consist of 7½ acres. Sanction has also been obtained to taking up a quarter of an acre in the Nilambúr Teak Plantations for the purpose of growing Ipecacuanha. The building of the Museum of Natural History in Ootacamund has been postponed for a time.

Herbarium.

Extensive additions have been made to the collections in the herbarium in the past year owing to some valuable collections and specimens having been presented. The work of re-arranging the plants is going on and until this is done, it is impossible to say how complete the collections belonging to this Presidency may be.

Library.

A sum of Rs. 546 was spent on the purchase of botanical works. The balance of the allotment, Rs. 1,200, was not spent, as it was not known what botanical works might be obtainable from the library of the Central Museum, Madras. It is now known that that library has no books to spare. A set of *Icones Plantarum* (new series) were presented to the library by the Bentham Trustees.

Miscellaneous.

Medicinal rhubarb has been tried under many different circumstances, but it has only proved successful when provided with abundance of lime. The stock of

the Ipecacuanha, the price of which drug in Europe, last autumn, rose 200 per cent., has increased from about 200 to over 700 plants. The experiments with hops have been anything but satisfactory.

Financial. The budget estimate was Rs. 2,950. The actual amount realized was Rs. 3,229, of which Rs. 2,738 came from the Government Gardens, Ootacamund, and Rs. 426 from those at Barliyár. Last year Rs. 3,055 was realized. The sanctioned expenditure was Rs. 25,950, the actual was Rs. 24,686 against Rs. 26,619 in the previous year. Government Gardens, Ootacamund, account for Rs. 18,722 and those at Barliyár for Rs. 416; Sim's Park cost Rs. 2,079. The savings are due chiefly to the Rs. 600 sanctioned for the Gúdalúr Garden not having been spent, and to the sum for the purchase of botanical books not being fully utilized.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1886-87.)

Season and rainfall. The season on the hills was somewhat abnormal. There was very little rain till the beginning of June, and the north-east monsoon almost entirely failed and the frosts during the winter were of an unusually severe character. (*a*) *Dodabetta estate.*—The rainfall registered on this estate was 54·43 inches. There were no very heavy showers, and the ground on the steeper slopes suffered less than usual from wash. The severe frost and subsequent drought proved detrimental to the young plants and young coppice on the more exposed situations. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—The rainfall registered was 113·76 inches against 90·40 in 1885-86. The season on the whole was favorable, though drought severely tried the younger trees and heavy gales injured many of the older ones. (*c*) *Pykara*—(1) *Hooker.*—On this plantation 115·59 inches were registered against 90·77 the previous year. Of this rain, the quantity (16·35) in May and (34·09) in July was abnormally high, and in these months much denudation took place and roads and drains were injured. From October to the end of the year, the plants suffered from small rainfall. (2) *Wood.*—On this estate 74·17 inches of rain fell against 74·18 in the previous year. In May, the fall was much heavier, and in June, October and November much lighter than in 1885-86. The plants put out did not suffer much from want of rain, probably owing to their having firmly established themselves before the rain ceased.

Receipts and expenditure. The revised budget estimate of receipts for the year was Rs. 76,000, and the gross amount realized was Rs. 69,662. The falling off is due to a smaller amount (85,000 lb. against 111,140 in 1885-86) of bark being sold than was intended (12,000 lb.,) and to lower prices being obtained for it. The revised estimate of charges was Rs. 87,000, the actual expenditure Rs. 82,497, and this includes the unusual expenditure of Rs. 4,400 for a turbine and disintegrator, Rs. 2,493 charge on account of sales which formerly used to be deducted from the receipts, and of Rs. 3,216 paid as compensation charge. Last year the receipts amounted to Rs. 96,696 and the expenditure to Rs. 72,940, and in 1884-85 to Rs. 84,895 and Rs. 87,903, respectively.

Permanent plantations. (*a*) *Dodabetta.*—Some plots on this plantation show signs of decay. The decay of the trees on these portions of the estate is due, in some cases, to the poorness of the soil, in other cases to the bad way in which they have been barked during previous years. Age apparently has nothing to do with it, as the trees on some of the oldest parts of the estate are still in a healthy condition. The young coppice and inter-plantings on No. 1 are doing well. No new planting was found necessary during the year. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—As in the Dodabetta estate, several plots, especially those planted with *C. Succirubra*, show signs of decay; but in this case, probably the decadence of the trees is due more to their having past their prime than to any other cause. The young plants, which have been put out during the last three years, are doing well, but there have been many failures which will have to be renewed during the present season. The total number of renewals during the past year was 86,750. The necessary renewals during the present year will amount to about 60,000. Five healthy plants of the *Cinchona Santa Fé* were put out in September last and are growing well. The *Remijias*, which were planted out the autumn before last, have not thriven at all well according to expectations. Most of those

which were put out on this estate are alive, but grow very slowly. The few put out on the Pykara estate have all died, with the exception of two on the Wood plantation. The plants raised from the seed of *C. Carthagena*, which flowered for the first time the year before last, show great divergence from the type, and this is apparently another instance of the readiness with which the different species of cinchona hybridize. (*c*) *Pykara*—(1) *Hooker.*—The general condition of this plantation is still improving, but there is yet a great deal to be done before it can be regarded as having been placed in a satisfactory state. The renewals and inter-plantings of last year were much tried by the drought, and there are amongst them many losses. The trees on a portion of the plantation, which were either straggling or in an unhealthy condition, were removed during the year and the ground replanted. The plants put out are partly *C. Magnifolia* and partly *C. Officinalis.* The renewals during the year were 113,175. (2) *Wood.*—Only Rs. 3,500 were spent upon the Wood plantation during the past year and this sum was laid out upon that portion of the plantation only which seemed to promise making the best return. The rest of the plantation is in as bad a condition as it was when reported upon last year. 37,700 plants were put out in that portion of the plantation which it is proposed to maintain.

Upkeep. All the buildings, roads, drains, bridges, &c., have been properly maintained, and are in good order. The Macroochy bridge, which in the last report was mentioned as being in a bad condition, has been repaired and made safe for traffic again.

Manure. Ten new carts and ten pairs of draught bullocks were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,429-6-11 to replace the old ones, most of which through age had become unfit for further service. All the estates are now well provided with manure. The cattle on the Dodabetta and Nuduvatam estates were fed largely on silage during the dry months of the year and throve well upon it.

Hay stacks. During a break in the monsoon, grass was collected, which, on being dried, made a stack containing $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay. It is sweet and highly nutritious and both cattle and horses take to it greedily. Besides this grass, the *Bromus Schraderi* was experimented with and reported on favorably, making excellent hay when successfully cured.

Silos. The silos in Dodabetta were enlarged and one opened in the Naduvatam estate with results which may be said to have placed the question of desirability of feeding cattle upon silage on the Nílgiri hills beyond the region of experimentation.

Nurseries. During the past year 109 lb. $13\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of seed were sold, being 18 lb. 15 oz. more than were sold in the previous year. 105,500 plants and seedlings were sold as against 17,827 in the previous year.

Crop. The total amount of dry bark harvested from all the estates during the year was 124,333 lb. On the 31st March 1886 there remained in stock 125,089 lb., making in all 249,422 lb. Of this, 91,200 lb. were disposed of during the year against 113,940 last year.

Quinologist's department. Mr. Hooper, the Government Quinologist, conducted several experiments in order to solve question in the chemistry of cinchona cultivation and also with manures to discover the most suitable for the cinchona trees. 27 gallons or 300 lb. of liquid febrifuge were sent out for the use of the troops in Burma.

FORESTS. (1886-87.)

(*a*) General.

Works of the year. The chief work of the year was the settlement of reserved forests, 684 square miles being added to the 1,628 already reserved, and in the Southern Circle the reservation of a further area of 1,016 square miles was practically complete.

Financial results. The revenue of the year in both circles was Rs. 12,46,783 against Rs. 11,98,600 in 1885-86 and Rs. 11,62,689 in 1884-85. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,55,687 against Rs. 9,36,421, but this includes Rs. 75,000 paid for the lease

of the Tekadi forest, which expenditure was not foreseen when the estimates were framed. The net surplus amounted to Rs. 91,096 against one of Rs. 2,62,179 in 1885-86.

(*b*) Northern Circle.

Area.

The area of forests in the Northern Circle was increased by 637 square miles. The following table shows the changes :—

Class of forests.	Area on 1st April 1885.	Area on 1st April 1886.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1887.
	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
Reserved forests	5½	102	372	...	474
Do. do. under previous rules.	819	802	...	15	787
Reserved lands	3,593	3,558	608	328	3,838
Other forests (leased)	198	198	...	...	198

The additions to the reserved forests were in Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Nílgiris. The 15 miles excluded from reserved forests under previous rules, and the 328 from reserved lands were added to reserved forests. The 608 square miles added to reserved lands were in Kistna district.

Settlement.

Approximately, the following table shows the progress of settlement in square miles :—

(*a*) Areas finally settled up to March 1886	102
(*b*) Areas notified under section 4, up to 31st March 1886, but not settled	5,491
(*c*) Areas notified in 1886-87	1,121½
Total (*b*) and (*c*) ...	6,612½
Deduct areas settled in 1886-87	372
Balance to be settled ...	6,240½

In Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary much work was done during the year.

Boundaries.

Demarcation work proceeded well in Ganjam, Godávari, Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary and Nílgiris. 1,190 miles were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 19-5-0 per mile.

Surveys and working plants.

Forest survey work has only been carried on in Ganjam, where 9 reserves were surveyed. Permanent working plans have not been introduced ; a preliminary one for the reserves in the Nílgiri district was prepared by the Conservator.

Forest offences.

The results of the whole circle, compared with the previous year, may be summarized as follows :—

Year.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	New cases for the year.	Total.	Number of cases compounded.	Number of cases			Percentage of convictions.	Number of cases pending at end of year.
					Disposed of by magistracy in the year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.		
1885-86	78	848	926	146	714	489	225	46·0	66
1886-87	66	994	1,060	111	846	546	300	64·5	103
Difference ...	— 12	+ 146	+ 134	— 35	+ 132	+ 57	+ 75	+ 18·5	+ 37

The percentage of convictions was much higher than last year.

Forest fires and fire protection.

The table below shows the area of forest tracts protected from fire during the dry season of 1886-87 :—

—	Aera on 1st April 1886.		During dry season of 1886-87.			Total cost up to 31st March 1887.
	Actually protected.	Total cost.	Area attempted to be protected.	Actually protected.	Amount expended.	
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Specially protected	302,698	24,294	313,224	259,567	10,216	34,510
Ordinary staff	145,825	7,012	434,534	390,497	1,652	8,664
Total ...	448,523	31,306	747,758	650,064	11,868	43,174

The area specially protected is 3·5 per cent. more than last year; the failures in regard to this area were 33 per cent., but in regard to the whole area attempted to be protected the failures were 13 per cent. The largest areas attempted were in Cuddapah, where 123,585 were protected with fire lines and 78,531 acres with watchers, and of these, 86,249 of the former and 68,384 of the latter were saved and the percentage protected was, therefore, 70 and 87, respectively. The difference is reported to be due to the fact that the areas specially protected are mostly in the drier parts of the district and are surrounded by forest which is usually burnt, while the blocks taken under general protection consist of isolated hills, or hills where it is not usual to burn the grass.

Grazing.

Free grazing was allowed in Ganjam, but a restriction was made in notified forests and fuel and forest reserves towards the close of the year. In Godávari, grazing dues to the amount of Rs. 971 were collected from the Cocanada coast forest only. In Kistna the right of grazing was sold. In Cuddapah grazing was allowed free over all reserved lands. In the reserved forests, Rs. 97 was collected from fees. In Nellore, Bellary and Nílgiris, small sums were obtained from grazing fees. In Kurnool the high lands in the Nandikótkur taluk were let out on contract.

Natural reproduction.

In Ganjam there is good reproduction of sál in the Kaliamba reserve, and at the Mojjagodo plantation self-sown teak seedlings are coming on well. In the Sarvasiddhi forests in Vizagapatam and in Bellary, the growth of seedlings is encouraging. In the Nílgiris, the coppice growth has begun well in the compartments felled during the year and seedlings in sholas, where undergrowth has been removed, are coming up freely.

Artificial reproduction.

In Ganjam, mahogany has failed, but teak and sál succeeded. In Kistna, some small plantations were sold. 65 acres were planted during the year. At the close of the year, there were 974 acres costing Rs. 17,453, or Rs. 18 an acre against 945 costing Rs. 18,684 at the commencement. In Nellore, serious damage was done by the cyclone. The southern plantation was abandoned. At Śriharikot, out of 49,285 casuarina trees, all but 10,312 were killed out by salt water. The casuarina plantations of 1,856 acres in Nellore and Gúdúr taluk, on which the total expenditure was Rs. 1,70,067 up to the 31st March 1887, yielded during the year approximately Rs. 18,455 and have given a total yield since their commencement of Rs. 51,746. In the Kullar reserve, 7,209 mahogany trees were planted. The following table shows the results of the year in regard to plantations, cultural operations and topes :—

	On 1st April 1886.		Added during 1886-87.		On 31st March 1887.	
	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Plantations	6,426	4,05,122	— 2½	9,191	6,423½	4,14,312
Cultural operations	751½	3,345	127	1,662	878½	5,007
363 topes	13,161	1,03,994	— 507	3,439	12,654	1,07,433

Buildings and roads.

The making of roads and repairing and constructing rest-houses proceeded in all districts, Rs. 25,729 was spent against Rs. 11,541 in 1885-86.

Yield and working.

The produce cut and collected by Government agency was as follows:— Timber 52,530 tons against 86,326 tons in 1885-86. There was a great falling off in the yield of sál from Ganjam, partly due to the depression in the Calcutta timber trade and partly to the increased freight charged to Calcutta. 1,202,092 tons of fuel and 22,500 tons of bamboos were cut against 795,000 tons and 4,600 tons, respectively, in the previous year. The production of minor produce and sandal-wood was 14,431 maunds and 2,000 maunds, against 5,349 maunds and 910 maunds, respectively. The receipts in sale depôts were 115,839 cubic feet and the issues 107,644 cubic feet. The sales amounted to Rs. 1,36,867 against Rs. 1,60,687 in 1885-86. The value of stock at the close of the year was Rs. 25,091 against a value of Rs. 10,613 at the close of the preceding year. The value of the timber cut and removed by purchasers direct from the forest was Rs. 4,09,078 against Rs. 3,68,855 in 1885-86. The increase was mostly in the sale of minor

forest produce. Free grants were extensively issued in Vizagapatam, and in Cuddapah some 185 tons of timber were given away to ryots, whose houses had been burnt.

Financial results.

The revenue and expenditure for the year, compared with last year, is as follows:—

		1885-86.		1886-87.
		Rs.		Rs.
Revenue		5,46,282		5,52,248
Expenditure. Conservancy	1,88,920		2,20,443	
Establishment	2,12,887		2,14,523	
		4,01,807		4,34,966
Surplus ...		1,44,475		1,17,282

The net revenue is 21·2 per cent. of the gross revenue which is a little less than last year; but the true value of the year's transactions is shown by adding to this Rs. 14,387 the excess value of timber stock, and Rs. 14,478 the excess value of other stock, and Rs. 4,873 the value of outstanding advances; the total surplus then comes to Rs. 1,51,020.

(c) Southern Circle.

Areas and boundaries, reserved forests, &c.

The following table shows the changes in the areas of forest lands during the year 1886-87 and compares it with the figures for the two previous years:—

Description or class of forest.	Area in square miles on		Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1887.		Percentage of forest area to district area.
	1st April 1885.	1st April 1886.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	On 31st March 1887.
Reserved forests	1,113·35	1,526·12	200,284·46	375	1,176,624·94	1,838·45	3·00
Reserved lands	1,291·01	3,502·93	305,079·86	207,817·97	2,339,142·07	3,654·91	5·97
Forest regarded as reserves prior to Act V of 1882	1,040·50	307·18	432	17,652	179,376·71	280·27	·45
Other forests	1,155·65	1,125·73	13,500	30,579	703,398·50	1,099·08	1·79
Total ...	4,600·51	6,461·96	519,296·32	256,423·97	4,398,542·22	6,872·71	11·24

The net addition to reserved forests was 199,909·46 acres or 312·33 square miles against an increase of 412·77 square miles in the previous year. 114 square miles were also notified during the year, but the date of reservation took effect after its close. 1,744·12 square miles notified under section 4 of the Act have not yet been reserved, but of this area the settlement of 1,015·85 square miles was practically complete at the close of the year, so there are actually unsettled 728·27 square miles comprised in 100 blocks. From reserved lands during the year, 312·88 square miles were deducted by transfer to reserved forests and there were additions to reserved lands by transfer from areas considered reserves prior to Act V of 1882, by transfer from "other forests" and by new areas aggregating 380·21 square miles. Corrections in area account for the other changes in reserved lands, in areas regarded as forest before Act V of 1882, and in "other forests."

Boundaries.

The clearing of boundary lines and demarcation made better progress than in the previous year, the figures being 1,134 running miles at an expenditure of Rs. 8,735 (average Rs. 7-11-3 per mile) as against 793 miles at a cost of Rs. 5,317 (average Rs. 6-11-3 per mile) in 1885-86. In addition to the above, 10,800 casuarina plants were established in South Arcot along the boundaries of the coast plantations for a distance of 6 miles and in Salem 5 owners cleared their limits and 3 others had the work in progress at the end of the year. The Travancore boundary on the Anamalais was definitely settled by the arbitrator.

Surveys and working plans.

A few surveys were done departmentally during the year. Working plans for Sholakarai in South Coimbatore, Morúr in Salem and for the Cauvery south bank plantations in Trichinopoly were finally approved and sanctioned.

The results for the circle as compared with the preceding year may be summarized as follows:— Forest offences.

Year.	Number of cases pending at commencement of year.	New cases for year.	Total.	Number compounded.	Balance.	Number disposed of by magistracy during the year.	Number of cases convicted.	Number of cases acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of convictions.	Number of cases pending at end of the year.
1885-86	189	1,154	1,343	281	1,062	971	645	326	66·4	91
1886-87	94	1,339	1,433	460	973	817	574	243	70·2	156
Difference ...	— 95	+ 185	+ 90	+ 179	— 89	— 154	— 71	— 83	+ 3·8	+ 65

The increase in percentage of convictions obtained is satisfactory.

Forest fires under areas not under special protection have, as usual, been very prevalent. It is almost impossible at present to estimate with any pretence to accuracy the unprotected areas which have escaped fires. 31,488 acres in Madura, 64,000 acres in North Arcot, 19,850 acres in Tinnevelly, and 5,790 acres in South Canara, in all 121,098 acres, were brought under special protection during the year. To this must be added 630 acres for rectification of areas in the latest estimates, giving a total of 121,728 acres which is 22·8 per cent. greater than the addition of new areas in the preceding year. The above, added to the area successfully protected up to the beginning of the year, gives a total area of 692,230 acres, to which special fire protection was afforded during the year at a cost of Rs. 16,811 or 13·3 per cent. more than last year's cost (Rs. 14,851) although the total area attempted was 19·4 per cent. greater. The cost per acre was 4·8 pies or Rs. 16 per square mile against 5 pies in 1885-86 or Rs. 17 per square mile. The fires or failures during the year amounted to 24,880 acres or 3·6 per cent. greater than the preceding year's failures by 2 per cent. In Bengal in that year the failures were 20·6 per cent., and in Bombay 4 per cent. The largest fires occurred in South Arcot where 14,245 acres or about 18 per cent. of the total area attempted was burnt, the next largest in Madura where 6,168 acres were burnt. The failure of the north-east monsoon partly accounts for the increase in the fires. Forest fires and fire protection.

The limited or "light" grazing in reserved forests and lands not closed for reproduction, special fire protection, &c., of one head to 5 acres, goats and buffaloes being excluded, has not been taken advantage of by the people. The fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 35,665, the greater portion of which (Rs. 22,465) was realized in North Coimbatore, where a census of the cattle was taken and all preliminary arrangements completed in the preceding year. The grazing was allowed to about 60,000 head of cattle or nearly one-fourth of the total scheduled number, and much leniency shown in every respect in collecting the fees. In the districts, viz., South Arcot, Madura, Chingleput, Tanjore and Tinnevelly, where the bulk of the forests were open to free and unrestricted grazing throughout the year, the damage done by cattle, herdsmen and fires was considerable. Grazing.

In the fire-protected areas, natural reproduction is progressing favorably. The results are more apparent in areas from which cattle also have been rigidly excluded. Natural reproduction, &c.

The area of regular plantations at the beginning of the year was 12,234 acres and the area added during the year was 239 acres and that deducted was 687 acres, showing a net result of 448 acres less. Of the area added, 75 acres were retransferred from the jail department in South Arcot and the remainder mostly consists of extensions of casuarina (155 acres) in the same district. A much larger area was planted during the year, 497 acres as compared to 210 acres. The cost of extension and maintenance of the old plantations amounted to Rs. 29,524 (including Rs. 249 omitted in the return for 1884-85) during the year against Rs. 28,519 in 1885-86. The comparison is much in favor of the year under report and shows that greater economy is secured year by year. The area under *cultural operations*, Plantation, &c.

at the commencement of the year, was 2,536 acres and 100 miles of channel banks costing Rs. 28,460. The area added during the year was 436 acres. The cost of the operations was Rs. 4,201; this includes Rs. 1,141 paid on account of cost of Persian date palms and Rs. 784 for rubber experiments. 323 acres omitted in the previous year's returns, costing Rs. 338, are included in the 436 acres added. The chief operations were confined to the Kudiramalaiteri reserved land where 96 acres were sown with 75,000 palmyra nuts.

Topes. The number of topes at the commencement of the year was 1,269, extending over an area of 18,250 acres (revised figures) and at the end of the year it was 1,284, covering an area of 18,909 acres. The cost of maintenance during the year was Rs. 7,921, but Rs. 25,478, being cost omitted in previous years, have also to be added, making a total of Rs. 33,399. The actual cost incurred during the year was Rs. 29,275 on regular plantations, Rs. 3,634 on cultural operations, and Rs. 7,921 on topes. The figures as given for last year were respectively Rs. 28,519, Rs. 868 and Rs. 9,040, total Rs. 38,427.

Miscellaneous. 445 miles of fencing was completed during the year. The experiments with exotics have, on the whole, been satisfactory.

Communications and buildings. Rs. 9,524 were spent on communications and buildings, being Rs. 2,500 in excess of the expenditure the previous year. 62½ miles of new road were made at the cost of Rs. 6,244. The progress in buildings was better than that in the previous year.

Departmental operations. The number of trees felled by Government agency was 8,157 against 11,178 in 1885-86. There was a decrease of 4,630 in miscellaneous timbers (casuarina fellings in Chingleput), and an increase of 883 teak and 718 blackwood. The outturn of trees felled and other produce collected was approximately in tons 16,600 against 13,800 in 1885-86. The increase chiefly occurs in the tonnage of 105,797 cubic feet of teak against 83,713 cubic feet last year and 19,613 cubic feet of blackwood against 5,730 in 1885-86. Miscellaneous timbers (51,522 cubic feet) were 6,138 cubic feet less than in the previous year. Minor produce (433 tons) was 375 tons more than in the previous year. In the sale depôts, approximately, 6,100 tons was received against 6,800 in 1885-86 and 3,200 tons issued against 7,000 tons. The sales derived from the forest realized Rs. 84,260 against Rs. 83,873 last year and from the depôts Rs. 50,917 against Rs. 1,18,121. The difference from these sales is due chiefly to the non-disposal of a large stock of teak saplings in Malabar, where the prices offered were below the average. The value of stock in the sale depôts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 16,019, and at its close Rs. 64,927, the increase being due to the non-sale of the teak saplings. The value of live stock, stores, tools and plant, as far as it could be ascertained, as this is the first year the statement has been compiled, was Rs. 34,206 at the beginning of the year and Rs. 41,971 at the end of the year.

Removal of produce. The tonnage of produce removed by purchasers amounted approximately to 2,43,000 against Rs. 1,79,500 last year. The revenue realized was Rs. 5,40,115 against Rs. 4,38,948 in the preceding year. All districts, but South Canara, contributed to this increase. On permit about 143 tons were removed. The grants were chiefly for building purposes.

Financial. The revenue and expenditure of the circle during 1886-87 compare with the results of the previous two years as follow:—

—	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net result.
		Conservancy.	Establishment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	6,25,492	2,09,344	2,87,579	4,96,923	+ 1,38,569
1885-86	6,52,318	2,34,006	3,00,608	5,34,614	+ 1,17,704
1886-87	6,94,535	3,80,192	3,40,529	7,20,721	— 26,186

The increase in the revenue occurred in various sums from Rs. 1,500 in Tanjore to Rs. 28,000 in North Coimbatore and amounted to Rs. 1,23,000. The decrease was in Salem Rs. 6,000 (a nominal sum due to extra sales in 1885-86); in

Wynaad and Pálghat Rs. 12,000, due to various causes; and in Nilambúr Rs. 63,000, due to the non-disposal of the teak stock. The increase in the expenditure under conservancy is made up of an increase in the following items:—timber removed by Government agency or Government purchasers Rs. 43,000; rent of leased forests Rs. 73,000; communications and buildings Rs. 4,000; and demarcations, improvements and extension of forests Rs. 26,000. Under the item rent of leased forests was a payment of Rs. 75,000 to the Nambidi of Kolangod in the revision of the forest lease. This payment was not foreseen when the estimates were framed. Taking into consideration the increase in the value of stock of all descriptions, Rs. 57,000, the year's working shows a profit of about Rs. 31,000.

TRADE. (1886-87.)

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the year 1886-87, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 23 crores and 2 lakhs of rupees against 21 crores and 35 lakhs in the preceding year: this increase of 1 crore and 67 lakhs is made up of increases of 78 lakhs under exports and of 89 lakhs under imports. The figures for the last 15 years are given below. It will be seen that, except for the quite abnormal imports of the famine years, 1876 and 1877, the figures for the year under report are the highest known :—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1872-73	1,002,01,373	753,82,559	1,755,83,932
1873-74	1,121,25,730	774,31,522	1,895,57,252
1874-75	1,069,78,450	790,42,999	1,860,21,449
1875-76	1,066,65,088	766,34,543	1,832,99,631
1876-77	1,114,11,247	1,243,12,100	2,357,23,347
1877-78	1,012,79,905	1,582,25,102	2,595,05,007
1878-79	960,69,257	839,95,257	1,800,64,514
1879-80	1,101,85,939	693,76,528	1,795,62,467
1880-81	1,070,66,223	750,92,550	1,821,58,783
1881-82	1,101,94,743	733,24,262	1,835,19,005
1882-83	1,186,93,014	821,38,862	2,008,31,876
1883-84	1,326,11,353	875,15,274	2,201,26,627
1884-85	1,303,37,106	914,16,146	2,217,52,532
1885-86	1,250,78,935	884,44,996	2,135,23,931
1886-87	1,328,82,602	973,49,048	2,302,31,650

The above figures represent the value of both the external and the internal trade of the Presidency. The former consists of trade with foreign countries, with Indian ports not British and with British ports in other Presidencies, and the figures for these three divisions are shown separately in the following statement for the past three years: the comparative increase of the "trade with foreign countries" will be noticed :—

	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	RS.		RS.		RS.	
Trade with foreign countries. Exports ...	843,26,731	59·8	826,44,123	58·6	913,13,579	62·76
Imports ..	482,42,564		425,03,129		531,81,396	
Total ...	1,325,69,295	...	1,251,47,252	...	1,444,94,975	...
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies. Exports ...	274,18,727	25·0	256,67,072	26·6	260,05,511	24·57
Imports ...	281,26,887		310,83,503		305,67,818	
Total ...	555,45,614	...	567,50,575	...	565,73,329	...

	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Trade with Indian ports not British. Exports ...	30,21,059	1·6	25,33,709	1·5	26,42,057	1·48
Trade with Indian ports not British. Imports ...	4,09,950		7,95,954		7,62,112	
Total ...	34,31,009	...	33,29,663	...	34,04,169	...
Total ... Exports ...	1,147,66,517	86·4	1,108,44,904	86·7	1,199,61,147	88·81
Total ... Imports ...	767,79,401		743,82,586		845,11,326	
Total, External trade ...	1,915,45,918	...	1,852,27,490	...	2,044,72,473	...
Interportal trade, *i.e.*, trade within the Presidency. Exports ...	155,70,589	13·6	142,34,031	13·3	129,21,455	11·19
Interportal trade, *i.e.*, trade within the Presidency. Imports ...	146,36,745		140,62,410		128,37,722	
Total ...	302,07,334	...	282,96,441	...	257,59,177	...
Grand Total ... Exports ...	1,303,37,106	...	1,250,78,935	...	1,328,82,602	...
Grand Total ... Imports ...	914,16,146		884,44,996		973,49,048	
Total ...	2,217,53,252	100	2,135,23,931	100	2,302,31,650	100

Foreign trade.

The following statements show the value of the trade with the principal foreign countries during the past three years :—

Countries.	Exports.						Imports.					
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
United Kingdom ...	470,78,609	55·83	457,94,958	55·41	487,10,046	53·34	408,75,901	84·73	359,39,230	84·56	450,04,724	84·62
France	111,17,504	13·18	105,64,861	12·78	129,32,297	14·16	9,89,297	2·05	10,23,544	2·41	12,47,557	2·35
Ceylon	91,83,226	10·89	90,85,713	11·00	105,85,940	11·59	27,25,996	5·65	23,08,425	5·43	28,86,660	5·43
Egypt	40,21,755	4·77	34,05,404	4·12	43,66,039	4·78	2,185	...	2,138	0·01	2,550	...
Straits Settlements ...	30,07,675	3·57	29,35,552	3·55	32,00,903	3·51	16,04,331	3·33	15,97,726	3·76	18,00,289	3·39
Italy	21,74,927	2·58	23,63,426	2·86	28,99,722	3·18	1,71,566	0·35	2,36,557	0·56	1,69,311	·32
United States ...	21,20,432	2·52	24,05,921	2·91	25,38,377	2·78	2,14,582	0·45	2,73,678	0·64	7,90,394	1·49
Austria	15,04,232	1·78	14,43,925	1·75	18,33,767	2·01	57,525	0·12	59,510	0·14	87,125	·16
Other countries ...	41,18,371	4·88	46,44,363	5·62	42,46,488	4·65	16,01,181	3·32	10,62,321	2·49	11,92,786	2·24
Total, Foreign trade.	843,26,731	100	826,44,123	100	913,13,579	100	482,42,564	100	425,03,129	100	531,81,396	100

It will be observed from the above statements that there was a considerable increase in both exports and imports during the past year. In the former the United Kingdom occupies the first place, taking more than half the total value of the exports from the Presidency; France comes next with 14 per cent. and is followed by Ceylon, Egypt, Straits Settlements, Italy, United States and other countries. In imports also, the United Kingdom takes the lead, contributing 84·6 per cent. of the total value of the trade followed by Ceylon, Straits Settlements, France, and other countries with percentage of 5·4 and less.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were hides and skins 150 lakhs, coffee 90¼ lakhs, raw cotton 88½ lakhs, indigo 40 lakhs, sugar 28 lakhs, spices 16½ lakhs, coir-yarn and rope 16 lakhs, Peruvian bark 14¼ lakhs, oil 9½ lakhs, seeds 7¼ lakhs, myrabolams 4¼ lakhs, cotton piece-goods and tea each 3½ lakhs, amounting to 471½ lakhs out of the total exports to that country of 487 lakhs. Compared with 1885-86, there were increases of 39¼ lakhs under raw cotton, 8½ lakhs under spices, 6¾ lakhs under coffee, and 4½ lakhs under Peruvian bark (cinchona). These were counterbalanced to some extent by decreases of 20¾ lakhs under indigo and 5½ lakhs under sugar, but the net result was an increase of 29¾ lakhs. The principal exports to France were seeds 45 lakhs, coffee 41½ lakhs, spices 15½ lakhs, raw cotton 14½ lakhs, hides and skins 5½ lakhs, and indigo 3 lakhs, making up 125 lakhs out of a total of 129 lakhs. There were increases of 9¾ lakhs

under seeds, 8¼ lakhs under coffee, 6¾ lakhs under raw cotton, 3¼ lakhs under spices, and on the whole a net increase of 23½ lakhs in total value. The exports to other countries were rice and paddy 58⅓ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 18½ lakhs, sugar 3½ lakhs, animals 3⅓ lakhs, spices 3¼ lakhs, and coffee 1½ lakhs to Ceylon; indigo 31½ lakhs, sugar 9 lakhs and coffee 2 lakhs to Egypt; cotton piece-goods 17½ lakhs, hides and skins 4¾ lakhs and animals 1¾ lakhs to Straits Settlements; raw cotton 20⅓ lakhs and seeds 7 lakhs to Italy; hides and skins 16⅓ lakhs, indigo 5¼ lakhs and sugar 1¾ lakhs to the United States; hides and skins 6¾ lakhs, raw cotton 4 lakhs, coffee 2¼ lakhs, and oils and indigo 1¾ lakhs each to Austria. The exports to the other foreign countries were 42½ lakhs or 4·6 per cent. of the total value of the exports.

The principal articles of import from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods nearly 216 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 92⅓ lakhs, metals 28¼ lakhs, liquors 18¾ lakhs, railway materials 17½ lakhs, hardware 8½ lakhs, apparel 8 lakhs, machinery 7¾ lakhs, coal 7 lakhs, provisions 4½ lakhs, woollen manufactures 3¾ lakhs, matches 3½ lakhs, paper 3¼ lakhs, making 419 lakhs out of a total value of 450 lakhs. The increase of 90 lakhs in the total imports from the United Kingdom occurs chiefly under cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn. The imports from other countries were arecanuts 15¼ lakhs and gunny bags 2⅓ lakhs from Ceylon; spices 5¼ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 3½ lakhs, and drugs 3 lakhs from Straits Settlements; apparel 10 lakhs from France; oils 7¾ lakhs from the United States; and corals 1½ lakhs from Italy.

Coasting trade.

The following statements show the trade with the other British provinces and Indian ports not British for the past three years :—

Countries.	Exports.				Imports.			
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.		1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	
			Value.	Per-centage.			Value.	Per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bombay ...	138,63,743	130,60,267	120,04,844	41·90	122,57,255	127,23,930	126,83,176	40·48
Bengal ...	92,15,152	80,68,362	83,63,501	29·20	131,45,918	137,33,018	149,21,959	47·63
British Burma.	41,75,152	43,44,197	53,55,630	18·70	26,04,685	41,75,505	26,66,776	8·51
Goa	5,69,906	7,17,472	8,38,746	2·93	32,426	31,990	36,299	·12
Cutch	7,51,576	8,16,864	5,01,393	1·75	27,934	42,433	9,103	·03
Travancore ...	9,38,110	4,52,422	4,85,346	1·69	1,18,646	2,80,252	4,50,063	1·44
Other Indian ports ...	9,26,147	7,41,197	10,98,108	3·83	3,49,973	8,92,329	5,62,554	1·79
Total ...	304,39,786	282,00,781	286,47,568	100	285,36,837	318,79,457	313,29,930	100

Compared with 1885-86, the exports rose by 4½ lakhs, or 1·6 per cent., while the imports declined by 5½ lakhs or 1·7 per cent. The chief articles of export are spices 25¾ lakhs, cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 22¾ lakhs, oils 12 lakhs, timber and other wood 10 lakhs, coffee 8 lakhs, raw cotton 5 lakhs, coir-yarn and rope 4¾ lakhs, dyeing materials 3¾ lakhs, cotton piece-goods and sugar each 3 lakhs to Bombay; seeds 20⅓ lakhs, spices 18 lakhs, hides and skins 9½ lakhs, turmeric 6 lakhs, sugar 5⅓ lakhs, cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 4¾ lakhs, raw cotton 3⅓ lakhs, oils 3 lakhs to Bengal; sugar 9⅓ lakhs, tobacco 8¾ lakhs, ghee 7½ lakhs, seeds 6¾ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 5½ lakhs, oils 5⅓ lakhs to British Burma; and rice 7 lakhs to Goa. The chief articles of import are grain and pulse 64¼ lakhs, twist and yarn 19 lakhs, raw silk 18 lakhs, cotton piece-goods 11¾ lakhs, gunny bags 8 lakhs, metals 5⅓ lakhs from Bengal; cotton piece-goods 30⅓ lakhs, twist and yarn 26¾ lakhs, metals 12¾ lakhs, grain and pulse 6¾ lakhs, salt 5½ lakhs, and

oils 4¼ lakhs from Bombay; timber and other wood 11¾ lakhs, and grain and pulse 10¼ lakhs from British Burma.

Exports (external).

The subjoined statement shows the extent of the trade in each principal article of Indian produce and manufacture separately for 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

Articles.	1885-86.		1886-87.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1885-86.	1886-87.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Hides and skins ... ... Cwts.	248,906	193,22,739	214,518	193,94,766	17·6	16·3
Coffee ... ... „	368,152	134,56,331	370,763	151,61,913	12·2	12·8
Cotton, raw ... ... „	369,375	95,55,540	601,218	146,70,202	8·7	12·3
Seeds ... ... „	1,816,851	85,95,744	2,013,377	93,90,824	7·8	7·9
Spices ... ... Lb.	33,543,044	73,77,436	42,924,005	88,12,000	6·7	7·4
Indigo ... ... Cwts.	46,201	104,56,451	38,876	87,53,765	9·5	7·4
Grain and pulse—						
Rice ... ... „	1,442,574	58,40,947	1,880,336	70,72,816	6·2	6·6
Paddy ... ... „	272,131	5,85,308	260,260	4,94,243		
Other grains and pulse ... „	134,618	3,93,928	62,232	1,94,913		
Sugar ... ... „	1,252,637	61,79,659	1,136,745	66,73,683	5·6	5·6
Cotton piece-goods ... ... {Yds. / No.	15,412,726 / 796,357	42,35,243	13,601,354 / 784,361	45,84,788	3·9	3·8
Oils ... ... Gals.	3,950,932	39,88,287	3,667,454	39,05,441	3·6	3·3
Cocoanut kernel ... ... Cwts.	186,234	16,78,718	169,952	16,02,890	2·9	2·4
Cocoanuts ... ... No.	63,242,681	15,75,738	54,842,795	13,05,718		
Coir yarn and rope ... ... Cwts.	355,413	27,01,386	354,478	26,94,222	2·5	2·3
Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	16,04,414	...	18,16,531	1·5	1·5
Tobacco ... ... Lb.	7,436,027	13,42,949	7,876,115	13,71,287	1·2	1·2
Animals, living ... ... No.	80,861	7,78,886	82,547	6,63,177	·7	0·6
Tea ... ... Lb.	348,884	3,53,695	401,198	3,80,519	·3	0·3
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	99,63,125	...	98,69,878	9·1	8·3
Total merchandise ...	...	1,099,86,524	...	1,188,13,576	100	100
Re-exports	...	8,58,380	...	11,47,571	...	...
Total ...	...	1,108,44,904	...	1,199,61,147	...	...

Of the 16 articles numbered above, 7 show an increase in both quantity and value; 4 show a decrease in both; 1 shows an increase in quantity only; and the remaining 4 show an increase in value only. The net increase is Rs. 91,16,243. Nearly the whole of the exports consisted as usual of Indian produce and manufactures, the value of foreign articles re-exported being only some 11½ lakhs or ·9 per cent. of the whole. The trade in each article will now be noticed.

Hides and skins. The value of the trade in hides and skins during the past year is the largest recorded during the last 30 years, though the quantity falls short of that exported in the preceding year and in 1877-78. Of the total quantity exported, 76 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 8 per cent. to the United States, the same percentage to Bengal, 2 per cent. each to Austria and the Straits Settlements, and 1·8 per cent. to France. The chief centre of the trade was, as usual, Madras, from which 92·2 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped.

Coffee. The exports of coffee during the year amounted to 370,763 cwts., and were larger than those of any previous year since 1876-77, though their money value falls short of that for 1878-79 and the succeeding two years. Of the total quantity of exports, 52 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom, 32 per cent. by France, 6·4 per cent. by Bombay, 1·6 per cent. by Turkey in Asia and nearly the same proportion by each of the countries of Austria, Egypt and Ceylon. The average price of the article was Rs. 40-14-4 per cwt. against Rs. 36-8-10 in the previous year. The principal ports from which coffee was exported were Tellicherry, Mangalore, Calicut, Beypore and Madras.

Cotton, raw. The exports of the article during the past year show large increases of 62·7 per cent. in quantity and 53·5 per cent. in value. The trade in this commodity during the last five years is given below:—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.
1882-83	656,907	164,84,093
1883-84	657,848	151,65,975
1884-85	592,043	143,19,011
1885-86	369,375	95,55,540
1886-87	601,218	146,70,202

The increase chiefly occurs in the exports to the United Kingdom and France, and may be due to the small exports of 1885-86 as compared with those of previous years owing to the short and inferior crop of that year, and to a consequently better demand in 1886-87. The distribution of the exports among the several countries is shown below :—

Countries.	1886-87.		Percentage of quantity.
	CWTS.	RS.	
United Kingdom	367,589	88,65,610	61·14
Italy	78,956	20,40,374	13·13
France	62,132	14,47,844	10·34
Bombay	20,882	5,21,612	3·47
Spain	18,713	4,97,090	3·11
Other places	52,946	12,97,672	8·81
Total ...	601,218	146,70,202	100

The principal ports from which raw cotton was exported are Tuticorin, Madras, Cocanada, Beypore and Calicut.

The trade in seeds during the year exceeded that of any of the previous thirty years excepting 1883-84. The exports for the last five years are given below :— Seeds.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.
1882-83	1,404,977	64,98,608
1883-84	2,089,602	103,42,239
1884-85	1,861,195	87,71,046
1885-86	1,816,851	85,95,744
1886-87	2,013,377	93,90,824

47·84 per cent. of the trade went to France, 21·66 to Bengal, 7·73 to the United Kingdom, 7·37 to British Burma, and 15·40 to other places.

The principal kinds of seeds exported are gingelly, castor and ground-nut in the order of their values as shown below :—

—	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.
Gingelly	493,628	28,79,064	659,100	37,65,517
Castor	931,079	39,86,803	718,766	30,59,915
Ground-nut	201,060	9,43,386	458,214	18,73,473
Other seeds	191,084	7,86,491	177,297	6,91,919

As in the previous year, the first was exported chiefly to France and British Burma, the second to Bengal, France, Russia and the United Kingdom, and the third to France, Italy and Bengal.

The exports for the last five years are given below :— Spices.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.
1882-83	32,383,920	53,69,012
1883-84	30,843,927	59,64,213
1884-85	36,999,254	76,13,097
1885-86	33,543,044	73,77,436
1886-87	42,924,005	88,12,000

The trade, it will be seen, during the past year, exceeded that of any of the previous thirty years and was distributed as follows :—

Countries.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Arecanuts.	Cardamoms.	Other sorts.	Total.	Percentage of value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	11,39,290	4,55,336	6,44,464	2,18,119	1,27,272	25,84,481	29·33
Bengal	13,68,910	165	532	62,490	3,86,803	18,18,900	20·64
United Kingdom ...	6,20,964	8,60,294	100	1,59,929	7,513	16,48,800	18·71
France	15,42,482	...	...	1,960	...	15,44,442	17·53
Ceylon	31,374	553	360	7,271	2,85,243	3,24,801	3·69
Other places ...	4,99,750	96,108	1,66,248	36,745	91,725	8,90,576	10·10
Total ...	52,02,770	14,12,456	8,11,704	4,86,514	8,98,556	88,12,000	100

It will be observed from the above statement that the spices which form the largest portion of the exports are, as usual, pepper, ginger, arecanuts, and cardamoms. The first was chiefly exported to France, Bengal, Bombay and the United Kingdom, the second to the United Kingdom and Bombay, the third to Bombay, and the fourth to Bombay and the United Kingdom.

Indigo. The trade in this article during the past year fell by 7,325 cwts. in quantity and by 17 lakhs in value. The decrease is the result chiefly of a large falling off of 8,838 cwts. in the trade with the United Kingdom partly met by an increase of 2,575 cwts. in that with Egypt. Of the total quantity, the former country took 46·2 per cent. and the latter 36·2 per cent. Smaller quantities were also exported to France (3·2 per cent.), United States (5·6 per cent.), Austria (1·9), and Asiatic Turkey (3·5). The chief centre of the indigo trade is Madras. In explanation of the decrease in this trade in the past year, the Collector states that it is believed to be partly due to the demand being lessened by the large quantities remaining on hand in the foreign markets.

Rice and paddy. The exports during the year show an increase of 24·8 per cent. in quantity and 17·7 per cent. in value. This is chiefly due to Ceylon having taken a larger quantity than in the previous year. Of the total quantity, 78·3 per cent. went to Ceylon, 6·3 per cent. to Bombay, 1·7 per cent. to the United Kingdom, and 1·2 per cent. to Bourbon. The exports for the last five years are given below :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.
1882-83	1,679,795	47,74,326
1883-84	2,345,561	65,40,750
1884-85	2,164,635	70,86,658
1885-86	1,714,705	64,26,255
1886-87	2,140,596	75,67,059

Other grains. Gram and pulse are, as usual, the principal articles comprised under this head, forming 65·7 per cent. and 26·8 per cent. of the total quantity and 63·8 per cent. and 28·9 per cent. of the total value, respectively. The trade during the year fell by more than half and the decrease is observed chiefly against Bengal, Bourbon, Mauritius and Ceylon.

Sugar. The trade in this commodity shows a decrease of 115,892 cwts. in quantity, but an increase of Rs. 4,94,024 in value, owing to the exports of unrefined sugar having fallen off and those of the refined article having increased. The trade in both sorts for the past five years is shown below :—

Years.	Sugar, unrefined.		Sugar, refined.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
1882-83	1,158,442	62,21,309	88,512	13,47,631
1883-84	1,377,226	66,74,278	101,375	13,95,666
1884-85	993,574	45,29,084	109,563	15,66,521
1885-86	1,171,937	51,02,229	80,700	10,77,430
1886-87	1,006,527	48,93,028	130,218	17,80,655

Of the total quantity of sugar, 53 per cent. was exported to the United Kingdom, 15·7 per cent. to Egypt, 7 per cent. to British Burma, 3·9 per cent. to Bombay and 3·4 per cent. to Bengal. Of the total value of nearly 49 lakhs of unrefined sugar, 45 lakhs was paid by foreign countries, chiefly the United Kingdom (28 lakhs) and Egypt (9 lakhs); and of the total value of over 17¾ lakhs of the refined article, 8½ lakhs were contributed by British Burma and 5½ lakhs by Bengal.

The exports of these goods for the last two years were as under:— Cotton piece-goods.

—		1885-86.		1886-87.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Colored	Yds.	14,529,899	36,04,875	12,097,544	38,46,739
Handkerchiefs	No.	796,357	3,91,394	784,361	4,01,379
Grey	Yds.	756,928	1,79,097	1,388,470	2,73,056
Other sorts	„	125,899	59,877	115,340	64,614
Total ...	Yds.	15,412,726	42,35,243	13,601,354	45,84,788
	No.	796,357		784,361	

There is increase in the total value under each kind of piece-goods, but there is decrease in the quantity under colored goods and handkerchiefs. The relatively higher price of the first variety may be due to the large exports of 1885-86 having brought about a fall in the price in that year. Of the total value of nearly 38½ lakhs of colored goods, Straits Settlements paid nearly 17 lakhs, Ceylon 16½ lakhs, Bombay 2½ lakhs, and British Burma 1¾ lakhs. Handkerchiefs were chiefly sent to the United Kingdom, and grey goods to Bengal and British Burma.

The total exports amounted to 3,667,454 gallons valued at Rs. 39,05,441; cocoanut, castor and ground-nut were the most important, the trade in which for the last three years has been as follows:— Oils.

—		1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Cocoanut oil	Gals.	3,731,539	3,219,267	2,730,951
	Rs.	36,63,474	31,67,173	30,09,221
Castor oil	Gals.	753,644	390,139	532,197
	Rs.	6,43,084	3,35,639	4,17,518
Ground-nut oil	Gals.	265,570	282,621	346,936
	Rs.	2,54,002	2,57,072	2,96,034

The above figures show that there was a decrease in the exports of cocoanut-oil, but an increase in the average price which was Rs. 1-1-8 per gallon in the past year against As. 15-9 per gallon in the previous year. The trade in castor oil shows an improvement in both quantity and value. The oil was chiefly exported to the United Kingdom and British Burma. The ground-nut oil also shows an increase. The oil was chiefly sent to Bengal and British Burma.

The value of the exports during the year amounted to 29 lakhs against 32½ lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease occurs chiefly under cocoanuts (2¾ lakhs) exported to Bombay and Cutch. Cocoanuts worth 11⅓ lakhs out of the total value of 13 lakhs were sent to Bombay, which received also 11⅓ lakhs worth of the kernel out of the total value of 16 lakhs. Bengal took 3¾ lakhs worth of the kernel, but France which imported a lakh's worth in 1885-86 took nothing in the past year. Cocoanut kernel and cocoanut.

The exports amounted to 354,478 cwts. valued at Rs. 26,94,222, and show a slight decrease from those of 1885-86. They were thus distributed:— Coir yarn and rope.

—	Quantity.	Value.
	cwts.	Rs.
United Kingdom	176,336	15,96,439
Bombay	89,713	4,84,700
Bengal	31,404	2,18,955
Other places	57,025	3,94,128
Total ...	364,478	26,94,222

Timber and wood.

The value of the exports amounted to 18 lakhs showing an increase of 2 lakhs over the value for 1885-86. The principal kinds were teak valued at Rs. 2,73,020 and sandalwood valued at Rs. 7,76,796. Out of the total exports, 55 per cent. went to Bombay, 10·9 per cent. to Scinde, and 4 per cent. to China. The value of sandalwood sent to Bombay alone was $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs out of a total of $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

Tobacco.

The exports of this article continue to increase, the increase in the past year being 5·9 per cent. in quantity and 2 per cent. in value over those of the preceding year. The exports were distributed as shown below :—

—	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
British Birma	5,354,628	8,46,527	5,848,781	8,93,303
Bengal	421,940	1,70,912	428,651	1,86,324
Straits Settlements	931,546	96,283	1,066,491	1,04,058
Other places	727,913	2,29,227	532,192	1,87,602
Total ...	7,436,027	13,42,949	7,876,115	13,71,287

The several kinds of exports were unmanufactured tobacco 7,282,485 lb. valued at Rs. 10,14,698, cigars 534,933 lb. valued at Rs. 3,39,567, and other sorts 58,697 lb. valued at Rs. 17,022, or a total of 7,876,115 lb. valued at Rs. 13,71,287. British Burma took 78·6 per cent. of the tobacco leaf and 20·9 per cent. of cigars and Bengal 2·8 per cent. of the former and 38·4 per cent. of the latter. The United Kingdom consumed 99,570 lb. of cigars valued at Rs. 84,607, but took no other description of tobacco. The exports to the other European countries amounted to 4,411 lb. valued at Rs. 3,992. The cigars sent to the United Kingdom last year were valued at Rs. 48,363.

Animals, living.

The animals exported are cattle and sheep and their number and value are 82,547 and Rs. 6,63,177, respectively. Ceylon took more than three-quarters of the number valued at Rs. 3,28,089.

Tea.

The trade in this article shows an increase of 52,314 lb. in quantity and Rs. 26,824 in value over that of 1885-86 and is the highest recorded during the past thirty years. But the average price per lb. fell from Rs. 1-0-2 in 1885-86 to As. 15-2. The exports were 401,198 lb. valued at Rs. 3,80,519. Out of the total quantity, 91·6 per cent. was consumed by the United Kingdom, 3·5 per cent. by Bengal and 2·9 per cent. by Australia and New Zealand against $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. last year.

Other articles.

The trade in the more important of these is shown below for the past two years : —

Articles.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Articles.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Cotton twist and yarn ...	4,37,320	3,93,627	Ghee	6,07,305	9,63,362
Peruvian bark	9,96,503	14,30,343	Salted fish	4,44,684	5,02,598
Drugs (except Peruvian bark).	3,41,057	3,79,936	Other provisions	8,29,016	6,78,836
Horns	3,48,971	3,64,968	Turmeric	14,97,394	11,97,164
Myrabolams	6,67,207	4,85,885			
Oil-cake	5,13,761	5,15,119	Total ...	66,83,218	69,11,838

Imports.

The value of the imports for the last ten years are shown below :—

Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1877-78	407,75,707	865,60,790	1,273,36,497
1878-79	366,35,449	338,98,755	705,34,204
1879-80	397,66,037	172,77,298	570,43,335
1880-81	478,24,554	147,82,042	626,06,596
1881-82	471,69,573	158,32,800	630,02,373
1882-83	549,71,138	148,92,233	698,63,371
1883-84	557,34,903	183,94,261	741,29,164
1884-85	604,59,882	163,19,519	767,79,401
1885-86	547,08,331	196,74,255	743,82,586
1886-87	656,58,300	188,53,026	845,11,326

In the report for 1885-86 it was pointed out that there had been a sudden fall of 24 lakhs or 3 per cent. in the import trade which till then had been steadily advancing since the close of the famine. The trade in the past year very much more than made good this fall, and was the largest since the famine period. There was, it is true, a decrease of 8 lakhs in the imports of Indian produce, but this was more than counterbalanced by the increase of 109½ lakhs under foreign merchandise, and the net result was an increase of 101½ lakhs in the total value of the trade. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 53·25 per cent., Bengal 17·66 per cent., and Bombay 15 per cent. The following statement shows the imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1885-86 and 1886-87 :—

Articles.	1885-86.		1886-87.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1885-86.	1886-87.
		RS.		RS.		
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Yds.	123,383,821	184,27,758	177,780,564	263,24,252	24·78	31·15
Cotton piece-goods ... ... No.	372,432		331,773			
Twist and yarn ... ... Lb.	20,302,816	126,31,039	21,586,494	138,86,596	16·98	16·43
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwt.	3,399,400	102,07,589	2,608,261	84,60,693	13·72	10·01
Metals ... ... „	621,093	56,15,337	460,649	50,98,239	7·55	6·03
Liquors ... ... Gal.	363,400	19,38,569	527,393	23,15,050	2·61	2·74
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	21,87,809	...	22,27,890	2·94	2·64
Timber and wood ... ... „	...	20,88,986	...	15,90,729	2·81	1·88
Railway materials ... ... „	...	20,77,284	...	18,15,382	2·79	2·15
All other articles ... ... „	...	192,08,215	...	227,92,495	25·82	26·97
Total ...	...	743,82,586	...	845,11,326	100	100

Cotton piece-goods.

It will be seen from the above statement that nearly half the imports (47·58 per cent.) consisted, as usual, of cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn. The imports of each of the principal articles will now be noticed.

There has been a continued increase in the imports of these goods since the famine with the exception of the year 1885-86, in which there was a fall of 50 lakhs or 21·3 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and in the year now under report the imports reached the highest figure on record, to Rs. 263,24,252; in

1885-86 they were Rs. 184,27,758, and in 1884-85 Rs. 234,27,692. The subjoined statement shows the imports of the several kinds of piece-goods:—

	Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Grey ... Yds. 1885-86 ...	73,326,965	94,92,663	1,072,678	2,03,755	74,399,643	96,96,418
Grey ... Yds. 1886-87 ...	111,366,686	148,07,923	1,305,779	2,55,186	112,672,465	1,50,63,109
White ... „ 1885-86 ...	17,013,882	29,42,076	79,626	18,658	17,093,508	29,60,734
White ... „ 1886-87 ...	21,736,302	37,27,935	22,047	5,487	21,758,349	37,33,422
Colored ... „ 1885-86 ...	31,313,732	55,55,163	571,094	1,50,041	31,884,826	57,05,204
Colored ... „ 1886-87 ...	42,640,752	72,80,590	706,730	1,83,230	43,347,482	74,63,820
Other sorts ... „ 1885-86 ...	2,530	907	3,314	638	5,844	1,545
Other sorts ... „ 1886-87 ...	1,678	510	590	237	2,268	747
Handkerchiefs. No. 1885-86 ...	367,573	61,769	4,859	2,088	372,432	63,857
Handkerchiefs. No. 1886-87 ...	322,727	60,816	9,046	2,338	331,773	63,154
Total ... 1885-86 Yds.	121,657,109	180,52,578	1,726,712	3,75,180	123,383,821	184,27,758
Total ... 1885-86 No.	367,573		4,859		372,432	
Total ... 1886-87 Yds.	175,745,418	258,77,774	2,035,146	4,46,478	177,780,564	263,24,252
Total ... 1886-87 No.	322,727		9,046		331,773	

The trade in the three principal varieties, viz., grey, white and colored goods, shows a large increase in quantity and value. Of the total value of 258¾ lakhs of foreign manufactures, the direct imports from the United Kingdom, which consisted of all the three kinds, amounted to 216¼ lakhs. The imports from other places were Bombay 26 lakhs, Bengal 11¾ lakhs, and Straits Settlements nearly 3½ lakhs. Of Indian manufactures amounting nearly to 4½ lakhs, Bombay contributed almost the whole, the imports from other places amounting to only Rs. 10,909.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The trade in twist and yarn shows an increase of 6·3 per cent. in quantity and 9·9 per cent. in value over that of 1885-86. Of the total quantity of imports, the United Kingdom contributed 62 per cent. and of the total value 66·5 per cent. The total value of the imports of foreign twist and yarn amounted to nearly 120¾ lakhs and of the Indian article to 18 lakhs. The imports from the several countries and provinces are shown below:—

Countries.	Foreign.		Indian.		Total value.	Percentage to total value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	RS.	
United Kingdom	13,414,888	92,39,845	...	...	92,39,845	66·54
Other foreign countries	41,333	34,627	...	...	34,627	·26
Bombay	1,665,330	9,08,050	4,310,156	17,79,281	26,87,331	19·35
Bengal	2,115,175	18,88,415	39,500	36,350	19,24,765	13·86
Other places	...	...	112	28	28	...
Total ...	17,236,726	1,20,70,937	4,349,768	18,15,659	138,86,596	100
1885-86 ...	15,456,243	1,06,86,852	4,846,573	19,44,187	126,31,039	...

It will be observed from the above statement that the foreign manufactures show an increase both in quantity and value, while the Indian article shows a decrease in both. Nearly the whole of the Indian twist was as usual imported from Bombay.

Grain and pulse.

The following statement shows the imports of rice, paddy and other grains for the last seven years:—

Years.	Rice.		Paddy.		Other grains.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
1880-81 ...	804,527	27,53,860	443,055	9,70,234	477,628	16,33,331	1,725,210	53,57,425
1881-82 ...	1,630,450	52,10,173	711,652	12,16,900	260,535	8,04,657	2,602,637	72,31,730
1882-83 ...	1,684,402	52,80,470	757,600	12,75,061	258,227	7,99,333	2,700,229	73,54,864
1883-84 ...	2,018,899	62,88,522	531,140	9,87,392	204,309	6,61,003	2,754,348	79,36,917
1884-85 ...	992,418	35,44,080	891,672	16,48,141	229,180	7,74,844	2,113,270	59,67,065
1885-86 ...	1,300,060	49,32,992	1,374,631	28,51,971	724,709	24,22,626	3,399,400	102,07,589
1886-87 ...	1,284,787	47,50,648	532,281	10,60,682	791,193	26,49,363	3,608,261	84,60,693

Though the imports of the past year fall short of those of 1885-86, their value exceeds that for the previous five years. The large increase in 1885-86 was stated to be due to greater demand in this Presidency and to good harvests in Bengal and British Burma. Of the total imports, nearly 76 per cent. in value came from Bengal, 8 per cent. from Bombay, 12 per cent. from British Burma and 3·4 per cent. from Scinde.

Metals.

The following statement shows the imports of the metals for the past five years :—

—		1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Brass	Cwts.	7,428	7,087	8,184	6,945	8,463
	Rs.	2,93,569	2,79,753	3,26,246	2,44,594	2,78,231
Copper	Cwts.	41,994	56,873	65,059	62,290	72,663
	Rs.	17,49,699	23,31,314	24,87,765	22,44,104	24,06,699
Iron	Cwts.	282,944	447,923	381,393	518,008	339,965
	Rs.	16,02,926	23,09,465	19,86,399	25,20,209	17,26,152
Other metals	Cwts.	37,546	39,436	39,825	33,850	39,558
	Rs.	6,34,304	6,72,241	7,32,644	6,06,430	6,87,157
Total	Cwts.	369,912	551,319	494,461	621,093	460,649
	Rs.	42,80,498	55,92,773	55,33,054	56,15,337	50,98,239

The decrease in the value of the imports of iron by 8 lakhs or nearly one-third is partly met by the increases under brass, copper and other metals, leaving a net decrease of 5 lakhs in the total value of metals. The value of copper and iron amounts to 41⅓ lakhs out of a total value of nearly 51 lakhs. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom sent 55·5 per cent. in value, Bombay 25 per cent., and Bengal 10·5 per cent.

Liquors.

The subjoined statement shows the imports of the principal kinds of liquors during the past six years :—

—		1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Spirits	Gals.	89,948	101,005	99,809	92,869	94,776	136,929
	Rs.	911,829	10,89,168	10,49,419	10,08,275	9,89,250	12,54,514
Wines	Gals.	82,241	74,669	77,304	74,263	67,395	64,581
	Rs.	666,901	6,15,422	6,40,535	5,49,547	5,08,803	5,36,054
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	160,792	172,787	178,656	170,651	200,008	325,378
	Rs.	392,434	3,89,016	4,15,179	3,85,345	4,35,876	5,22,842
Other sorts	Gals.	1,695	1,974	1,634	1,160	1,221	505
	Rs.	6,849	7,423	5,905	4,308	4,640	1,640
Total	Gals.	334,676	350,435	357,403	338,943	363,400	527,393
	Rs.	19,78,013	21,01,029	21,11,038	19,47,475	19,38,569	23,15,050

There was an increase in both the quantity and value of spirits and ale, beer and porter; but wines show a decrease in quantity and an increase only in value, the latter being due to the fact that a larger quantity of the more valuable wines, *e.g.*, champagne, was imported. The net increase in value under liquors is 3¾ lakhs. Of the total quantity of the imports of spirits, 68·2 per cent. were from the United Kingdom and 5·5 per cent. from France; of wines, 77 per cent. were from the United Kingdom and 10·8 per cent. from France. The imports of ale, beer and porter show an increase of 125,370 gallons or 62·68 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 86,966 or 19·95 per cent. in value. The increase may be due to a greater demand in the local market for German beer, the imports of which are stated to have largely increased.

Apparel.

The imports of apparel amounted to Rs. 22,27,890 against Rs. 21,87,809 in 1885-86. The increase occurred in the imports of foreign manufactures which rose to Rs. 21,65,629 against Rs. 21,19,838 in 1885-86. France contributed 45·4 per cent., the United Kingdom 36·3 per cent., Bombay 9·5 per cent., and Bengal 4·5 per cent.

Timber and wood.

The trade under this head declined by nearly 5 lakhs. The decrease occurred in the imports from nearly all places and may be due to the large imports in

1885-86. British Burma sent 74·4 per cent., Ceylon 10·9 per cent., and Bombay 8·8 per cent. The total value of foreign wood and manufactures amounted to Rs. 2,06,424, of which the imports from Ceylon amounted to Rs. 1,73,084.

Railway materials.

The imports of railway materials amounted to Rs. 18,15,382, showing a decline of over $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from those of 1885-86. The United Kingdom contributed 96·7 per cent. of the total imports and the remainder was sent by British Burma.

All other articles.

The value of the articles not noticed above amounted to nearly 238 lakhs. The most important of them are given below :—

Articles.	Value. 1885-86.	Value. 1886-87.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Books	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Corals	$4\frac{1}{3}$	3
Drugs and medicines	$7\frac{1}{4}$	8
Gunny bags	$10\frac{1}{6}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Hardware and cutlery	$9\frac{1}{2}$	11
Horses	4	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Matches	3	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Coal, machinery and millwork	15	$17\frac{3}{4}$
Oils { Kerosine	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Oils { Other oils	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Provisions	$11\frac{2}{3}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Salt	5	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Seeds	$4\frac{1}{3}$	4
Silk, raw	$11\frac{1}{10}$	$18\frac{3}{4}$
Spices—arecanuts	17	$21\frac{1}{4}$
Other spices	3	4
Stationery, including paper and paste-board	$11\frac{1}{2}$	9
Sugar	$4\frac{1}{2}$	6
Woollen manufactures	$6\frac{1}{3}$	7

Private treasure.

The imports and exports of gold and silver for the last fifteen years are compared in the following statement:—

Years.	Gold. Imports.	Gold. Exports.	Gold. Net imports.	Silver. Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Silver. Net imports.	Total. Imports.	Total. Exports.	Total. Net imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1872-73 ...	48,34,078	64,850	47,69,228	67,47,302	34,02,015	33,45,287	115,81,380	34,66,865	81,14,515
1873-74 ...	18,94,786	1,89,500	17,05,286	63,72,847	94,65,142	− 30,92,295	82,67,633	96,54,642	−13,87,009
1874-75 ...	22,33,172	4,212	22,28,960	64,77,006	33,22,111	31,54,895	87,10,178	33,26,323	53,83,855
1875-76 ...	30,96,839	1,83,263	29,13,576	57,68,240	29,81,969	27,86,271	88,65,079	31,65,232	56,99,847
1876-77 ...	18,20,815	3,35,676	14,85,139	63,67,800	62,15,401	1,52,399	81,88,615	65,51,077	16,37,538
1877-78 ...	23,61,124	5,09,465	18,51,659	22,27,011	57,75,753	− 35,48,742	45,88,135	62,85,218	−16,97,083
1878-79 ...	13,93,017	2,22,031	11,70,986	24,02,727	27,23,337	− 3,20,610	37,95,744	29,45,368	8,50,376
1879-80 ...	23,85,687	85,392	23,00,295	23,80,675	27,29,817	− 3,49,142	47,66,362	28,15,209	19,51,153
1880-81 ...	21,86,879	97,211	20,89,668	27,44,737	32,39,550	− 4,94,813	49,31,616	33,36,761	15,94,855
1881-82 ...	24,04,985	65,926	23,39,059	13,93,358	32,46,088	− 18,52,730	37,98,343	33,12,014	4,86,329
1882-83 ...	25,18,258	5,01,940	20,16,318	13,36,315	9,89,677	3,46,638	38,54,573	14,91,617	23,62,956
1883-84 ...	25,78,703	35,320	25,43,383	24,91,905	11,50,942	13,40,963	50,70,608	11,86,262	38,84,346
1884-85 ...	23,29,262	1,28,811	22,00,451	19,61,689	29,28,525	− 9,66,836	42,90,951	30,57,336	12,33,615
1885-86 ...	11,61,550	4,01,480	7,60,070	23,30,003	1,11,942	22,18,061	34,91,553	5,13,422	29,78,131
1886-87 ...	12,65,513	9,84,919	2,80,594	24,44,741	13,19,231	11,25,510	37,10,254	23,04,150	14,06,104

The imports of gold show an increase of 1 lakh and the exports an increase of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs over those of 1885-86. The net amount of imports were Rs. 2,80,594, which is less than that of any previous year. The imports of silver show an increase of 1 lakh and the exports an increase of 12 lakhs over those of the preceding year, in which the exports were exceptionally small. The net imports were $11\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

Government stores.

The imports and exports of Government stores from and to ports external to the Presidency were as follows:—

—	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	53,03,453	6,98,503
1886-87	25,90,739	9,55,038
Difference ...	−27,12,714	+2,56,535

The large decrease under imports is chiefly owing to a decrease of 15 lakhs under railway materials and of nearly 6 lakhs under arrack. The articles of which the imports were large are railway materials 7½ lakhs, and telegraph materials 2¼ lakhs. The largest exports were those of arms (3 lakhs) chiefly to Rangoon. Of the total imports, 21¼ lakhs were from the United Kingdom. Of the total exports, 7¾ lakhs worth went to British Burma.

Government treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 68,01,371 against Rs. 32,84,544 in 1885-86. Of the total exports, 60 lakhs were sent to Rangoon, over 5⅓ lakhs to Calcutta, and over 2 lakhs to Bombay. The imports of silver amounted to Rs. 4,90,000, all from Calcutta.

Total exports and imports of merchandise, private and Government.

The subjoined statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure, both private and Government:—

—	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
United Kingdom	496,98,529	471,53,000	968,51,529	38·22	51·64	43·76
Ceylon	118,88,972	49,03,844	167,92,816	9·14	5·37	7·59
France	129,32,297	12,47,557	141,79,854	9·95	1·37	6·41
Egypt	43,66,039	13,46,038	57,12,077	3·36	1·47	2·58
Straits Settlements	32,04,419	18,04,450	50,08,869	2·47	1·98	2·26
United States	25,38,377	7,90,394	33,28,771	1·95	·87	1·50
Austria	18,33,767	87,125	19,20,892	1·41	·10	·87
Italy	28,99,722	1,69,311	30,69,031	2·23	·19	1·39
Bourbon	1,58,290	...	1,58,290	·12	...	·07
Mauritius	1,08,101	3,120	1,11,221	·08	...	·05
Turkey in Asia	6,36,817	64,738	7,01,555	·49	·07	·32
Victoria	32,059	5,94,304	6,26,363	·02	·65	·28
Germany	1,31,817	43,564	1,75,381	·10	·05	·08
Malta	46,892	10,975	57,867	·04	·01	·03
Arabia	2,03,254	5,094	2,08,348	·16	·01	·09
China	3,12,763	21,561	3,34,324	·24	·02	·15
Persia	1,64,566	4,832	1,69,398	·13	·01	·07
New South Wales	19,650	93,397	1,13,047	·02	·10	·05
Aden	9,867	1,205	11,072	·01	...	·01
Holland	...	194	194	...	...	...
Belgium	5,38,896	1,82,117	7,21,013	·42	·20	·33
Russia	3,76,002	28,215	4,04,217	·28	·03	·18
Spain	5,08,180	2,291	5,10,471	·39	...	·23
Java	1,67,021	575	1,67,596	·13	...	·08
Mekran and Sonmiani	8,088	40,043	48,131	·01	·04	·02
South Australia	2,661	73,328	75,989	...	·08	·03
All other foreign countries ...	8,23,601	55,758	8,79,359	·63	·06	·40
Total of foreign countries ...	936,10,647	587,27,030	1,523,37,677	72·00	64·32	68·83
Bombay	122,51,983	129,08,477	251,60,460	9·42	14·14	11·37
Bengal	90,86,827	157,26,430	24,813,257	6·99	17·22	11·21
British Burma	121,36,325	27,99,024	149,35,349	9·33	3·07	6·75
Scinde	2,81,536	3,08,896	5,90,432	·22	·34	·27
Total of British ports in other Presidencies	337,56,671	317,42,827	654,99,498	25·96	34·77	29·60
Cutch	5,01,393	9,103	5,10,496	·39	·01	·23
Goa	8,40,046	1,05,127	9,45,173	·65	·12	·43
Pondicherry	1,23,808	1,77,356	3,01,164	·09	·20	·13
Travancore	4,95,546	4,50,085	9,45,631	·38	·49	·43
Other Indian ports not British ...	6,93,595	90,791	7,84,386	·53	·09	·35
Total of Indian ports not British	26,54,388	8,32,462	34,86,850	2·04	·91	1·57
Grand Total ...	1,300,21,706	913,02,391	2,213,24,025	100	100	100

Internal trade.

The following statement shows the trade between the different ports of this Presidency for the last two years :—

—	Exports.				Imports.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and pulse ... Cwts.	1,412,129	40,32,994	779,756	22,44,426	1,378,046	41,42,648	708,708	20,43,479
Cotton manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... Yds.	7,531,472	15,82,824	6,858,732	14,12,357	4,868,274	12,02,589	5,395,055	13,14,382
Piece-goods ... No.	65,036	39,647	28,315	17,084	95,424	75,356	44,932	27,009
Twist and yarn ... Lb.	1,131,993	6,85,567	943,358	6,18,533	1,210,392	7,66,861	1,112,797	6,95,096
Seeds ... ... Cwts.	138,985	5,46,895	65,926	2,87,287	94,388	3,89,573	57,948	2,57,462
Oils ... ... Gals.	460,036	4,03,230	276,785	2,63,403	375,440	3,67,361	281,863	2,75,644
Spices ... ... Lb.	4,680,628	10,31,759	4,236,533	8,13,216	4,877,294	10,55,514	4,031,708	7,93,219
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	3,43,648	...	3,18,632	...	3,58,199	...	3,45,818
Metals ... ... Cwts.	14,207	1,49,852	8,708	76,646	14,754	1,46,880	10,933	1,01,007
Sugar ... ... „	163,274	6,31,280	164,604	6,70,010	170,468	6,71,351	152,828	6,72,430
Jute and manufactures Val.	...	2,74,131	...	2,37,958	...	2,22,272	...	1,91,200
Tobacco ... ... Lb.	2,554,355	2,55,011	2,205,502	2,08,307	2,529,265	2,86,338	2,106,399	2,27,002
Fruits and vegetables. Val.	...	1,79,999	...	2,82,457	...	2,91,735	...	3,93,677
Hides and skins ... Cwts.	26,109	9,93,103	35,349	13,80,240	24,925	9,55,379	35,327	13,80,962
Hides and skins ... No.	623,392		747,212		603,756		735,987	
Timber and other wood and manufactures ... Val.	...	1,86,248	...	2,48,519	...	1,92,036	...	2,60,025
Dyeing and coloring materials ... ... „	...	2,10,016	...	3,48,093	...	2,28,451	...	3,48,448
Coffee ... ... Cwts.	52,070	14,49,388	51,377	18,94,157	50,246	13,79,808	49,903	18,28,285
Liquors—Spirits ... Gals.	19,492	93,409	138,174	4,40,883	32,919	1,63,270	171,429	5,57,606
Coir and rope ... Cwts.	10,324	56,606	8,116	43,374	18,377	1,11,451	13,526	82,404
Woollen manufactures. Val.	...	50,651	...	68,045	...	47,413	...	59,963
All other articles ... „	...	10,37,773	...	10,47,828	...	10,07,925	...	9,82,604
Total ...	...	142,34,031	...	129,21,455	...	140,62,410	...	128,37,722
Government stores	...	5,12,340	...	4,91,415	...	5,30,080	...	4,26,823

Treasure.

The exports and imports of gold and silver, both private and Government, between ports within the Presidency are given below :—

—	Private.	Government.
	Rs.	Rs.
Silver ... Exports	8,47,551	66,03,000
Silver ... Imports	10,87,701	57,73,500
Gold ... Exports	...	...
Gold ... Imports	...	...

Total sea-borne trade.

The share of each district in the total sea-borne trade including treasure and Government transactions is shown below :—

Districts.	Trade with foreign countries.	Trade with foreign ports in India.	Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	Trade between ports in the Presidency.	Total.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	912,21,985	1,64,957	221,48,046	104,91,636	1,240,26,624	47·28
Ganjam	11,02,738	537	17,93,558	23,09,742	52,06,575	1·99
Vizagapatam	31,50,461	50,389	20,20,146	33,07,876	85,28,872	3·25
Godâvari	56,02,265	1,84,287	48,75,517	34,53,789	141,15,858	5·38
Kistna	3,61,807	4,309	24,03,168	45,38,608	73,07,892	2·79
Nellore	72,486	....	1,04,351	31,644	2,08,481	·08
South Arcot	20,71,863	3,24,899	12,85,691	6,26,562	43,09,015	1·64
Tanjore	107,40,137	14,966	26,66,463	5,76,058	139,97,624	5·34
Madura	4,73,599	21,200	2,27,870	4,59,024	11,81,693	·45
Tinnevelly	157,40,015	37,474	23,42,931	13,53,319	194,73,739	7·42
South Canara	35,25,206	11,70,575	40,82,868	43,74,919	131,53,568	5·01
Malabar	182,75,115	15,13,257	215,48,889	94,65,990	508,03,251	19·37
Total ...	1,523,37,677	34,86,850	654,99,498	409,89,167	2,623,13,192	100

Customs revenue.

Including the customs duty on salt, the collections on imports amounted to Rs. 7,02,628, showing an increase of Rs. 1,92,664 over the receipts for 1885-86. The increase is due chiefly to the large increase under spirits owing to the inclusion of duty on Colombo arrack in 1886-87. The figures for the past five years are given below :—

Articles.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Spirits	4,25,868	3,69,833	3,78,439	4,01,209	5,75,289
Salt	32,820	2,243	1,810	2,301	2,404
Wines and liqueurs	86,935	89,361	81,283	74,070	78,315
Arms, ammunition, &c.	16,244	17,776	12,182	19,497	26,414
Ale, beer, and porter	10,592	10,947	10,069	12,812	20,120
Liquors—Other sorts	160	92	69	69	13
Opium	40	3	3	6	73
All other articles	524	11	...	...	...
Total ...	5,73,183	4,90,266	4,83,855	5,09,964	7,02,628
Refunds and drawbacks	17,070	10,741	11,841	9,316	12,357
Net revenue ...	5,56,113	4,79,525	4,72,014	5,00,648	6,90,271

Excluding refunds and drawbacks, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 6,90,271.

The gross and net collections on the exports of rice and paddy for the past five years are given below :—

——	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	3,73,183	3,72,399
1883-84	5,13,136	5,12,675
1884-85	4,21,273	4,17,661
1885-86	3,63,757	3,63,040
1886-87	4,55,013	4,54,490

Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of this Presidency from and to foreign countries during the last seven years are given below :— Foreign shipping.

——	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage.
1	2		3		4		5
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1880-81 ...	3,083	555,220	3,164	622,117	6,247	1,177,337	188
1881-82 ...	3,065	593,703	2,874	618,411	5,939	1,212,114	204
1882-83 ...	2,629	604,712	2,643	556,616	5,272	1,161,328	220
1883-84 ...	2,809	662,694	2,914	666,333	5,723	1,329,027	232
1884-85 ...	2,490	629,447	2,516	624,400	5,006	1,253,847	250
1885-86 ...	2,364	671,744	2,435	698,279	4,799	1,370,023	285
1886-87 ...	2,382	656,959	2,659	688,164	5,041	1,345,123	266

The nationalities of the vessels, both steamers and sailing vessels, are shown below :—

—	1885-86.				1886-87.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	388	661,657	119	100,109	417	695,415	99	90,470
British (Indian)	...	...	2,161	297,093	...	...	1,966	261,043
Foreign	167	207,873	61	20,953	162	186,644	35	18,096
Native craft	...	...	1,903	82,338	...	...	2,362	93,450
Total ...	555	869,530	4,244	500,493	579	8,82,059	4,462	463,064

Coasting shipping.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India are given below :—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1879-80	5,595	1,706,536	5,904	1,900,256
1880-81	5,374	1,716,223	5,942	2,032,251
1881-82	5,283	1,668,197	5,850	2,137,389
1882-83	5,157	1,031,081	5,821	1,085,719
1883-84	6,045	1,025,012	6,431	1,111,675
1884-85	6,144	968,318	6,512	1,080,765
1885-86	5,816	1,066,737	6,070	1,135,711
1886-87	5,507	1,038,006	5,895	1,121,561

The nationalities of the vessels included in the above statement are shown below :—

Nationalities.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British	1,025	1,545,832	1,070	1,559,103
British (Indian)	325	157,944	284	150,556
Foreign	1,056	108,511	1,028	96,298
Native craft	9,453	390,161	9,020	354,610

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the internal trade are given below :—

Years.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1885-86	10,181	2,846,665	5,587	228,120	9,649	2,732,339	5,672	233,450
1886-87	9,783	3,311,877	4,659	206,730	9,241	3,210,413	4,794	205,218

29 vessels of 1,073 tons burthen were built during the year, and 37 vessels of 1,485 tons were first registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports within the Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1886-87.)

Statements 67 and 68 in Chapter IV of the Appendix show the expenditure on and income derived from Protective Public Works.

The following statement shows the outlay on works under each fund, distributed by divisions, and the total outlay under establishment under each division:—

Circle.	Division.	Imperial.						Provincial.	
		Military.		Civil works.		Other public works.		Civil works.	
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Circle.	Ganjam	...	530	137	...	27,583	15,060	4,715	1,096
	Godávari, Eastern.	...	692	7,101	694	...	880	25,456	10,333
	Do. Central.	...	...	25	...	- 8	1,297	1,523	318
	Do. Western.	...	80	100	...	...	812	13,559	716
	Rushikulya ...	38	868	...	306	437	1,013	...	2,053
	Vizagapatam ...	...	2,573	623	348	...	...	49,124	25,055
	Workshops (Dowlaishweram) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd do.	Buckingham Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	...
	Gudiváda ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna, Eastern ...	...	76	339	350	...	...	3,245	1,298
	Do. Western ...	...	...	882	91	...	...	82	213
	Nellore	...	330	842	181	...	...	9,760	3,071
	Sangam Project ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3rd do.	Bellary	8,884	27,794	2,295	375	...	...	36,847	4,692
	Cuddapah ...	...	623	773	...	...	...	67,429	2,105
	(C) Project ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	192	19	178	...	...	5,299	850
4th do.	(B) Project ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	2,940	5,606	91	762	...	132	21,890	3,482
	Nílgiris	17,478	25,424	202	753	...	...	2,46,056	64,870
	West Coast ...	22,759	32,307	1,975	637	...	...	2,48,982	11,957
	Barúr Project ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th do.	Chinglepat ...	22,754	36,236	90	...	...	...	26,429	15,502
	North Arcot ...	68	2,977	263	391	...	...	20,572	5,578
	Presidency ...	69,030	1,70,271	476	419	...	...	65,078	75,723
	Stores (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
	South Arcot ...	...	425	78	148	...	...	7,644	2,529
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
6th do.	Cauvery & Vennár Regulators ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Coleroon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	310	917	109	...	...	55,516	3,289
	Negapatam ...	...	360	...	...	...	...	31,711	1,514
	Ramnád	...	100	750	...	15,697	66,474	3,152	...
	Tanjore	...	344	976	103	...	...	21,656	1,421
	Trichinopoly ...	1,756	4,531	45	30	...	...	13,315	4,260
	Tinnevelly ...	...	516	141	437	...	...	22,026	994
Special ...	Archæological ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
	Architect ...	...	70	11,347	...	...	...	82,910	28,709
	Madras Harbour ...	...	...	...	...	8,02,965	...	...	...
	Special Wynaad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tank Maintenance Scheme.	Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No. I Tank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No. II Tank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No. III Tank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No. IV Tank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Red Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examiner's division	...	-1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,45,707	3,11,795	30,487	6,312	8,46,674	85,668	10,84,394	2,72,836

Circle.	Division.	Local civil works.				Irrigation.		Grand Total—Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Grand Total.
		Incorporated.		Excluded.						
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Circle.	Ganjam	...	...	5,756	94	1,474	16,002	72,447	40,990	1,13,437
	Godávari, Eastern.	11,798	4,092	1,031	481	54,407	1,59,712	2,76,677	1,07,693	3,84,370
	Do. Central.	2,200	...	...	...	1,36,403	93,284	2,35,042	47,600	2,82,642
	Do. Western	...	...	...	...	34,560	89,672	1,39,499	65,349	2,04,848
	Rushikulya ...	...	280	1,05,399	...	1,66,090	3,899	2,80,383	53,896	3,34,279
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	421	...	713	8,372	87,229	54,111	1,41,340
	Workshops (Dowlaishweram) ...	...	...	...	...	933	1,188	2,121	9,595	11,716
2nd do.	Buckingham Canal	...	...	3,526	138	3,11,196	76,238	3,91,515	59,301	4,50,816
	Gudiváda ...	...	...	...	...	1,16,192	38,936	1,55,135	31,032	1,86,167
	Kistna, Eastern...	4,098	39	...	475	80,753	82,210	1,72,883	89,763	2,62,646
	Do. Western.	229	937	...	...	1,17,134	76,276	1,95,845	52,519	2,48,364
	Nellore	...	594	...	...	1,00,513	71,153	1,86,444	51,338	2,37,782
	Sangam Project...	...	...	...	...	2,16,269	18,055	2,34,326	50,734	2,85,060
3rd do.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	1,795	48,629	1,31,311	79,366	2,10,677
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	7,487	41,520	1,19,937	33,488	1,53,425
	(C) Project ...	...	...	...	...	905	...	905	5,799	6,704
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	28,642	1,19,933	1,55,113	90,039	2,45,152
4th do.	(B) Project ...	...	...	...	...	254	...	254	4,015	4,269
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	42,052	62,405	1,39,360	1,10,321	2,49,681
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,54,783	45,474	4,00,257
	West Coast ...	...	...	549	...	6,116	1,509	3,26,791	66,364	3,93,155
	Barúr Project ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th do.	Chingleput ...	...	...	4,181	...	7,514	1,17,826	2,30,532	54,464	2,84,996
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	53,252	98,842	1,81,943	55,215	2,37,158
	Presidency ...	...	...	536	...	...	...	3,81,533	4,03,002	7,84,535
	Stores (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	53	...	503	10,470	10,973
	South Arcot ...	...	4,429	...	...	35,408	1,69,211	2,19,872	78,363	2,98,235
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	16,610	17,060
6th do.	Cauvery & Vennár Regulators ...	...	...	...	...	78,019	1,145	79,164	9,978	89,142
	Lower Coleroon...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	8,898	8,948
	Madura	27,577	...	...	...	3,521	28,866	1,20,105	70,922	1,91,027
	Negapatam ...	...	3,941	...	490	9,210	49,179	96,405	59,819	1,56,224
	Ramnád ...	...	...	...	921	...	...	87,094	690	87,784
	Tanjore	78	5,909	...	...	45,180	83,904	1,59,571	70,598	2,30,169
	Trichinopoly ...	...	646	...	...	24,110	65,389	1,14,082	69,214	1,83,296
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	7	228	42,019	80,905	1,47,273	49,269	1,96,542
Special ...	Archæological ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	306
	Architect ...	...	...	8,718	800	...	...	1,32,554	23,135	1,55,689
	Madras Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,02,965	...	8,02,965
	Special Wynaad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tank Maintenance Scheme.	Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	62,509	...	62,509	20,160	82,669
	No. I Tank ...	...	...	...	...	55,232	35,835	91,067	31,653	1,22,720
	No. II Tank ...	...	...	...	...	18,103	42,000	60,103	31,715	91,818
	No. III Tank ...	...	...	...	...	3,370	2,550	5,920	30,476	36,396
	No. IV Tank ...	...	...	...	...	7,016	37,006	44,022	32,808	76,830
	Red Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1,440	...	-1,440
	Total ...	45,980	20,867	1,30,124	3,627	18,68,461	18,21,651	66,74,583	22,76,246	89,50,829

NOTE.—(1) Under "Other public works" is entered the outlay on the Madras Harbour Works and the Court of Wards' estate works chargeable to Civil Department. (2) Rs. 71 have been incurred in the year on "Provincial State Railways," being charges incurred on account of registration of road traffic for projected railways.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1886-87.)

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The administration of the department devolved, during the year under review, on Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E., in succession to Colonel Shaw-Stewart, R.E., who resigned his position as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government on the 8th September 1886,

Grants and expenditure.

The original grant under *Imperial, Military Works*, was Rs. 6,44,400, the revised estimate was Rs. 6,23,400, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,67,207. Under *Imperial, Civil Works*, the original grant was Rs. 37,600, the revised estimate was Rs. 57,000, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,390. Under *Provincial*, the figures were—original grant Rs. 21,00,000, revised estimate Rs. 22,84,000, and expenditure Rs. 21,56,317.

Madras Harbour Works.

The Act to provide Trustees for the Harbour of Madras was brought into force from 1st June 1886, from which date the control of the Harbour Works and its establishment was made over to the Harbour Trust Board. The progress made on the Harbour Works was much less than was hoped for, but still a decided advance was accomplished during the year, and the new system of building and protecting the walls was thoroughly started. The superstructure of the north pier was advanced by a length of 445 lineal feet, 645 concrete blocks having been used for this purpose, all thoroughly bonded together and secured by iron cramps to one another. In addition to this work, 828 blocks, representing 24,382 tons of concrete, were deposited in the wave-breaker on the sea side of the north pier. In the rubble foundations, 98,560 tons of stone were deposited during the year. The south pier superstructure was advanced by a length of 300 feet, 383 blocks being used in the construction. There were also 552¼ blocks placed outside to form a wave-breaker and 16,242 tons of stone were deposited in the foundation. Much difficulty was experienced at the south pier in consequence of old blocks from the ruined work being thrown by the sea into the line of new foundations, but many of these blocks were removed in a complete state and were deposited in the wave-breaker at each pier. Concrete block-making progressed fairly well during the year and 2,151 blocks of different shapes were made, but the full speed of block-making was not attained in any one month. From Pallávaram quarries, 201,451 tons of stone were received in the year under review and the work at the quarry was kept up to the required degree of speed on the whole. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,02,965. The grant for the financial year was Rs. 10,19,100. On 23rd May and on 8th and 9th November, two severe cyclones passed near Madras and raised very high seas. No damage was done to the works.

Gopálpur pier.

At the end of 1885-86, almost all the materials for this work, as designed, had been delivered and construction had progressed to the tenth bay. During the year the progress was not so great as had been expected, and the end of the year found the work carried out only as far as the seventieth bay (there will be ninety-three in all, exclusive of the prolongation of the pier shorewards, instead of a masonry abutment). As the work was carried on, it was found that differences in sea-bed levels from those which obtained when the design was made, necessitated the use, after the seventeenth tier, of longer piles than those provided for, and this rendered it advisable to put extra bracing to the end sections of the pier. Some hard ground was also met with, for screwing through which the contractors made additional claim. A revised estimate, therefore, became necessary and was under preparation at the close of the year. The total expenditure on the work to the end of the year was Rs. 2,13,593.

Mangalore harbour.

In March 1886, the Superintending Engineer submitted suggestions for cutting off the connection between the two rivers flowing into the harbour by means of strong bunds thrown across the backwater, each bund to contain a lock for the passage of country vessels. These proposals, the cost of which was roughly estimated at Rs. 1,50,000, were characterised by the Port Officer, Madras, as providing a very complete solution of the Mangalore difficulties, if only the intractable nature of the rivers and the shifting propensities of the sea sand could be kept out of sight; but, as it was found that the monsoon floods of 1886 had improved the condition of the harbour, the Port Officer strongly advised that nature should be left to herself for some time longer. The Government thereupon resolved to defer action on the proposals for improving the port.

Negapatam harbour.

Estimates for filling in the abandoned boat basin and for diverting the town drainage from the foreshore were under preparation by the Public Works department at the close of the year and a scheme for the drainage and water-supply of the town was under investigation by the Executive Engineer.

134024

Bangalore water-supply.

The calingulah of the Halsur tank was being raised a foot by the municipality of Bangalore with a view to increase the storage capacity of the tank, and improvements to the upper Halsur and the lower Miller's tanks were also being carried out.

Ootacamund water-supply.

The improvement of the water-supply of Ootacamund was one of the projects recommended by the committee of 1881. The cost of the water-supply scheme for the entire station was estimated approximately at 2½ lakhs, half of which sum the Government proposed to contribute, but, on further consideration in June 1886, they resolved to carry out, from Provincial funds, so much of the project as related to the northern side of Ootacamund and to leave the portion relating to the southern side, estimated to cost Rs. 75,000, to be dealt with by the municipality. A grant of Rs. 1,10,000 was allotted and arrangements were at once made to commence the work. At the end of the year, the service reservoir below Snowdon House and the duct for conveying water from the additional gathering ground near Snowdon to Marlimund were nearly completed, while the iron pipes, whose arrival had been seriously delayed by the break down of the steamer conveying them, were daily coming in. The expenditure on the work during the year amounted to Rs. 1,11,085.

Artesian boring in the Kortalayár valley.

The experiment of sinking an artesian well in the People's Park at Madras having failed, Monsieur A. P. deClosets recommended that a further experiment should be made in the alluvial valley of the Kortalayár, not far from the head of the canal conducting the water of that river into the Cholavaram and Red Hills tanks. The Government authorised a trial boring to be made under Monsieur deClosets' superintendence at a site suggested by Mr. Bruce Foote, slightly different from that selected by Monsieur deClosets. The work was commenced at the end of June 1886 and an ascending sheet of water was struck at a depth of 40 feet. As this, however, did not rise to more than 3 feet from the surface, it was considered advisable to continue the boring and in December 1886 a depth of 153 feet had been reached. A fresh estimate for continuing the boring 200 feet was then sanctioned; and at this depth, which was reached before the close of the official year, although ascending water had not been tapped, the conditions continued to be favorable. The extension of the boring to 300 feet was therefore authorised and a revised estimate was called for. The expenditure to the end of March amounted to Rs. 3,359.

Wynaad communications.

Good progress was made on the work of reforming the Calicut-Vayitri road. The iron-work for all the bridges on the road was received from England and that for the Kodangom Payu bridge carted to site. About three-fourths of the Tambracheri ghât was finished and the remainder was in good progress. The great land slips, which occurred in July and August 1886, caused much extra work in special repairs. Strong and well built revetments were made to support the road. The total grant for the year for work on the Calicut-Vayitri road, including special repairs, amounted to Rs. 1,35,085, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,35,450. The only work done by the department on the Vayitri-Gúdalúr road was in connection with the Sholadi bridge, the construction of which was commenced in 1885-86. During 1886-87, a large quantity of stone and other material was collected at site, the iron-work was received from England, and the masonry commenced. The expenditure was Rs. 12,449 against a grant of Rs. 16,991. The Ootacamund-Gúdalúr road was completed during the year with the exception of a few revetments and parapets, and was in excellent order.

Potinghi-Koraput road.

The progress on this work was very slow owing to the extreme unhealthiness of the locality. Every subordinate sent to it was shortly invalided with fever. The Assistant Engineer, Mr. Knowles, though frequently suffering from fever, remained at his post. Labor was also very difficult to obtain along the line of road. The iron-work for two bridges on the Potinghi-Koraput road and for one bridge on the Potinghi ghât was ordered from England. The wheeled traffic on the Potinghi ghât has increased considerably and averaged, during the year, 2,316 carts a month. The effect on the country above the ghât must be great. The Collector, writing from Koraput in March 1886, said "carts come by the bungalow where I am now writing and where I have in former days longed for even two carts to help me in my work, literally in hundreds." Surveying and levelling for

a continuation of the road from Koraput to Jagdalpur was carried out under considerable difficulties owing to the unhealthiness and wildness of the country. Survey and plans for 35 miles were, however, made.

Road from Cumbum to the foot of the Gúdalúr-Peermade ghât.

The improvements to this road, estimated to cost Rs. 90,507, were previously in the hands of the District Board, who were carrying out the work from funds supplied by the Public Works department. Owing to insufficient supervising establishment, the progress was very slow, and, at the end of 1885-86, the work was ordered to be re-transferred to the Public Works department for execution. During 1886-87, the progress was not much more satisfactory than in the previous year. The expenditure to the end of 1885-86 was Rs. 46,375 and that in 1886-87 was Rs. 9,204 against the grant of Rs. 9,785. Several of the bridges on the road were nearly completed or in progress and materials were in preparation.

Bridge over the river Vaigai at Madura.

The estimate for this bridge, amounting to Rs. 2,46,600, was sanctioned in February 1886, and the work was at first under the direct agency of the District Board. In October 1886, however, it was transferred to the Public Works department for execution, funds being supplied by the District Board. On the 8th December 1886, the foundation stone was laid in the left abutment of the bridge by His Excellency the Viceroy. When the work was taken over, a siding from the stone quarry to the bridge had been almost completely laid, and pumping and mortar grinding machinery had been procured. Work was not begun in earnest until the end of the Christmas holidays, when the piers were commenced, and in the following three months, six piers and the flooring between them were raised to plinth level. The next four were in progress. Work was somewhat retarded by heavy rain on the 23rd March. Various minor changes in the design were found necessary, and, as the rates originally allowed were found insufficient, a revised estimate became necessary and was under preparation at the close of the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 27,171 against a grant of Rs. 27,143.

Improvements at Ootacamund.

The greater part of the land between the margin of the lake and the carriage road was acquired by Government and was being fenced in at the close of the year. Outlay was also incurred in improving the appearance of this land by clearing it of wattle and scrub jungle. A new road round Mountstuart Hill from Messrs. Oakes and Company's premises to the market was made at a gradient of 1 in 20 and proved a great convenience to the residents. A raised footpath along the road from Charing Cross to the market was also under construction.

Improvements to the South Beach, Madras.

The extension of the promenade from Elliot's road to St. Thomé, a distance of 1,500 feet, was in progress. This section will complete the promenade from the Napier bridge to St. Thomé, a total distance of 10,666 feet. The extension of the stone dwarf wall along the side between Pycroft's road and the Hindu cemetery was also in progress. The unsightly fishing village to the south of the Presidency College was entirely removed and the ground levelled, and a new village for the fishermen was constructed to the west of the canal. The municipal sewage farms, adjoining the fishing village and extending to the Hindu cemetery, were taken over and closed for cultivation, and cremation in the Hindu cemetery was stopped at the end of the year.

Tirumal Naick's Palace, Madura.

The total sanction for the restoration of this building and its adaptation for public offices amounts to Rs. 3,31,985, and the expenditure up to 31st March 1886 was Rs. 2,82,836. The works in progress during 1886-87 were completing restoration at an estimate of Rs. 1,01,500, locating the Judge's Court at one of Rs. 13,390, and locating the Collectorate at one of Rs. 51,009. Of these, the first and second were fully worked out and work on the third estimate was done to the extent of Rs. 22,916. The total outlay on the palace works, to the end of 1886-87, was Rs. 3,11,649.

St. Joseph's College buildings at Negapatam.

These buildings, formerly the property of the Jesuit Mission, were purchased by the Government in September 1886, for Rs. 30,000, for the accommodation of the undermentioned public offices:—Head Assistant Collector, Executive Engineer, Assistant Superintendent of Police, District Munsif, Tahsildar, Sub-Judge, and Sub-Magistrate. At the close of the year, the offices of the Executive Engineer and the Tahsildar were located in the buildings, and estimates were under preparation to meet the requirements of the other offices.

Military churches at Wellington.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 38,161, for constructing a Protestant church at the military station of Wellington, was sanctioned by the Government of India in July 1884, and the work was commenced in the same year. As the work progressed, it was found that the cost had been under-estimated, and a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 47,810, was finally sanctioned. The building was completed in 1886-87 within the amount of the revised estimate and divine service was held in it for the first time in March. The church is on a design by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Morant, R.E., and, though originally intended to contain 300 sittings, is found to accommodate conveniently 450. The station was previously without a place of public worship, and services were held in a barrack-room. The construction of a Roman Catholic military church at the same station, to contain 200 sittings, was sanctioned in December 1886. The work is being carried out by the Roman Catholic chaplain from funds supplied by Government and under the supervision of the Executive Engineer.

New building for the Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund.

The accommodation in the Collector's office having long been found inadequate for the several departments located in it, it was proposed to provide a Court for the Sub-Judge and an office for the Registrar, by taking over the existing Breeks' school buildings. The school committee agreed to the alienation of the buildings on the condition that a new building for the school be provided by Government, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 38,180, for a new school-house, on a handsome design, was accordingly sanctioned. A site was selected on Mountstuart, commanding the Coonoor road, and the work was commenced in August 1886. By the end of the year, good progress had been made, the expenditure having been Rs. 21,750.

Adam Memorial Fountain, Ootacamund.

A sum of Rs. 13,770 having been raised by public subscription for the erection of a memorial at Ootacamund to the late Right Honorable W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras, and the committee having procured from England, at a cost of £830, a handsome iron fountain, the *fac simile* of one in front of the Town Hall at Leeds, the Government undertook its erection, the construction of a stone basin, and its connection with the Ootacamund water-supply system. The total estimate for the work amounted to Rs. 16,850, the difference between which sum and the amount of subscriptions was contributed by the Government. The fountain was erected, before the end of the year, on a site in front of the Collector's office.

Additions to the Madras College of Engineering.

To provide the additional accommodation necessary to meet the requirements of the sanctioned scheme for the reorganization of the college, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 90,066, was sanctioned in September 1886. Funds were provided late in the official year, but before its close rapid progress had been made. The new buildings will form an extensive addition to the south end of the college and will be in general keeping with the façade of the old palace.

Public Works Stores.

The whole of the articles were counted and weighed in March, thus completing the checking of the entire stock, which was found correct, and corresponded with the ledger balances. The machinery and the plant in the custody of the storekeeper of machinery belongs chiefly to the Ordnance and Paper Stamping departments. An attempt was made to dispose of it. When this has been done there will be no necessity to retain the present establishment which costs Rs. 112 per mensem. The opening balance of stock in the Public Works Stores on 1st April 1886 was Rs. 2,04,057, and the receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 59,350, which, with the opening balance, made a total of Rs. 2,63,407. The issues during the year amounted to Rs. 55,968 and the balance on the 31st March 1887 was Rs. 2,07,439 or Rs. 2,932 more than the opening balance. The Buckingham canal route was made use of during the year in forwarding Public Works and Railway stores. Much work continued to be done by the Port Storekeeper's department in receiving and despatching stores to both the Bellary-Kistna and Cuddapah-Nellore State Railways. The latter line closed its receiving depôt at Tipp guntapollium, so that all stores hereafter will be sent by rail to Rénigunta. The Bellary-Kistna Railway, however, opened up a depôt at Chebrole, where all stores for the Kistna branch will be sent to be forwarded to Guntúr. During the year, 8,339 tons of railway materials and stores were received from England and 1,307 tons from Rangoon. There were 43 consignments from England, 19 from Calcutta, 9 from Rangoon, making in all 71 consignments

received and despatched. The value of the stores from England amounted to £78,922-0-9, that from Rangoon Rs. 35,974-2-0, and of sundries received from Calcutta the value is not known.

Public Works Workshops.

New forms of accounts were introduced for adoption in the workshops from 1st April 1886 and the administrative accounts of the shops will be submitted to Government by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. Stock was taken of the workshop stores and the checking of the whole stock completed.

Government Brick and Tile Manufactory, Madras.

In addition to the bricks manufactured for Government public works, 297,000 bricks were supplied to the Madras Municipality, on payment, for the drainage works and 92,950 bricks for other municipal purposes; 621,675 bricks were also supplied to the Town Hall and Madras Christian College. Six new drying-sheds were constructed and four Claytons' brick presses were obtained from England. A flooring tile press for manufacture by the dry process was received, and also a machine for making leaden sashes for stained-glass windows.

Government Lithographic Press.

The value of work turned out during the year by the Government Lithographic Press was Rs. 15,529, while the working expenses amounted to Rs. 11,553.

Transfer of Bridges at Madras to the Municipality.

In the administration report for 1885-86, reference was made to the resolution of the Government to transfer to the municipality the care and maintenance of the bridges in Madras, which had previously been in charge of the Public Works Department. The transfer took effect from 1st April 1886, but it was found that the maintenance grant did not include the cost of repairs to the bridges over the Buckingham canal within municipal limits. These bridges were therefore retained in charge of the Public Works department during 1886-87, and their transfer to the municipality was ordered to have effect from 1st April 1887, the maintenance grant being increased by Rs. 1,062. The Grant Duff and Revenue Board bridges within the Chepâk Park were retained in charge of the Public Works department, their maintenance being entrusted to the Consulting Architect.

Revision of the Madras Public Works Code.

The second edition of the code having become much encumbered with standing orders, the preparation of a third edition was ordered at the end of 1885. The work of revising the text of the code was begun in January and completed in June 1886; and the third edition was distributed in October and came into force from 1st December 1886.

Inspection of light-houses.

The light-houses at the undermentioned places were inspected and reported on by the Chief Engineer in January and February 1887:—Mangalore, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Muttum, Tuticorin (Hare Island), Pámban, Negapatam, Madras, Pulicat, Armeghon, Point Divi, Hope Island, Vakalapudi, Santopilly, and Calingapatam.

Grant of titles.

In September 1886, the Government of India sanctioned the grant of the title of Rai Bahadur, Rao Bahadur, or Khan Bahadur *ex-officio*, to all native gentlemen in the Public Works department holding the substantive rank of Executive Engineer.

Departmental establishment.

At the suggestion of the Finance Committee, the Government, in the Financial department, restricted the Provincial share of the cost of Public Works establishment to Rs. 6,50,000. The grants for public works under Imperial heads of service for the year 1887-88 were, at the same time, considerably less than those of previous years. In framing the preliminary issue of the Provincial budget for 1887-88, it was found that the total provision for establishment including the Provincial contribution amounted to Rs. 20,20,614 against Rs. 24,59,156, the grant for 1886-87. A large reduction of establishment, therefore, became necessary, and, at the end of February 1887, the services of the entire temporary establishment attached to the department were dispensed with. This temporary establishment at the time of its reduction consisted of seventeen temporary engineers, about eighty upper subordinates, and a large number of office and inferior servants, the whole costing about $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs per annum. The reduction was carried out in the midst of the best working season and caused much inconvenience to the department, but to the credit of administrative officers it may be said that it was effected without friction of any kind.

Divisional changes.

The reduced grant for establishment rendered it necessary to close the four Tank divisions in the beginning of March, and the following changes were ordered at the same time:—The Ganjam and Rushikulya divisions were amalgamated for account purposes under the designation of the Ganjam division; the temporary Central Godávari division was combined with the Western Delta division; the temporary Gudiváda division was amalgamated with the Eastern Kistna division; the Sangam Project division was incorporated into the Nellore division and the temporary Ramnad division was amalgamated with the Madura division. The Godávari Central division was subsequently constituted a permanent division in lieu of Sangam, and arrangements were being made to reconstitute the Ramnad estate works into a separate temporary division. Late in the official year, the Government of India sanctioned an additional grant of three lakhs for tank restoration operations. The other divisional changes which occurred during the year were the closure, in August 1886, of the "B" Project division in the IV Circle and the "C" Project division in the III Circle. In the VI Circle, the lower Coleroon and the Cauvery and Vennar Project divisions ceased to be independent divisions and the works were merged into the ordinary divisions.

Casualties, Engineer establishment.

During the year, the department suffered two severe losses by death. Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. L. Morant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, died in Australia while on leave; and Mr. T. D. Harris, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, who had risen to that rank from the subordinate grades, died at Waltair.

II.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

Imperial, Military.

The following is a *resumé* of the principal works completed or in progress during the year in the various circles of the Presidency:—

Ganjam.—A sum of Rs. 1,397 was spent in repairing the military hospital, cholera and small-pox shed, and the floor of the quarter guard at Berhampore, and on account of house-rent to military medical subordinates at Berhampore and Chicacole.

Vizagapatam.—A sum of Rs. 2,573 was expended on the maintenance and repair of all military buildings and roads in the cantonment of Vizianagrum.

Godávari (East).—Repairs to the military buildings at Sámalkót were carried out at an outlay of Rs. 692.

Bellary.—The apothecaries' quarters at Bellary were very nearly completed. Stores and timber to the value of Rs. 1,084 were collected for the collar-maker and wheeler's shop at Bellary; estimate Rs. 5,663. The drainage of the European infantry barracks and the Royal Artillery coffee-shop underwent certain improvements.

Nilgiris.—The following works were completed or in progress:—The bakery at Wellington was nearly completed; two lying-in wards were added to the station hospital at Wellington; quarters for a barrack sergeant at Wellington were commenced; the Lawrence Asylum buildings were improved at a cost of Rs. 4,595; and repairs were executed to the Lawrence Asylum and the military buildings at a cost of Rs. 9,246 and Rs. 7,040, respectively.

Coimbatore.—Repairs to the military buildings at the Remount Depôt at Matigiri and to the rest-houses at Pódanúr and Mettupálaiyam were carried out at an outlay of Rs. 5,606.

West Coast.—The entire project of accommodating troops at Malapuram was completed according to the revised estimates. The allotment for several works in connection with the barracks was Rs. 8,315, of which Rs. 7,691 were expended, bringing the total expenditure at the end of the year to Rs. 1,22,672 against the estimate of Rs. 1,80,212. The expenditure under repairs, military, amounted to Rs. 32,307 against an allotment of Rs. 33,497. Minor works were completed or in progress at Malapuram, Quilon and Calicut, and the estimate for converting the old cells in Cannanore Fort into a double magazine was worked out, bringing the total outlay to Rs. 3,233 against the estimate of Rs. 3,590.

Chingleput.—Works in connection with the new Royal Artillery barracks at the Mount were completed. The total outlay was Rs. 1,37,694 against an estimate of Rs. 1,46,910. Seven minor new works were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,232. The expenditure on minor new works and repairs was Rs. 28,851 and the total expenditure under repairs, including Barrack-master's petty repairs, compensation for quarters, &c., was Rs. 36,236.

Presidency and Bangalore.—The following works were completed:—The conversion of a block family quarters, Fort St. George, into single men's barracks—estimate Rs. 15,877, outlay Rs. 5,955; additional work to the coast batteries and the maintenance of the casuarina plantations on the beach for the purpose of screening the coast batteries at a cost of Rs. 1,965—total outlay Rs. 8,184, estimate Rs. 8,240; guard-rooms, kitchens and latrines for the coast batteries—estimate Rs. 6,025, outlay Rs. 5,843; improvements to the armament, Fort St. George—estimate Rs. 42,035, outlay Rs. 37,597; the reconstruction of a wheel-wright shop at the Gun Carriage Factory—estimate Rs. 7,370, outlay Rs. 6,597; improvements to the wash-houses at the parade barracks, Bangalore—estimate Rs. 12,500, outlay Rs. 10,720; additions to the military prison at Agram—estimate Rs. 8,325, outlay Rs. 7,478; and cavalry stables at Agram for 66 additional horses—estimate Rs. 5,930, outlay Rs. 5,560. The following works were in progress:—Conversion of racket-court in Fort St. George into a covered gymnasium—estimate Rs. 11,890, outlay Rs. 2,320; improving the water-supply of Fort St. George—estimate Rs. 6,445, outlay Rs. 6,248; and public buildings for a regiment of Native Infantry on the Arab lines plateau at Bangalore—estimate Rs. 21,636, outlay Rs. 15,188. 21 minor new works at the Presidency and 36 at Bangalore were commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,432. 292 repair works at the Presidency and 205 at Bangalore were carried out during the year. The total outlay under repairs was Rs. 1,21,486 at the Presidency and Rs. 48,785 at Bangalore.

Trichinopoly.—A sum of Rs. 4,532 was expended in repairing the military buildings and in paying compensation for quarters in the other divisions in the circle. The construction of public buildings for a regiment of Native Infantry was continued, a magazine and cells having been under progress; the outlay was Rs. 1,753 against a grant of Rs. 3,593.

IMPERIAL, CIVIL.

Various repairs to post offices and telegraph offices were carried out in all districts except Ganjam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Chingleput, Salem and South Canara. At the Presidency, the out-offices for the combined post and telegraph offices were completed by the conversion of the commissariat mule stables on the foreshore into stables for the post office, and the construction of quarters for the sergeant in charge of the mails. Under minor works an estimate of Rs. 2,790 was sanctioned for additions to the lightning conductors of the post and telegraph offices and other minor additions required by the departmental officers. The following repairs were also carried out:—Repairing and white-washing walls of the Mylapore post and telegraph offices—estimate Rs. 155, outlay Rs. 152; and repairing and white-washing the Shoolay post and telegraph offices, Bangalore—estimate Rs. 186, outlay Rs. 172.

PROVINCIAL—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Ganjam.—A building for the residence and office of the Executive Engineer at Chicacole was purchased for a sum of Rs. 1,250 and thoroughly repaired; estimate Rs. 3,440, outlay Rs. 3,606.

Vizagapatam.—The construction of residence for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Jeypore was completed; estimate Rs. 15,350, outlay Rs. 15,068. An expenditure of Rs. 9,017 was incurred in connection with the provision of additional accommodation to the Huzur treasury at Vizagapatam against an estimate of Rs. 9,360. The work was completed and the building handed over to the Revenue department. Other minor works were in progress.

Godávari (East).—The following works were completed or in progress:—Constructing a District Munsif's Court-house at Peddápuram; Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Pithápuram; water-supply and improvements to the existing drainage of the Central Jail at Rajahmundry; constructing Registrar's Office at Cocanada; constructing a Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Tuni; constructing a residence at

Dowlaishweram for the Superintending Engineer; constructing a residence for the Executive Engineer at Dowlaishweram; constructing a Sub-Registrar's office at Pithápuram and constructing quarters for the hospital attached to the Public Works department dispensary at Dowlaishweram; and extension to the Provincial College, Rajahmundry.

Godávari (West).—A Sub-Registrar's office at Pentapad was completed; estimate Rs. 2,710, outlay Rs. 2,679. The following works were in progress:—Sub-Registrar's office at Tanuku; Taluk cutcherry at Tanuku; and Taluk cutcherry at Bhímavaram.

Godávari (Central).—The construction of a Sub-Registrar's office at Razole was in progress.

Kistna Eastern Division.—The construction of a residence and office for the Superintending Engineer was completed, with the exception of the latrines; estimate Rs. 26,775, expenditure Rs. 27,961. A sum of Rs. 800 was allotted for the construction of head constables' and constables' huts at Bezváda. Rs. 408 were spent in collecting materials.

Kistna Western Division.—Slight repairs to the division office at Duggirala and the jail buildings at Guntúr were carried out.

Nellore.—The following works were completed during the year:—Sub-Registrar's office at Gúdúr and police huts at Kandukúr. The Sub-Registrar's office at Addanki was in progress.

Bellary.—The second-class taluk office at Siruguppa was completed during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,704, against the estimate of Rs. 12,680. The Collector's office at Anantapur was nearly completed. The expenditure on the work amounted to Rs. 49,902, against the estimate of Rs. 55,000. The Head Assistant Collector's office at Penukonda was completed and handed over. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,091 against the estimate of Rs. 16,682. The second-class taluk office at Bukkapatnam was completed and occupied during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,777 against the estimate of Rs. 12,200. The old structure in the Collector's residence at Anantapur was removed. The expenditure on the work amounted to Rs. 15,997 against the estimate of Rs. 28,190. Improvements to the Collector's office at Bellary were in progress. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,518 against the estimate of Rs. 47,540. Minor new works were carried out.

Cuddapah.—The construction of a taluk office at Váyalpád was in fair progress. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,910 against the estimate of Rs. 25,700. Work was in progress on the Collector's office at Cuddapah. The foundation of the main buildings was nearly completed; estimate Rs. 1,43,741, expenditure Rs. 37,695. Of the sanctioned additions and alterations to the district jail at Cuddapah, the female ward was almost completed and the male ward No. 1 completed, except flooring and painting. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,741 against the estimate of Rs. 31,900. The number of works below Rs. 2,500 that were carried out during the year was 15, the outlay being Rs. 6,051.

Kurnool.—The taluk office at Nandyál was in slow progress owing to difficulty in procuring labor. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,662, against the estimate of Rs. 34,676. The Sub-divisional officer's quarters at Cumbum were completed on the revised estimate of Rs. 4,794, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 4,770.

Nílgiris.—A sum of Rs. 3,866 was spent in providing stone steps to the terraces and guttering to the roof with masonry drains at Government House, Ootacamund. The Protestant church at Wellington was completed during the year within the amount of the revised estimate (Rs. 47,810); the outlay for the year amounted to Rs. 9,574. A Bench Magistrates' court at Kótagiri was commenced and nearly completed; estimate Rs. 8,360, expenditure Rs. 5,442. Of the following works, the first five were completed, the others were in progress:—Construction of an exercise yard for European convicts in the Ootacamund jail; the conversion of Rowe's bungalow into a police station; improvements to the Executive Engineer's office at Ootacamund; provision of drains to the police lines at Ootacamund and to the Coonoor cemetery; repairs to Government House, on

which a sum of Rs. 9,177 was spent; the new buildings for Breeks' Memorial school were in progress—estimate Rs. 38,180, outlay Rs. 21,750; the construction of a Roman Catholic church at Wellington—estimate Rs. 30,526, expenditure Rs. 7,000; and construction of a new police station at Naduvatum. 4 minor works were carried out during the year, and the buildings on Mountstuart at Ootacamund were repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,011.

Coimbatore.—A new room for the Huzur treasury at Salem was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,876. The following works were in progress :—Alterations and additions to the quarters of the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem—estimate Rs. 3,600, outlay Rs. 2,604; construction of quarters for the deputy jailor attached to the Central Jail, Salem—estimate Rs. 3,660, outlay Rs. 2,852; reconstruction of a portion of the District Munsif's court at Námakal—estimate Rs. 3,595, outlay Rs. 2,514; the purchase and improvement of the Police Assistant Superintendent's residence at Tirupatúr—estimate Rs. 4,768, outlay Rs. 4,673; the construction of a close prison at Coimbatore—estimate Rs. 19,582, expenditure of the year Rs. 1,534; and improvements to the central jail at Coimbatore—estimate Rs. 5,745, expenditure Rs. 4,474. 5 minor works were undertaken and fully completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 1,892. 35 repair works were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,482.

West Coast.—The District Munsif's court and the Record-room at Calicut, which remained incomplete at the end of the previous year, were finished, and, with these buildings, the whole project of the law courts at Calicut as originally designed was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,03,918 against an estimate of Rs. 1,04,570. The buildings were handed over to the Judicial department. Improvements to the Government church at Cochin, which were commenced in the previous year but stopped pending sanction to the estimate, were resumed. Rs. 15,052 (which includes an outlay of Rs. 5,519 incurred in the previous year) were spent against an estimate of Rs. 20,680. Satisfactory progress was made with the new public offices at Ponáni. The year's allotment, Rs. 20,000, was fully expended. The total expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 50,784 against the estimate of Rs. 74,521. The following works were in progress :—A residence for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Malapuram; a Sub-Registrar's office at Chevayur; improvements to the Munsif's court at Betatnad; additions and improvements to the Police Superintendent's office at Mangalore; a Sub-Registrar's office at Puthur and another at Udipi; and a Sub-Registrar's office at Mannárghat. The Head Assistant Collector's residence at Coondapoor—an incomplete work of the previous year—was completed and handed over to the Revenue department. The total expenditure was Rs. 16,680 against an estimate of Rs. 17,032, the outlay for the year being Rs. 8,915 against an allotment of Rs. 9,235. The following work was completed :—The conversion of a vacant building in the fort at Tellicherry (late jail) into a Sub-Collector's cutcherry. A sum of Rs. 6,683 was spent on repairs.

North Arcot.—The construction of a Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry with outhouses at Arkónam was in progress. The outlay was Rs. 8,186 against an estimate of Rs. 14,245. Improvements to the Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Punganúr were put in hand. 7 minor new works were in progress, of which 5 were completed. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 7,484. 12 repair works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,501.

South Arcot.—A sum of Rs. 1,000 was spent on collecting materials for the construction of a Sub-Registrar's office at Villupuram; estimate Rs. 3,020. 8 minor new works, on which a sum of Rs. 2,636 was spent, were in progress, of which 3 were completed, viz., Sub-Registrar's office at Oolundurpett; conversion of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police into a Sub-Registrar's office at Tirukoilur; and lascars sheds in the compound of the South Arcot divisional office, Cuddalore. Under repairs, a sum of Rs. 1,985 was spent.

Chingleput.—The upper story of the Agricultural College at Saidápet, for which an estimate of Rs. 18,370 was sanctioned in March 1885, was commenced and completed with the exception of the tower and lightning conductors. The expenditure was Rs. 16,096. 7 minor new works were completed at a total cost

of Rs. 6,974. The buildings at Government House, Guindy Park, and other buildings were repaired at a total outlay of Rs. 15,502.

Presidency and Bangalore.—An expenditure of Rs. 4,718 was incurred on materials for the alterations to the roof of the north and south wings of the Public Works offices at Chepâk. The sanctioned estimate was Rs. 5,035. The work was completed during the year. The saving was chiefly due to the utilization of materials in the old roof. An estimate of Rs. 5,764 was sanctioned for the construction of tiffin-rooms for the clerks of the Revenue Board offices and students of the College of Engineering. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,215. The construction of covered passages at the new Ophthalmic hospital at Madras was completed. The outlay amounted to Rs. 9,192, against an estimate of Rs. 11,010. A total expenditure of Rs. 10,640 was incurred on repairs to the Lying-in hospital at Madras. The buildings were placed in excellent order. The work of constructing cook-houses and fencing the compounds of the several quarters attached to the College of Engineering was completed. Alterations and additions to the Presidency College, especially to the physical science department, were carried out. The outlay amounted to Rs. 2,775. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 27,139 for improvements to the roads and maintenance of trees and plants in the Chepâk Park, was worked out. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 27,802. A sum of Rs. 2,463 was spent on the repair and maintenance of the roads in Chepâk Park. A sum of Rs. 10,529 was spent during the year for minor (original) works. Rs. 17,717 were spent on repairs to buildings during the year, including the maintenance of the foreshore and ride at the south beach and the repairs executed to the old Eye Infirmary. New seats were provided to St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, at a cost of Rs. 2,404. Rs. 3,937 were spent on improvements to and extension of the verandah of the main record-room, Government office, Fort St. George. The construction of the city reserve police lines at Pudupet and the construction of an upper story to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police were commenced, and various works at Her Majesty's Penitentiary were in progress. A sum of Rs. 1,907 was spent on an estimate of Rs. 2,711 for ornamenting the ceilings of the nave of St. George's Cathedral, and the work was postponed for completion in 1887-88. A commencement was made on the new gate-way for St. Mary's cemetery and Rs. 3,302 were spent. The property known as the Government Female Normal School at Egmore was purchased for Rs. 12,000. A cottage for twelve lunatics and a block of six rooms for native criminals at the lunatic asylum were commenced and completed at an outlay of Rs. 8,862. A sum of Rs. 5,143 was spent at Madras on furniture for Government House at Madras, Guindy and Ootacamund. 32 minor new works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 10,098. 125 repair works at Madras and 12 in Bangalore were carried out. None of the works at Bangalore were of much importance. The following are the more important repairs of those carried out in Madras:—Repairs to the Government Secretariat buildings, Fort St. George; general repairs to Government House, Banqueting Hall, Marine Villa, and out-houses attached; repairs to the Lock Hospital, Black Town, Madras; and repairs to the roofs of the Public Works Workshops and Stores and renewal of the roof of the Workshop foundry. A sum of Rs. 536 was spent on alterations and additions to the petroleum shed on the beach which was completed last year. Under repairs, a sum of Rs. 298 was received from the Secretary, Biden Home Committee, for carrying out repairs to the Home; a sum of Rs. 282 was spent and the work completed.

Trichinopoly.—The construction of a district jail in Trichinopoly, for which a grant of Rs. 11,500 was sanctioned, was in progress. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,131. The Sub-Registrar's office at Manaparai was completed. The following repairs were carried out:—Re-roofing block No. 1, Central jail; and District Munsif's court at Ariyalúr.

Tanjore.—The following works were completed:—A district jail at Tanjore—estimate Rs. 2,11,100, outlay Rs. 2,02,771; a police station-house at Tanjore—estimate Rs. 6,740, expenditure Rs. 7,113; compound mud-walls of the warders' huts attached to the district jail; and alterations to a portion of the old taluk cutcherry for the accommodation of the Sub-Registrar's office at Triviar. The following works were in progress:—A combined court-house for the District Munsifs of

Kumbakónam and Valangiman; a first-class taluk cutcherry at Kumbakónam; extensions to the police station-house at Kumbakónam; and police station at Kornad, in the Máyavaram taluk. Repairs to the buildings below mentioned were put in hand:—District court, Tanjore, to which lightning conductors were added —work completed; and taluk cutcherry at Shiyáli in progress.

Negapatam.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,200, was sanctioned for extending the Government cemetery at Negapatam—outlay Rs. 479. Rs. 1,073 were paid as compensation for the land taken over for the District Munsif's court at Tiruválúr. The following repair works were carried out:—The portion of St. Joseph's College buildings, where the tahsildar holds his office, at a cost of Rs. 1,132; the sub-registrar's office at Tiruturaipúndi at a cost of Rs. 86; and other sundry repairs to the extent of Rs. 196.

Madura.—The following works were in progress:—The construction of a Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Madura—estimate Rs. 17,889, allotment Rs. 9,889; the construction of a second-class police station-house at Saptur; the construction of a Sub-Registrar's office at Tirumangalam; improvements to the Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry at Tirushuli; and the construction of a second-class police station-house and huts at Ammyanáyakanúr. The following works were completed:—A Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry at Vedasundur; a Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry at Uthamapoliam; a Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry at Nellakota; and a Sub-Registrar's office at Usilampatti. The allotment under minor original works was Rs. 1,345, expenditure Rs. 1,217; of this, Rs. 1,055 were expended in constructing a second-class police station-house at Iyalur, and a sum of Rs. 1,800 was allotted to repairs. The expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 2,188, was utilized chiefly in repairing the Sub-Collector's bungalow, taluk cutcherry and Public Works office at Dindigul; maintaining the garden in Terumal Naick's palace at Madura; and fixing lightning conductors in the palace at Madura.

Ramnad.—The expenditure during the year on the work of converting the police hospital at Ramnad into a residence for the Assistant Superintendent of Police was Rs. 3,152 against the grant of Rs. 3,239; the work was fully completed.

Tinnevelly.—The following works were completed:—The construction of a record-room and improvements to the district court-house at Kokarakulam; the construction of a Registrar's office at Kokarakulam; the construction of a Sub-Registrar's office at Srivilliputur; and addition of a compound wall to the sub-jail at Sankaranainárkoil. The following minor original works were completed or in progress:—Sub-Registrars' offices at Vattirayirupur and at Sattankulam; police station-house at Singhikulam; and drainage work for the district jail at Palamcottah.

PROVINCIAL—COMMUNICATIONS.

Vizagapatam.—The construction of the Potinghi ghât road was completed with the exception of the iron work for one of the two bridges, which had been ordered from England; estimate Rs. 4,56,581, outlay Rs. 4,34,592. An estimate of Rs. 2,72,700 was sanctioned for the construction of a road from Potinghi to Koraput. A sum of Rs. 30,569 was spent on the work, which was in slow progress owing to great difficulties experienced. The work of surveying and levelling the road from Koraput to Jagadalapur was put in hand. Plans and surveys of 35 miles beyond Koraput towards the Central Provinces were completed. Upwards of 100 miles remained to be done. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,213 against an estimate of Rs. 1,500. Under repairs, a sum of Rs. 18,691 was expended in maintaining the Potinghi ghât road against a grant of Rs. 18,170.

Godávari (East).—The navigation works at Dumagudiem were maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,738 during the year.

Nílgiris.— The following works were completed:—A new road round Mount-stuart at a cost of Rs. 8,627; improvements to the road from Ootacamund to Gúdalúr; rest-house with out-houses on the ghât at the 9th mile below Coonoor at a cost of Rs. 7,359; widening and re-metalling the ghât road from Kullar to Gúdalúr at a cost of Rs. 3,671; and a new bridge at Barliyár was partly completed.

Presidency and Bangalore.—A sum of Rs. 9,058 was paid to the Madras Municipality for the maintenance of the road leading from the Fort to the Mount and Poonamallee.

PROVINCIAL—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Buckingham Canal Division.—An outlay of Rs. 417 was incurred on clearing trees on two islands in the Adyar river. The work was in progress.

Nilgiris.—Under repairs, a sum of Rs. 933 was spent on the escapes of Ootacamund and St. Lawrence lakes.

West Coast.—The revetment constructed for the protection of the town of Ponáni was extended to 520 feet and Rs. 3,295 expended against an estimate of Rs. 4,280. The work was in progress and the revetment almost completed.

South Arcot.—The embankment of the Gadilam river for the protection of the town of Tirupápuliyúr from floods, which was commenced last year, was nearly completed. The total outlay was Rs. 6,022 against the estimate of Rs. 8,550.

Presidency.—4 bunds were thrown up across the Cooum river to keep the river-bed covered with water up to the South Indian Railway bridge. An expenditure of Rs. 723 was incurred on this account and a further outlay of Rs. 835 on repairs to the bunds and clearing the water between them of weeds. Rs. 850 were spent on the general conservancy of the river.

Tanjore.—A masonry wall for the protection of Kumbakónam town on the south side of the Cauvery was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,113 against an estimate of Rs. 2,330.

LOCAL—INCORPORATED.

Godávari (East).—The total expenditure up to the end of the year on the Kovur-Munjair junction canal amounted to Rs. 1,39,505 against an estimate of Rs. 1,45,525. A sum of Rs. 5,431 was spent on the construction of an iron lattice girder bridge at Vencatakrishnapuram lock of the Samalkot canal. The bridge was completed.

Kistna (East).—The construction of a landing stage at Bezváda was in progress. Out of a grant of Rs. 7,788, only Rs. 4,098 were spent.

Kistna (West).—The river and canal banks used as roads were maintained in proper order at an expenditure of Rs. 937 against a grant of Rs. 1,000.

In Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam, sums of Rs. 646, Rs. 5,987 and Rs. 3,940, respectively, were spent in maintaining roads.

LOCAL—EXCLUDED.

New lights were set up at the Hope Island (Godávari, East) and Santapally (Vizagapatam) light-houses, and the light-house at the Seven Pagodas was in progress.

Nellore.—The grant and outlay under this head in the Buckingham canal division were Rs. 4,364, and 2,664, respectively. Improvements to the Superintendent's quarters at Armeghon light-house were nearly completed, and other minor works were in progress.

Presidency.—The following major works were completed:—Paving the vaults of the Senate House—estimate Rs. 4,343, outlay Rs. 3,715; and closing the openings to the vaults of the Senate House—estimate Rs. 2,600, outlay Rs. 2,614. Some minor new works were executed at a total cost of Rs. 1,013 and repairs to the extent of Rs. 799. Rs. 108 were expended in maintaining and laying out the ground near the Senate House with shrubs and plants.

Ramnad.—The port officer's bungalow at Pámban was repaired at a cost of Rs. 921 against a grant of Rs. 934.

Tinnevelly.—A grant of Rs. 230 was sanctioned for repairs to the Light-house Superintendent's quarters at Muttum, which were completed at an outlay of Rs. 228.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1886-87.)

General Remarks.

Total grant and outlay.

The total budget grant sanctioned from Imperial funds was Rs. 54,63,300, of which Rs. 3,95,502 were surrendered to the Government of India, leaving Rs. 50,67,798 as the actual amount available for expenditure. The surrender was due to slow progress of work on the Rushikulya project, to the attention of the establishment in the Godávari delta having been wholly taken up in repairing damages

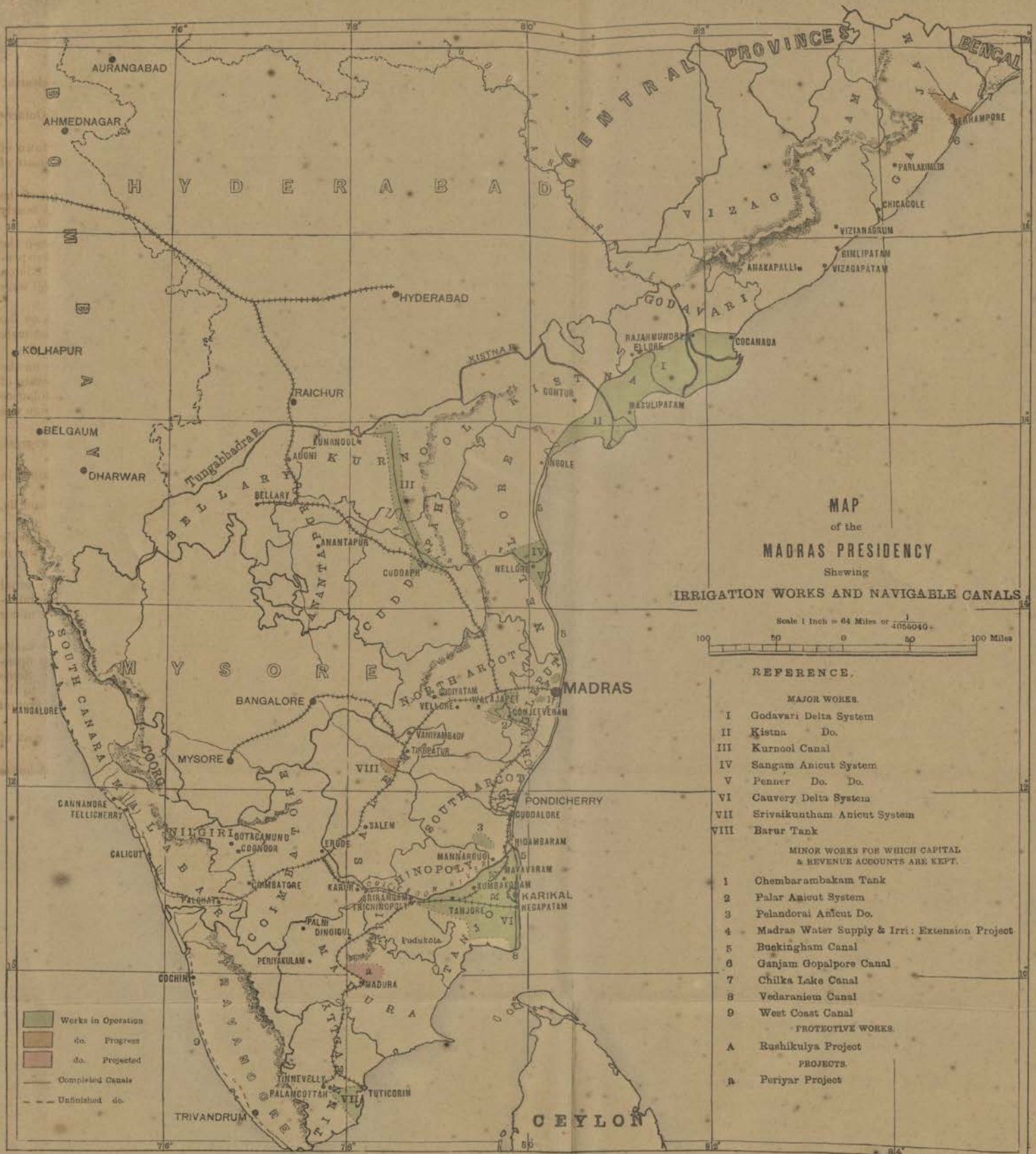


Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras

caused by floods, to the construction of parts of the Barúr project having been deferred, and to the unusually heavy rains and unavoidable delay in the preparation of estimates having retarded the execution of tank restoration works. Additional grants were subsequently sanctioned principally for reconstructing the Dowlaishweram head lock and for repairing the damages caused to irrigation works by the extraordinary flood in the Godávari river in August 1886. The final grant amounted to Rs. 51,16,198, and the outlay to Rs. 46,94,670, showing a short outlay of Rs. 4,21,528, equivalent to 8·24 per cent. of the grant, as against an excess expenditure in the previous year of 1·2 per cent. Of the total expenditure shown above, Rs. 15,181 were spent in England and the balance in this country. In addition to this expenditure a sum of Rs. 22,072 was spent from contributions, viz., Rs. 6,724 on Major Works (Working Expenses) and the balance on Minor Works and Navigation. The budget grant from Provincial funds was Rs. 4,65,500, but this amount was reduced by a lakh of rupees for the purpose of restoring financial equilibrium. The reduced amount was, however, subsequently increased to Rs. 4,30,500. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,22,802, or Rs. 7,698 less than the grant. The total of direct receipts brought to account in the Public Works department was Rs. 3,18,783, that is, Rs. 4,469 more than in the previous year and Rs. 17,533 in excess of the amount anticipated.

Total area irrigated.

The total area occupied for irrigation was 4,882,913 acres, of which 4,738,410 acres were effectively irrigated against 4,621,430 acres in the previous year. There was under nearly every one of the works an increase in the area of occupation and of effective irrigation, and a consequent increase also in revenue. The increase was due to the favorable character of the season. Of the area irrigated, 1,960,610 acres were under Major (Productive) Works, 89,571 acres under Minor Works and Navigation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and the remainder under works for which such accounts are not kept.

Total revenue derived.

The total revenue assessed on irrigated lands was Rs. 228,35,766 as against Rs. 222,46,501 in the previous year, of this, Rs. 58,50,453 were due to land and Rs. 169,85,313 to irrigation. The total deductions and remissions amounted to Rs. 10,45,479, or Rs. 2,714 more than in the previous year. The remissions show an increase under Major (Productive) Works and a decrease under all other heads. The increase was under the Godávari, Kistna and Srivaikuntham anicuts. The net revenue was Rs. 159,39,834, of which Rs. 78,530 represent the revenue assessed on lands irrigated under the Kurnool canal, the accounts of which are based on the revenue actually collected and brought to account as direct receipts in the Public Works department, Rs. 65,25,890 were derived from other Major (Productive) Works, Rs. 3,17,407 from Minor Works and Navigation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and the remainder from works for which such accounts are not kept.

MAJOR (PRODUCTIVE) WORKS.

Capital Account.

Under Capital Expenditure on Public Works (not charged against Revenue), the estimates, grants, and outlay during, and to the end of, the year were as shown below :—

—	Sanctioned estimates.	Budget grant for 1886-87.	Revised estimate for 1886-87.	Outlay during 1886-87.	Short outlay.	Total outlay to end of 1886-87.
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	430,14,159	12,23,006	10,37,681	8,56,816	1,80,865	369,88,997
Establishment	59,92,775	2,64,144	2,23,029	1,87,267	35,762	46,33,820
Tools and plant	18,65,597	17,850	25,773	— 56,442	82,215	14,96,053
Loss by exchange	41,05,175	...	605	682	— 77	40,97,779
Suspense	...	...	...	1,023	— 1,023	996
Total ...	549,77,706	15,05,000	12,87,088	9,89,346	2,97,742	472,17,645
Deduct receipts on Capital account	3,79,462	...	...	6,513	— 6,513	2,18,178
Net Total ...	545,98,244	15,05,000	12,87,088	9,82,833	3,04,255	469,99,467

—	Sanctioned estimates.	Budget grant for 1886-87.	Revised estimate for 1886-87.	Outlay during 1886-87.	Short outlay.	Total outlay to end of 1886-87.
Indirect Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Capitalized abatement of land revenue ...	29,75,920	93,198	84,992	1,19,246	— 34,254	25,91,727
Leave and pension allowances	11,73,070	36,981	31,224	26,217	5,007	9,01,545
Total ...	41,48,990	1,30,179	1,16,216	1,45,463	— 29,247	34,93,272
Grand Total ...	587,47,234	16,35,179	14,03,304	11,28,296	2,75,008	504,92,739

The expenditure on all the systems, with the exception of the Cauvery delta and Srivaikuntham anicut systems, fell considerably short of the grants.

Revenue Account (Working Expenses).

The charges under Major Works (Working Expenses) are as shown below :—

—	Grant.		Outlay.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Direct Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	1,11,584	96,268	84,753
Maintenance and repairs	4,60,398	5,31,083	5,07,576
Establishment	3,47,716	3,71,751	3,80,675
Tools and plant	80,302	88,898	74,674
Refunds of revenue	...	...	1,494
Total ...	10,00,000	10,88,000	10,49,172
Indirect Charges.			
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	6,545
Leave and pension allowances	48,680	52,045	53,293
Total ...	48,680	52,045	59,838
Grand Total ...	10,48,680	11,40,045	11,09,010

The budget grant was increased by Rs. 88,000 during the course of the year. The charge for establishment at 6 per cent. on indirect revenue exceeded the grant in proportion to the increase of revenue.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area irrigated under Major Works and the revenue derived therefrom as compared with the previous year, are given below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1886-87	1,979,519	1,960,610	62,00,974	3·16
	1885-86	1,958,975	1,943,025	61,19,049	3·15
Second crop ...	1886-87	156,847	155,326	4,03,446	2·60
	1885-86	155,553	155,178	3,89,877	2·55

The Revenue account, compared with the previous year, is as follows :— Financial results.

——	1886-87.	1885-86.
Irrigation revenue exclusive of that derived from the Kurnool canal, the actual collections from which have been included under direct receipts	RS. 65,25,890	RS. 64,33,762
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	28,80,565	28,82,372
Net Increase ...	36,45,325	35,51,390
Add share of enhanced land revenue	4,62,272	4,44,217
Total ...	41,07,597	39,95,607
Deduct collection charges	2,05,379	2,00,274
Net Total ...	39,02,218	37,95,333
Direct receipts	2,20,761	2,37,294
Total ...	41,22,979	40,32,627
Deduct working expenses	11,09,010	11,83,920
Net Revenue ...	30,13,969	28,48,707
Deduct interest charges	18,50,321	18,02,451
Surplus revenue ...	11,63,648	10,46,256

The net revenue amounted to 6·00 per cent. on the Capital outlay of the works in operation against 5·80 per cent. in the previous year.

GODÁVARI DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital account of the Godávari delta system was as follows :—

——	Amount of estimate.	Final grant for 1886-87.	Outlay during 1886-87.	Total outlay to the end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	110,89,332	2,35,419	1,51,394	1,04,71,348
Indirect do.	19,43,321	...	11,988	18,59,131
Total ...	130,32,653	2,35,419	1,63,382	123,30,479

The budget grant for works was reduced from Rs. 2,74,145 to Rs. 1,85,360 owing to the failure of the quarries, which resulted in the stoppage of all operations just at the commencement of the official year, and to the employment, for a considerable time, of all the staff in repairing the flood damages of August 1886. For the same reason the outlay on works fell short of even the reduced grant by Rs. 10,329.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account amounted to Rs. 5,16,954 and the receipts in the Public Works department to Rs. 1,06,007. The principal portion of the receipts is derived from navigation.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

——	Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop... 1886-87	583,376	563,621	17,29,014	3·07
First crop... 1885-86	561,646	555,908	17,08,643	3·07
Second crop 1886-87	35,227	34,615	1,07,924	3·12
Second crop 1885-86	32,504	32,473	89,675	2·76

The area irrigated before the present works were started was 150,039 acres. The gross revenue and working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 3·35 and Rs. 0·92, respectively, against Rs. 3·32 and Rs. 1·07 in the previous year.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Charges.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Gross irrigation revenue	18,36,938	...	Direct charges	4,85,944	97,35,048
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,22,787	...	Indirect do.	31,010	6,20,611
			Total ...	5,16,954	103,55,659
Increase of revenue	17,14,151	362,72,019			
			Interest charges	4,15,826	86,99,257
Share of enhanced land revenue.	1,61,005	43,58,830			
			Total ...	9,32,780	190,54,916
Total ...	18,75,156	406,30,849			
			Surplus Revenue	9,54,625	201,28,119
Deduct collection charges at 5 per cent.	93,758	28,06,732			
Net Total ...	17,81,398	378,24,117			
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	1,06,007	13,58,918			
Total ...	18,87,405	391,83,035	Total ...	18,87,405	391,83,035

The net revenue from the system during the year, after paying interest charges, was 7·74 per cent. on the Capital outlay, "Direct" and "Indirect," against 6·95 per cent. in the previous year. The estimated ultimate return is 9·3 per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The Godávari river rose above the crest of the anicut on the 7th June 1886 and did not again fall below that level till the 22nd March 1887. In July 1886, the river rose to 12·1 feet above the anicut and in August the highest flood on record occurred. On the morning of the 16th August the water was only 2·9 feet above the anicut crest, but it then commenced to rise and continued rising till the morning of the 21st, when it reached its greatest height, viz., 16·9 feet above the crest of the anicut, or 1·65 feet higher than the previously recorded highest flood, which occurred in 1861. The flood remained above the level of the highest flood previously recorded for two days and-a-half, and caused considerable damage in all three sections of the delta. In the eastern section the head lock at Dowlaishweram was destroyed, and for some time the head sluices were in great danger. A breach, which quickly widened to 625 feet, occurred at the end of the fifth mile of river embankment, where it is believed that it was over-topped at a cattle-crossing and the water that rushed in there did considerable damage in causing silting up of canals and swamping of lands. The breaches it caused in the canal banks were numerous but not very serious. The only masonry works injured were the Chopella lock, and the establishment sheds connected with it. In the central section the breaches in the river banks were numerous and large and cost Rs. 33,620 to close. Only one masonry work, the old Pullivela lock weir, was destroyed, but serious damage was done to the canals. In the western section the flood broke through the river embankment above the anicut, and entering the system of canals caused several extensive breaches and swamped much land. The area of crops destroyed by the floods in the whole delta was approximately 23,089 acres. The large surplus sluice at the mouth of the Torrigedda, in the left embankment of the river five and-a-half miles above Rajahmundry, which was built at a cost of Rs. 34,910 in 1885, was also destroyed by the extraordinary flood.

KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital account of the Kistna delta system was as follows :—

—	Amount of estimate.	Final grant for 1886-87.	Outlay during 1886-87.	Total outlay to end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	139,19,784	4,50,174	3,56,586	74,00,966
Indirect do.	9,81,160	...	8,682	5,20,298
Total ...	149,00,944	4,50,174	3,65,268	79,21,264

Revised estimates for the Motur channel extension, Kunderu channel and its distributaries, Sakikalva side channel, and for extending the Kollipara and Sriranga-razapuram channels were sanctioned during the year. Revised estimates for the distributaries of the Polraz canal were also under revision. The budget grant was reduced from Rs. 4,80,000 to Rs. 4,50,174, owing to the progress of works having been impeded for want of materials. The outlay fell short of the reduced grant by Rs. 93,588. There was a delay in the civil department in handing over land required for the works, and labor was scarce owing to the prevalence of cholera during the working season and to the competition of Railway and Local fund works.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account amounted to Rs. 3,40,398 and the receipts collected in the Public Works department amounted to Rs. 37,910, or Rs. 2,687 more than in the previous year, the increase being chiefly under receipts from plantations and miscellaneous.

The total irrigable area is 475,000 acres. The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1886-87	352,627	337,327	11,28,901	3·35
	1885-86	332,682	330,159	11,03,332	3·34
Second crop.	1886-87	90	90	162	1·80
	1885-86	54	54	85	1·58

The area irrigated before the present works were constructed was 65,438 acres. The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 3·48 and Rs. 1·00 per acre against Rs. 3·46 and Rs. 0·93, respectively, in the previous year.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Charges.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Gross irrigation revenue ...	11,29,063	...	Direct charges	3,25,141	54,96,251
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	72,784	...	Indirect do.	15,257	3,37,637
			Total ...	3,40,398	58,33,888
Increase of revenue	10,56,279	174,54,336	Interest charges	2,88,907	52,72,901
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,40,218	27,85,290	Total ...	6,29,305	111,06,789
			Surplus Revenue	5,45,277	82,19,528
Total ...	11,96,497	202,39,626			
Deduct collection charges ...	59,825	13,81,789			
Net Total ...	11,36,672	188,57,837			
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works department	37,910	4,68,480			
Total ...	11,74,582	193,26,317	Total ...	11,74,582	193,26,317

The return, after paying interest charges, was 6·88 per cent. on total Capital outlay, "Direct", and "Indirect," against 7·38 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The year was on the whole a favorable one. The river rose over the anicut on the 4th June 1886 and attained its greatest height, viz., 13·90 feet on the anicut crest, on the 29th July 1886; the highest flood recorded is 20·04, and this occurred in July 1882. Owing to the heavy rainfall in August and October 1886 there were very high floods, which affected the Commamur and Ellore canals, and the Gudiváda sub-division. The Commamur canal suffered only slightly, but some 7,000 acres of wet cultivation were destroyed. The Ellore canal suffered considerably. Gudiváda suffered by the floods, but no works were injured. The estimated cost of repairing the flood damages amounted to Rs. 13,809.

PENNER ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital account of the Penner anicut system was as follows:—

——	Amount of estimate.	Final grant for 1886-87.	Outlay during 1886-87.	Outlay to end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	16,12,789	69,925	59,876	15,04,250
Indirect do.	2,44,544	...	1,720	2,38,635
Total ...	18,57,333	...	61,596	17,42,885

The outlay fell short of the grant by Rs. 10,049, which is due to the difficulty in obtaining labor owing to the competition of railway works.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account for the year were Rs. 12,198 and the receipts collected in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 383.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year:—

——		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1886-87	62,956	62,137	2,32,273	3·74
	1885-86	62,746	61,963	2,29,546	3·70
Second crop	1886-87	1,343	1,343	3,457	2·57
	1885-86	1,837	1,837	5,067	2·76

The gross revenue and working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 2·05 and Rs. 0·20, respectively, against Rs. 2·03 and Rs. 0·19 in the previous year. The area irrigated before the new works were started was 41,891 acres.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Charges.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	2,35,730	...	Direct charges	31,706	7,76,945
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,17,591	...	Indirect do.	2,658	63,081
			Total ...	34,364	8,40,026
Increase of revenue	1,18,139	17,68,741	Deduct old maintenance charges	22,166	6,22,882
Share of enhanced land revenue	15,331	3,23,246			
			Net Total ...	12,198	2,17,144
Total ...	1,33,470	20,91,987	Interest charges	58,972	11,78,970
Deduct collection charges ...	6,673	1,41,975			
			Total ...	71,170	13,96,114
Net Total ...	1,26,797	19,50,012	*Surplus revenue*	56,010	5,57,427
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department ...	383	3,529			
Total ...	1,27,180	19,53,541	Total ...	1,27,180	19,53,541

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 3·21 on the total Capital outlay against 3·36 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The season was most unfavorable. The works which were in progress were, as a rule, situated at some distance from any road, and materials had to be carted across fields and over bandy tracks. The constant showers of rain kept these tracks in an almost impassable condition, and, as there was an excessive demand for carts, on account of the railway works, where the roads were good, it was very difficult to secure a sufficient number for delta works. The greatest depth of water on the Nellore anicut was 9·4 feet, and this occurred on the 15th October 1886; the highest flood on record is 19·3 feet, and this took place on the 30th November 1882.

SANGAM ANICUT PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The following statement exhibits the total of the estimate sanctioned, the grant, and the outlay of, and up to the end of, the year:— Grant and outlay.

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1886-87.	Outlay during 1886-87.	Outlay to end of 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	28,96,437	3,47,000	2,60,091	27,18,332
Indirect do.	6,72,612	...	1,13,166	6,37,019
Total ...	35,69,049	...	3,73,257	33,55,351

Several estimates for minor channels of the Southern, Eastern and Central channels, were sanctioned. As the sanction accorded by the Secretary of State to the project expired in February 1886, a statement showing the expenditure incurred to the end of the year and the further expenditure required to be incurred to complete the project was under preparation with a view to renewed sanction to the project being obtained. The outlay fell short of the grant by Rs. 86,909. The season was unfavorable for the execution of works, and labor was scarce. The reduction of grant in the previous year prevented the collection of materials for work during the year.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were Rs. 26,798. The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1886-87 ...	48,947	46,796	1,79,679	3·84
	1885-86 ...	48,504	44,760	1,56,544	3·5
Second crop ...	1886-87 ...	628	625	1,722	2·84
	1885-86 ...	718	684	1,518	2·11

The extent occupied for cultivation during the year was 52·63 per cent. of the estimated irrigable area, viz., 94,000 acres. The area under the old and natural sources of supply was 44,219 acres.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Receipts.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Charges.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	1,81,451	...	Direct charges	25,775	30,454
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,24,634	...	Indirect do.	1,023	1,417
			Interest do.	1,03,531	3,25,961
Increase of revenue	56,817	92,862			
Share of enhanced land revenue	4,492	6,380			
Total ...	61,309	99,242			
Deduct collection charges ...	3,065	4,962			
Net Total ...	58,244	94,280			
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works department ...	...	...			
Total ...	58,244	94,280			
Net deficit	72,085	2,63,552			
Total ...	1,30,329	3,57,832	Total ...	1,30,329	3,57,832

The deficit, after paying interest charges, was 2·15 per cent. on the total Capital outlay, against 2·12 per cent. in 1885-86.

General Remarks.

The Penner river failed to give a sufficient supply for some days in September 1886, but the failure was not as serious as it usually is, and there was enough water for maturing the crops. The greatest depth of water on the Sangam anicut was 5·9 feet on the 15th October 1886.

KURNOOL CANAL.

Capital Account.

The cost of the purchase of the canal which stood at the close of the preceding year at Rs. 216,59,353, was reduced to Rs. 216,55,457 during the year, owing to receipts on Capital account to the extent of Rs. 3,896. There has been no expenditure in India on Capital account since its purchase.

Revenue Account.

The expenditure on Revenue account was Rs. 1,89,734 and the receipts in the Public Works department were Rs. 11,778.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year:—

—		Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	RS.	
Kurnool ...	1886-87	10,441	38,188	3·66
	1885-86	8,397	28,894	3·44
Cuddapah ...	1886-87	12,235	40,342	3·29
	1885-86	14,404	46,270	3·21
Total ...	1886-87 ...	22,676	78,530	3·46
	1885-86 ...	22,801	75,164	3·29

Extension of Irrigation.

Liberal concessions are accorded to persons who, having capital at command, are desirous of taking up blocks of unoccupied waste lands of 50 acres and upwards in extent under the canal for irrigated cultivation. Irrigation is at a very low ebb owing to the existence of several causes which militate against its extension, hence the concessions which comprise provision of water free of charge for five years, and at half rates for another five years, after which full rates are charged. In July 1886, it was decided that these rates should be levied on the extent actually irrigated, subject to a minimum of eight annas per acre for the second five years, and of one rupee per acre for subsequent years, on the entire extent of the blocks. With the same object dry lands, which have not been irrigated within the last ten years, if irrigated, are allowed a remission of water-rates to the extent of 50 per cent. for the first five years and 25 per cent. for the second five years. Under these concessions in the Kurnool district 3,348 acres of waste lands were occupied, of which 1,720 acres were cultivated, and 427 acres of dry lands were converted into wet, while in the Cuddapah district 1,705 acres of waste lands were cultivated.

Financial results based on actual collections.

The following statement exhibits the financial results of the canal based on the actual collections of irrigation revenue :—

Receipts.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Charges.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Revenue collected in Public Works department	11,778	65,420	Direct charges	1,84,921	8,93,505
			Indirect do.	4,813	28,008
Revenue collected in the Civil department exclusive of collection charges	54,186	3,14,456	Interest do.	8,66,296	38,99,878
Total ...	65,964	3,79,876			
Net deficit	9,90,066	44,41,515			
Total ...	10,56,030	48,21,391	Total ...	10,56,030	48,21,391

General Remarks.

Estimates were under preparation for repairing some of the distributaries of the canal which are much out of repair; notably one of the most important, viz., the Tudicherla channel which, with its tortuous course and numerous cross drainage works badly built, is expensive to maintain.

The highest flood during the year occurred on the 9th August 1886, on which date the Tungabhadra rose to 3·80 feet above the crest of the Sunkesala anicut, while the highest flood on record is 7 feet; this occurred in October 1885.

A heavy fall of rain occurred in the second week of October 1886 and was general all over the Kurnool district. It caused breaches in the canal banks in the 10th mile, and from the 145th to 150th mile below the Rajoli anicut. The breach in the 10th mile, which was 100 feet wide and about 30 feet deep, was closed by the 10th December 1886 at a cost of over Rs. 10,000. The other breaches were caused by the Kundair overflowing the right bank of the canal. These were not very large.

BARUR TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital account of the Barur tank project is shown in the subjoined statement:—

—	Estimate.	Grant for 1886-87.	Expenditure during 1886-87.	Total expenditure to end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,00,000	54,117	33,754	2,66,877
Indirect do.	25,300	...	1,039	15,089
Total ...	4,25,300	54,117	34,793	2,81,966

The budget grant of Rs. 1,16,000 was, in November 1886, reduced by Rs. 39,950 owing, in great part, to anticipated savings and to the construction of parts of the project having been deferred for the present, and subsequently, in February 1887, by Rs. 21,933 owing to the difficulties experienced in procuring labor.

Revenue Account.

The project being under execution, no Revenue account has yet been opened.

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

During the year revised estimates for the following works of the Cauvery and Vennár regulators, viz., the Grand anicut, Dam at Vennár old head, Cauvery and Vennár regulators and compensation for land, were sanctioned by Government in substitution of the estimates previously sanctioned.

The following statement compares the expenditure on the Cauvery delta system with the revised estimate of the year, and the total expenditure with the sanctioned estimates:—

—	Amount of estimate.	Final grant for 1886-87.	Outlay during 1886-87.	Total outlay to end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	16,62,925	1,13,642	1,08,182	16,52,670
Indirect do.	1,66,767	...	8,393	1,23,159
Total ...	18,29,692	1,13,642	1,16,575	17,75,829

The budget grant was increased from Rs. 1,01,000 to Rs. 1,13,642 to admit of the new works sanctioned during the year being proceeded with before the ensuing irrigation season.

Revenue Account.

The charges on the Revenue account were Rs. 55,350 and the receipts in the Public Works department, Rs. 8,497. The collections consist in the sale-proceeds of plantations and other canal produce.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1886-87	908,656	906,801	27,27,846	3·00
	1885-86	907,795	905,284	27,20,046	3·00
Second crop	1886-87	99,825	99,825	2,26,170	2·27
	1885-86	100,095	100,095	2,27,992	2·27

The area of lands irrigated under the old native works was 730,392 acres.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Charges.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	29,54,016	...	Direct charges	1,31,521	67,19,076
Deduct share due to irrigation.	23,63,290	...	Indirect do.	7,833	3,25,032
Increase of revenue	5,90,726	134,35,319	Total ...	1,39,354	70,44,108
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,38,989	37,45,767	Deduct old maintenance charges.	1,34,387	71,43,180
			Net Total ...	4,967	— 99,072
Total ...	7,29,715	171,81,086	Interest charges	63,943	12,05,303
Deduct collection charges ...	36,486	12,01,794			
			Total ...	68,910	11,06,231
Net Total ...	6,93,229	159,79,292	*Surplus revenue*	6,32,816	149,64,295
Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	8,497	91,234			
Total ...	7,01,726	160,70,526	Total ...	7,01,726	160,70,526

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 35·63 on the Capital outlay, against 35·53 in the previous year.

General Remarks.

In the Negapatam division the season was, on the whole, fairly good. The rains were heavy in the south-west monsoon, but not excessively so ; in the north-east monsoon the rainfall was light and want of rain was felt from December 1886 to January 1887, but with no serious result. In the Tanjore division, the season was equally favorable for irrigation up to the middle of November 1886. The failure of the latter half of the north-east monsoon was, however, prejudicial to the second crops. Water rose to the crest of the upper anicut on the 27th May 1886 and flowed over the anicut only 83 days from that date to the 16th November 1886. The greatest height attained by the Cauvery during the year was on the 20th July 1886, when the river rose to 9·20 above the sill of the Cauvery dam. The highest flood ever recorded is 13·25 feet and occurred in November 1858. The Vennár regulators were completed during the year and the sluices were opened for the first time in June 1886. Their utility was amply proved during the heavy local rains in the early part of November 1886.

SRIVAIKUNTHAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The following statement compares the expenditure on the Srívaikuntham anicut system, Capital account, with the revised estimate for the year, and the total expenditure with the sanctioned estimates :—

	Sanctioned estimates.	Final grant for 1886-87.	Outlay during 1886-87.	Outlay to end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	13,61,520	16,811	16,846	13,29,567
Indirect do.	1,15,286	...	475	99,941
Total ...	14,76,806	16,811	17,321	14,29,508

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were Rs. 17,961 and the receipts in the Public Works department, Rs. 2,000.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the preceding year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1886-87	22,957	21,250	1,24,731	5·87
	1885-86	22,801	22,150	1,25,774	5·68
Second crop	1886-87	19,734	18,828	63,961	3·40
	1885-86	20,347	20,055	65,540	3·27

The area irrigated under the old native works was 14,607 acres.

Financial results.

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Charges.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Gross irrigation revenue	1,88,692	...	Direct charges	23,649	4,25,083
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	79,479	...	Indirect do.	1,386	24,367
			Total ...	25,035	4,49,450
Increase of revenue	1,09,213	10,42,375	Deduct old maintenance charges	7,074	1,24,908
Share of enhanced land revenue	2,237	24,724			
			Net Total ..	17,961	3,24,542
Total ...	1,11,450	10,67,099	Interest charges	52,846	7,60,488
Deduct collection charges ...	5,572	69,917			
			Total ...	70,807	10,85,030
Net Total ...	1,05,878	9,97,182	*Surplus revenue*	37,071	— 70,333
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works department ...	2,000	17,515			
Total ...	1,07,878	10,14,697	Total ...	1,07,878	10,14,697

The return, after paying interest charges, was 2·59 per cent., against 2·73 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The greatest height attained by the Tambraparni river was on the 6th November 1886, when the river rose to 2·16 feet over the crest of the Srívaikuntham anicut; the highest flood ever recorded is 11·75 feet, and this occurred on the 7th December 1877. The water in the Tambraparni river was sufficient for the crops during the south-west monsoon, but was insufficient during the north-east monsoon owing to scanty rainfall.

PERIYAR PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The estimates, amounting to Rs. 61,85,000 for direct charges, and to Rs. 64,39,913 including indirect charges, for the Periyár project, in the Madura district, which were submitted to the Government of India in April 1883, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in September 1884, and this sanction was communicated by the Government of India in May 1886. The object of the work is to utilise a portion of the superabundant rainfall on the western slopes of the ghâts for the purposes of irrigation in the district of Madura to the east of the water-shed, where the rainfall is comparatively scanty and often very uncertain, and where famine has, in consequence, been severely felt on more than one occasion; and it is proposed to accomplish this object by diverting to the eastern side of the ghâts the waters of the river Periyár, which rises on the western side, traverses the Native State of Travancore, and falls into the sea near Cochin. The head works for the catchment of the water are to consist of a dam made of concrete, 155 feet in height above the deep bed of the river. From the reservoir thus formed, the water will be passed by a subterranean aqueduct, 6,650 feet in length, constructed through the water-shed ridge, into the Sooroolly, down which it will flow into the Vaigai, from which stream it will be distributed over the land by means of weirs and distributary channels. The area expected to be irrigated by the project is 101,000 acres, and the estimated gross revenue amounts to Rs. 6,28,214. After deducting maintenance

charges (calculated at Rs. 1·25 per acre irrigated), amounting to Rs. 1,25,400, a net revenue of Rs. 5,02,814 per annum, or 7·80 per cent. on the Capital outlay of Rs. 64,39,913, will, it is anticipated, be derived. Owing to financial pressure the Government of India found it impossible to allot the funds required for the preliminary expenditure proposed to be incurred during the year. The negotiations with the Travancore Government for leasing the lands required for the purposes of the project were brought to a satisfactory conclusion during the year.

PROTECTIVE WORKS.

The outlay incurred on Protective works amounted to Rs. 3,65,139 against a grant of Rs. 3,89,410. The particulars are shown in the subjoined statement:—

—	Grant.				Outlay.				
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Less receipts on Capital account.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Buckingham canal ...	1,50,000	...	...	1,50,000	1,42,822	...	...	...	1,42,822
Rushikulya project ...	1,70,928	30,482	38,000	2,39,410	1,55,555	27,611	39,179	28	2,22,317
Total ...	3,20,928	30,482	38,000	3,89,410	2,98,377	27,611	39,179	28	3,65,139

Buckingham canal.

Against the grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,50,000 allotted in the budget towards the completion of the Buckingham canal, an expenditure of only Rs. 1,42,822 was incurred, the short outlay of Rs. 7,178 being due to scarcity of labor, reduction of temporary establishments in February 1887, and prevalence of cholera in March 1887 along the northern portion of the canal.

Rushikulya project.

The total outlay incurred on the Rushikulya project up to the end of the year under review is compared with the sanctioned estimate in the following statement:—

—	Amount of estimate	Total outlay to end of 1886-87.
	RS	RS.
Direct charges	26,05,286	5,50,190
Indirect do.	2,54,953	1,52,683
Total ...	28,60,239	7,02,873

The outlay fell short of the grant by Rs. 17,093, owing to non-settlement of compensation claims, scarcity of labor and reduction of the temporary establishment at the end of February 1887.

General Remarks.

Plans and estimates were prepared for all the principal masonry works; and the site of the reservoir at Russellkonda, and a portion of the site at Surada, where the bank crosses the river, as also an alternative site higher up, were thoroughly examined by means of a series of borings. This was very slow work, at first due to inexperience and afterwards to the difficulty in getting the boring tools repaired.

IMPERIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure was as follows :—

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1886-87.	Outlay during 1886-87.	Total outlay to end of 1886-87.
Direct charges.				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	23,06,671	51,403	47,221	21,72,030
Establishment	6,04,840	11,184	10,425	5,58,779
Tools and plant	44,512	85	...	43,237
Total ...	29,56,023	62,672	57,646	27,74,046
Less receipts on Capital account ...	798	...	...	912
Net Total ...	29,55,225	62,672	57,646	27,74,134
Indirect charges.				
Capitalised abatements of land revenue	95,774	...	4,256	1,27,894
Leave and pension allowances ...	1,28,098	...	1,449	1,16,209
Total ...	2,23,872	...	5,705	2,44,103
Grand Total ...	31,79,097	...	63,351	30,17,237

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were as shown below :—

—	Grant.		Outlay.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	10,251	3,988	3,574
Maintenance and repairs	34,981	45,990	45,178
Establishment	10,504	11,594	11,287
Tools and plant	...	...	—86
Refunds of revenue	264	...	5
Total ...	56,000	61,572	59,958
Indirect charges	...	...	1,580
Grand Total ...	...	...	61,538

The area irrigated was 82,239 acres against 81,242 acres in the previous year; the revenue derived was Rs. 1,67,768, and deducting the working expenses, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 1,06,230, or 3·59 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 1·60 per cent. in the previous year.

CHEMBRAMBAKAM TANK.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system. The total outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 7,36,589 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,36,958.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were Rs. 3,310 and the receipts in the Public Works department Rs. 106.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ... 1886-87	12,956	12,938	39,589	3·06
First crop ... 1885-86	12,846	12,843	39,456	3·07
Second crop 1886-87	6,466	6,464	17,070	2·64
Second crop 1885-86	4,780	4,780	12,696	2·66

The area formerly irrigated under the old works and natural sources of supply was 11,234 acres.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Charges.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	56,659	...	Direct charges	9,895	1,77,879
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	16,223	...	Indirect do.	260	9,350
			Total ...	10,155	1,87,229
Increase of revenue	40,436	4,65,920	Deduct old maintenance charges.	6,845	1,20,865
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	721	8,008			
			Net Total ...	3,310	66,364
Total ...	41,157	4,73,928	*Surplus revenue*	35,895	3,76,716
Deduct collection charges ...	2,058	31,562			
Net Total ...	39,099	4,42,366			
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	106	714			
Total ...	39,205	4,43,080	Total ...	39,205	4,43,080

The actual return was 4·87 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 2·50 per cent. in the previous year.

PALAR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure on the Pálár anicut system was as follows :—

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1886-87.	Outlay during 1886-87.	Outlay to end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	18,94,915	49,672	46,805	16,96,726
Indirect do.	98,978	...	1,176	91,653
Total ...	19,93,893	49,672	47,981	17,88,379

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were Rs. 43,892 and the receipts in the Public Works department Rs. 621.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1886-87	66,324	65,768	1,79,683	2·73
	1885-86	65,832	65,387	1,76,709	2·70
Second crop	1886-87	24,042	23,995	51,691	2·15
	1885-86	23,843	23,401	49,732	2·12

The area irrigated under the old native works was 44,421 acres.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Charges.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	2,31,374	...	Direct charges	46,593	10,06,890
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,17,157	...	Indirect do.	1,226	47,184
			Total ...	47,819	10,54,074
Increase of revenue	1,14,217	15,52,801	Deduct old maintenance charges.	3,927	1,39,086
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	14,361	3,74,158			
			Net Total ...	43,892	9,14,988
Total ...	1,28,578	19,26,959	*Surplus revenue*	78,878	8,87,324
Deduct collection charges ...	6,429	1,30,545			
Net Total ...	1,22,149	17,96,414			
Direct revenue collected in Public Works department	621	5,898			
Total ...	1,22,770	18,02,312	Total ...	122,770	18,02,312

The actual return was 4·41 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 3·34 per cent. in the previous year.

PELANDORAI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure on the Pelandorai anicut system was as follows :—

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1886-87.	Outlay during 1886-87.	Outlay to end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,05,000	13,000	10,441	3,91,583
Indirect do.	43,246	...	4,529	40,286
Total ...	4,48,246	13,000	14,970	4,31,869

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The charges on Revenue account were Rs. 14,336 and the receipts in the Public Works department were Rs. 22.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1886-87	3,626	3,533	8,761	2·48
	1885-86	3,080	3,012	6,859	2·28
Second crop	1886-87	100	99	243	2·45
	1885-86	103	103	226	2·19

The area irrigated under the old native works was 1,739 acres.

The following statement shows the financial results : — Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Charges.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	9,004	...	Direct charges	14,115	3,03,213
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	3,196	...	Indirect do.	370	12,790
			Total ...	14,485	3,16,003
Increase of revenue	5,808	53,061	Deduct old maintenance charges ...	149	1,848
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	267	1,192			
Total ...	6,075	54,253			
Deduct collection charges ...	304	3,508			
Net Total ...	5,771	50,745			
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	22	272			
Total ...	5,793	51,017			
Excess expenditure (deficit) ...	8,543	2,63,138			
Total ...	14,336	3,14,155	Net Total ...	14,336	3,14,155

The financial result of the year was a loss of Rs. 8,543 against Rs. 30,125 in the previous year.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure was as follows :—

—	Grant.				Outlay.			
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Buckingham canal	1,62,912	71,970	10,356	2,45,238	1,62,912	64,641	7,689	2,35,242
Ganjam-Gopálpur canal ...	1,252	288	...	1,540	1,219	280	...	1,499
Chilka Lake canal	5,630	1,295	...	6,925	5,603	1,289	...	6,892
West Coast do.	2,400	552	...	2,952	2,375	546	...	2,921
B. Project division	270	5,100	30	5,400	254	4,446	— 363	4,337
C. do.	1,020	6,180	100	7,300	905	5,799	— 96	6,608
Lower Coleroon anicut project	50	5,896	—376	5,570	50	8,898	—1,771	7,177
Nerinjepett anicut project.	1,000	230	...	1,230	354	81	...	435
Total ...	1,74,534	91,511	10,110	2,76,155	1,73,672	85,980	5,459	2,65,111

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were—

—	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	1,847	2,270
Maintenance and repairs	1,17,302	1,17,640
Establishment	32,779	34,987
Tools and plant	2,417	2,726
Refund of revenue	...	68
Total ...	1,54,345	1,57,691
Indirect charges	...	4,898
Total ...	...	1,62,589

The balance of the charges unpaid amounted to Rs. 78,497 against Rs. 2,39,003 in the previous year, during which considerable expenditure was incurred for restoring the Red Hills and Cholavaram tanks, and for repairing serious damages caused to the Buckingham canal by the storm of 1884.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION PROJECT.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on Capital account of this system. The budget allotment was transferred during the year to other works owing to unavoidable delay in the preparation of the revised estimates for distributaries. The total outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 17,54,045 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,25,615.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were Rs. 42,292 and the receipts in the Public Works department amounted to Rs. 12,866.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follow :—

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1886-87	7,345	7,332	16,522	2·25
	1885-86	7,260	7,057	15,791	2·24
Second crop	1886-87	2,352	2,352	3,848	1·60
	1885-86	1,697	1,697	2,701	1·60

The area irrigated before the new works were started was 5,513 acres.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of the year :—

Receipts.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Charges.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	20,370	...	Direct charges	45,797	4,81,185
Deduct share due to old irri gation	10,656	...	Indirect do.	1,341	14,760
Increase of revenue	9,714	1,19,995	Total ...	47,138	4,95,945
Share of enhanced land revenue.	418	5,874	Deduct old maintenance charges.	4,846½	85,592
Total ...	10,132	1,25,469	Net charges	42,292	4,10,353
Deduct collection charges ...	507	8,461			
Net Total ...	9,625	1,17,008			
Add receipts collected in the Public Works department ...	12,866	86,225			
Total ...	22,491	2,03,233			
Net deficit	19,801	2,07,120			
Total ...	42,292	4,10,353	Total ...	42,292	4,10,353

The net deficit is 1·13 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 9·07 per cent. in the previous year.

Cyclone damages.

During the cyclone, which occurred on the 9th November 1886, the dry stone apron to the masonry dam of the Red Hills tank and the dry stone packing on both sides across the surplus channe lwere displaced, a portion of the retaining wall to the cushion of the weir was breached, and several of the flooring planks of the head sluice were washed away.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure was as follows :—

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1886-87.	Outlay during 1886-87.	Outlay to end of 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	86,12,000	2,45,238	2,35,242	61,15,634
Indirect do.	6,79,954	...	17,094	4,06,630
Total ...	92,91,954	2,45,238	2,52,336	65,22,264

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were Rs. 1,12,901 and the receipts in the Public Works department Rs. 60,949.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.	Charges.	During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Navigation receipts	57,762	6,24,212	Direct charges	1,09,417	17,81,799
Miscellaneous do.	3,187	14,30,861	Indirect do.	3,484	53,302
			Total ...	1,12,901	18,35,101
			Balance, net revenue... ...	—51,952	2,19,972
Total ...	60,949	20,55,073	Total ...	60,949	20,55,073

The financial result during the year was a deficit of Rs. 51,952, against Rs. 79,861 in the previous year.

General Remarks.

A very severe cyclone occurred on the 9th November 1886. A storm wave, seven feet in height, swept up the Pulicat lake and seriously damaged the canal from the 28th to the 60th mile. No masonry works were damaged. 6 top boats and 2 passenger boats were wrecked, but only one life was lost.

GANJAM-GOPALUR CANAL.

Capital Account.

The budget grant of Rs. 3,252 for works was reduced to Rs. 1,252 during the course of the year. The expenditure against the reduced grant amounted to Rs. 1,219. To the end of the year, 8,015 square yards of screw-pine were planted along the proposed line of the canal in order to arrest blown sand. Of this, 7,416 square yards were planted during the year.

CHILKA LAKE CANAL.

Capital Account.

The budget grant of Rs. 8,130 for works was reduced to Rs. 5,630 in December 1886. The expenditure incurred against the reduced grant amounted to Rs. 5,603.

Revenue Account.

In previous years, charges on account of maintenance were debited to "Provincial," "Communications," "Repairs," but the necessity for allotting funds

under "Provincial," "Minor Works and Navigation," "Maintenance and Repairs," having been recognized, a grant of Rs. 615 was sanctioned in January 1887, against which an expenditure of Rs. 398 was incurred.

WEST COAST CANAL.

Capital Account.

Against a grant for works of Rs. 2,400, an expenditure of Rs. 2,375 was incurred. The work of taking levels and soundings and fixing bench-mark stones, on which Rs. 700 were expended in the previous year, was continued during the year, and, after Rs. 2,375 were spent, the operations had to be suspended owing to reduction of establishment. The total expenditure to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,076 against an estimate of Rs. 3,500. In March 1887, estimates amounting to Rs. 2,89,493 for works, or to Rs. 3,94,000, including establishment, tools and plant and indirect charges, were prepared for the improvement of the West Coast canal from Tirúr to Maddilagam.

VEDARNIEM CANAL.

Revenue Account.

Against a grant of Rs. 7,000, an expenditure of Rs. 6,805 was incurred on the maintenance of the canal. Rules for licensing boats plying on the canal until it is put into order were approved by Government in December 1886, the ordinary staff charged to the maintenance of the canal being also employed in attending to the licensing of boats. The receipts from license fees amounted to Rs. 651.

B. AND C. PROJECT DIVISIONS.

The operations of these divisions were restricted owing to Government, in the Financial department, having, for the purpose of restoring financial equilibrium, reduced, by a lakh of rupees, the allotment provisionally assigned from Provincial funds. The B. Project division was closed on the 15th July 1886.

The plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 8½ lakhs, were almost ready for submission to Government. The field work in connection with this project was stopped, care being taken to fix bench-mark stones, to record their values and finish up the work already done, so that it could be recommenced at any future time without difficulty.

The C. Project division was closed on the 31st July 1886, but the services of a surveyor were retained up to 31st January 1887, to complete the work of fixing permanent bench-mark stones for the Tungabhadra project, for which an estimate of Rs. 1,020 was sanctioned by Government in June 1886. The plans and estimates for the project were prepared and were under examination by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

LOWER COLEROON IRRIGATION PROJECT DIVISION.

In July, August and September 1886, supplemental estimates, amounting respectively to Rs. 1,350, Rs. 400, and Rs. 546, were sanctioned by Government in addition to the estimate of Rs. 33,734 sanctioned in November 1885, for completing the investigation of the project for improving the Lower Coleroon irrigation, and for protecting the banks of the Coleroon river during heavy floods. The investigation of the project was completed, and the plans and estimates were under examination by the Superintending Engineer.

NERINJEPETT ANICUT PROJECT.

An expenditure of Rs. 435 was incurred against a grant of Rs. 1,230 sanctioned in September 1886 for commencing survey operations for checking and completing the survey and levels and preparing revised plans and estimates, &c., for restoring the anicut across the Cauvery between Pulampatti in the Salem district and Nerinjepett in the Coimbatore district. The anicut appears to have been destroyed one and-a-half centuries ago.

IMPERIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The grants and outlay under this head compare as follow :— Grants and outlay.

—	Grant for 1886-87.		Outlay during 1886-87.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Ordinary Works.	RS.	RS.	RS.
"Imperial" works—			
Orginal works—			
Major	30,504	69,215	61,238
Minor	1,00,000	82,866	70,520
Repairs	4,65,711	4,51,168	4,58,114
Establishment	1,38,429	1,38,315	1,34,078
Tools and plant	5,962	5,950	10,568
Suspense account	...	...	531
Refund of revenue	...	...	472
Total ...	7,40,606	7,47,514	7,35,521
"Minor" works—			
Original works	...	848	1,041
Repairs	2,75,000	2,73,441	2,56,614
Establishment	...	720	276
Tools and plant	...	31	12
Total ...	2,75,000	2,75,040	2,57,943
Total, Ordinary works ...	10,15,606	10,22,554	9,93,464
Old Maintenance Charges.			
Original works	10,039	10,039	10,039
Repairs	1,30,972	1,30,972	1,30,972
Establishment	2,01,273	2,05,773	2,05,267
Tools and plant	1,410	1,410	1,410
Total ...	3,43,694	3,48,194	3,47,688
Tank Restoration Scheme.			
Investigation—			
Original works	72,000	63,000	62,509
Establishment	1,60,400	1,51,200	1,46,813
Tools and plant	8,800	8,800	8,185
Total ...	2,41,200	2,23,000	2,17,507
Execution—			
Original works	1,11,000	82,400	83,720
Repairs	2,60,000	1,24,616	1,17,392
Establishment	85,100	47,614	46,256
Topls and plant	3,700	2,070	2,011
Total ...	4,58,800	2,56,700	2,49,379
Total for Tank Restoration scheme ...	7,00,000	4,79,700	4,66,886
Grand Total ...	20,59,600	18,50,448	18,08,038

The budget grant for Major Original Works was increased chiefly by reducing the grant for Minor Original Works to provide for incomplete works of the previous year and for works sanctioned during the year. The budget grant for repairs to "Imperial" Works was reduced owing to the Government of India having declined to sanction the re-allotment to Ordinary Works of a portion of the amount relinquished from the special grant for Tank Restoration Works. As the Tank Restoration Works were not pushed on as rapidly as was anticipated, owing to unusually heavy rains and unavoidable delay in the preparation of estimates, in October 1886, a sum of Rs. 1,37,000 of the budget grant for these works was surrendered to the Government of India.

The expenditure on Ordinary Original Works fell short of the grant by Rs. 20,323, while that on repairs to "Imperial" Works exceeded the grant by Rs. 6,946.

Contractors failed in the Godávari Western and Coimbatore divisions. The establishment for the Kurnool division was insufficient, and several of its members were sick. In the Chingleput division, rains in the early part of the year and changes in the establishment in the latter part affected the progress of works. There was scarcity of labor in the Tanjore and Negapatam divisions. In the Trichinopoly division payments were deferred for a portion of the work done owing to its incomplete nature. Presence of water in tanks in the Tinnevelly division, during the working season, affected the progress of work under repairs.

The expenditure incurred by Collectors on repairs to "Minor" Irrigation Works fell short of the grant by Rs. 16,827. In the Kistna, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Nellore districts the unexpended balances were large. In Anantapur work was not paid for pending inspection, and the repair of a channel was postponed pending the disposal of an appeal to Government by one of the ryots. In Bellary, owing to a tank having been full, the allotment for it was not utilised, and work done was not paid for pending its inspection. In Cuddapah, owing to the neglect of the Tahsildar of Proddutúr and to the tanks being full, the whole allotment was not spent. In Nellore, presence of water in tanks prevented the grant being fully utilised.

The expenditure incurred on establishment employed for investigation fell short of the grant by Rs. 4,387. The grants for the execution of tank restoration works in Chingleput and Coimbatore divisions were fully utilised, the excess expenditure on Original Works being covered by short outlay on repairs in the Madura division.

Tank restoration scheme.

The designation of the work of investigation of the requirements of the irrigation works of this Presidency and of placing them in order has been altered from "Tank Maintenance Scheme" to "Tank Restoration Scheme." The extent of tank restoration operations up to the end of the previous year covered 6,375 square miles. This area was extended during the year by 1,394 square miles, making an aggregate area of 7,769 square miles under investigation.

The subjoined statement shows the number of works investigated and the estimated cost of the improvements proposed to be carried out:—

Districts.	Number of works investigated.	Area of irrigation.		Revenue.		Number of sluices estimated for.	Estimated cost of improvements.
		Present area.	Proposed area.	Actual.	Expected.		
During 1886-87.		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.		RS.
No. 1 Tank division—Madura	49	3,049	3,255	14,472	16,256	33	72,529
No. 2 Tank division—Chingleput	161	18,543	20,307	66,230	72,656	106	1,79,811
No. 3 Tank division—Kurnool	93	5,844	8,989	19,365	38,168	22	93,489
No. 4 Tank division—Coimbatore	3	609	673	3,922	4,404	30	18,407
	306	28,045	33,224	1,03,989	1,31,484	191	3,64,236
Total to end of 1886-87 ...	718	97,337	1,04,317	3,37,020	3,97,720	402	9,28,137

In their proceedings distributing the provisional grants for 1887-88, the Government of India having declined to allot the special grant for the tank restoration scheme, orders were issued on the 20th January 1887 to close the four tank divisions before the end of February 1887, their records, office furniture, &c., being handed over to the ordinary divisions. The survey establishments were, however, retained to the end of the year.

Receipts in the Public Works department.

The receipts collected in the Public Works department from Irrigation and Navigation works, for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, were Rs. 14,870 against a revised estimate of Rs. 15,000.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area occupied for irrigation under all works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept was 2,790,467 acres, of which 2,668,228 acres were effectively irrigated for first crop and 796,998 acres for second crop, against 2,590,106 and 779,698 acres in the previous year. The total revenue dependent

on these works was Rs. 122,35,105 and the share due to "Irrigation" was Rs. 90,18,007, exclusive of deductions and remissions, which amounted to Rs. 7,62,546, the remainder being due to "Land." The area irrigated under, and the revenue derived from (1) Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually, (2) other "Imperial" works under the charge of the Public Works department, and (3) "Minor" irrigation works under the charge of the Revenue department, compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

—	Area irrigated.		Irrigation revenue.	
	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
1. Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually	355,674	340,926	17,53,745	16,84,997
2. Other "Imperial" works	1,047,466	1,004,651	35,24,259	33,81,617
3. "Minor" irrigation works	1,285,088	1,244,529	37,40,003	35,61,721
Total ...	2,688,228	2,590,106	90,18,007	86,28,335

The total irrigation and miscellaneous revenue derived from works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, exclusive of collection charges in the Revenue department, was Rs. 85,81,977, and the total outlay, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 15,06,198, leaving Rs. 70,75,788 as the net revenue. The net revenue due to old irrigation under works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, exclusive of all charges, was Rs. 24,99,982.

The following statement shows by districts the area irrigated, the revenue derived, and the expenditure incurred on each class of works :— Area irrigated, revenue derived and expenditure incurred in each district.

—	Area irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1886-87.			Outlay during the official year 1886-87.	Percentage of repairs on irrigation revenue.
	Area irrigated.		Total irrigation revenue.		
	First crop.	Second crop.			
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually.					
Vizagapatam	19,914	1,966	46,810	3,760	6·09
Kurnool	5,304	3,509	35,770	525	1·18
Chingleput	11,608	1,909	23,662	986	3·36
North Arcot	40,154	18,679	1,57,066	26,513	11·47
South Arcot	146,003	12,748	4,51,990	1,05,523	15·96
Salem	692	689	2,467	123	4·01
Coimbatore	55,230	30,917	3,66,903	31,373	4·60
Tanjore	22,653	1,683	66,206	...	...
Tinnevelly	54,116	49,748	6,02,871	21,889	2·87
Total...	355,674	121,848	17,53,745	1,90,692	7·33
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept collectively.					
"Imperial" Works—					
Ganjam	105,188	1,816	1,70,643	16,549	4·78
Vizagapatam	16,232	2,102	36,910	2,574	4·18
Godávari	48,075	3,960	89,063	26,836	12·30
Kistna	12,976	12	31,782	22,548	21·75
Nellore	97,651	8,113	3,52,125	1,05,985	15·48
Cuddapah	58,704	30,335	2,82,418	33,944	7·19
Kurnool	21,026	5,592	77,795	3,509	1·64
Bellary	30,950	11,092	1,76,762	34,867	7·19
Anantapur	47,789	16,433	1,89,428		
Chingleput	210,085	40,705	5,33,773	68,941	10·51
Presidency	...	...	...	4,803	...
North Arcot	56,892	25,234	2,24,088	40,730	14·46
South Arcot	66,782	8,783	2,25,385	70,646	22·67
Salem	25,384	24,173	1,04,001	12,087	8·99
Coimbatore	28,311	16,667	1,41,538	8,952	3·77
Malabar	...	...	...	7,303	...
Tanjore	18,441	1,922	37,598	2,85,305	295·45
Trichinopoly	80,422	33,106	2,82,296	65,141	13·97

—	Area irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1886-87.			Outlay during the official year 1886-87.	Percentage of repairs on irrigation revenue.
	Area irrigated.		Total irrigation revenue.		
	First crop.	Second crop.			
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept collectively—continued.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	
"Imperial" Works—*continued.*					
Madura	73,339	29,007	2,76,310	17,428	3·99
Tinnevelly	49,139	33,565	3,92,344	64,419	16·45
Improving tanks—Madura	...	...	...	1,12,922	...
Improving tanks—Chingleput	...	...	...	74,529	...
Improving tanks—Kurnool	...	...	...	7,340	...
Improving tanks—Coimbatore	...	...	...	54,588	...
Superintendent of Works	...	...	...	25,573	...
Survey operations—No. I Tank division	...	...	...	50,993	...
Survey operations—„ II do.	...	...	...	46,731	...
Survey operations—„ III do.	...	...	...	46,186	...
Survey operations—„ IV do.	...	...	...	48,024	...
Total ...	1,047,466	292,617	35,24,259	13,59,403	16·38
"Minor" Irrigation Works—					
Ganjam	92,182	2,172	1,05,906	10,999	10·38
Vizagapatam	14,792	2,173	43,224	2,791	6·46
Godávari	50,761	710	73,907	12,000	16·28
Kistna	24,545	230	77,929	8,039	9·40
Nellore	35,070	4,015	1,09,989	11,103	10·09
Cuddapah	150,594	56,571	4,91,132	17,332	3·53
Kurnool	28,053	4,929	86,251	4,357	5·05
Bellary	21,071	8,177	58,675	4,300	7·33
Anantapur	56,312	18,303	1,88,866	18,011	9·53
Chingleput	123,253	18,509	2,67,572	23,387	8·70
North Arcot	173,058	86,968	6,56,106	31,760	4·82
South Arcot	174,877	24,801	5,56,021	32,475	5·84
Salem	84,629	75,152	3,05,897	15,581	5·09
Coimbatore	17,417	5,594	55,348	7,710	13·93
Malabar	...	...	...	—639	...
Tanjore	30,663	3,349	56,252	8,163	14·51
Trichinopoly	55,288	19,713	1,26,130	8,429	6·78
Madura	86,202	21,457	1,88,602	17,823	9·45
Tinnevelly	66,321	29,710	2,92,196	24,322	8·32
Total ...	1,285,088	382,533	37,40,003	2,57,943	6·87
Grand Total ...	2,688,228	796,998	90,18,007	18,08,038	10·68

"Imperial" and "Minor" Irrigation Works.

As the lists of "Imperial" works, or works under professional supervision, submitted to Government in March 1886, have been approved by Government, the classification of works as "Imperial" and "Minor" in the above statement has been made accordingly, instead of arbitrarily as in the previous years, when those irrigating above 200 acres were classed as "Imperial" and those irrigating less than 200 acres as "Minor."

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The following statement shows the outlay on agricultural works as compared with the grants :—

—	Grant for 1886-87.		Outlay during 1886-87.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Original Works—	RS.	RS.	RS.
Major	99,986	1,04,326	1,01,089
Minor	16,788	12,659	11,621
Total ...	1,16,774	1,16,985	1,12,710
Repairs	1,65,000	1,86,247	1,88,166
Establishment	65,408	70,743	68,083
Tools and plant	2,818	3,033	2,925
Total ...	3,50,000	3,77,008	3,71,884

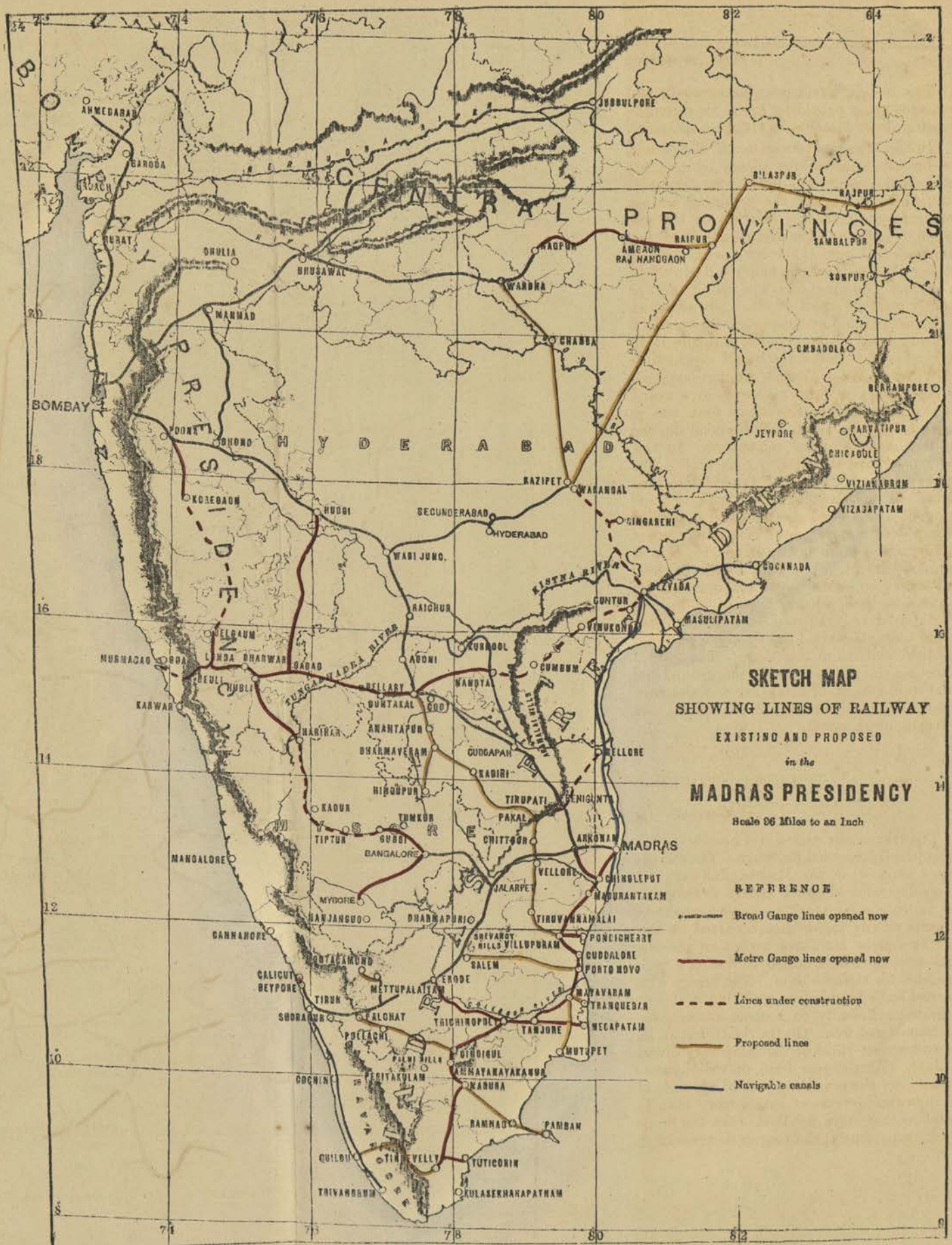


Photo Zincographed in Central Survey Office Madras 1887

The budget grant was increased from Rs. 3,50,000 to Rs. 3,77,008 owing to the necessity of providing funds for incomplete works of the previous year and for repairing flood damages to river embankments in the Godávari central division.

Accidents and damages.

In the Vizagapatam district, the embankment of the Kristnamaraju channel was breached in various places by the heavy flood in the Sarada river. The Vakapad Ramasagaram bund was damaged by the high freshes in the Varaha river, and 57 feet of the retaining wall of the Duggada anicut were washed away. In the Godávari district, on the morning of the 19th August 1886, the day on which the Dowlaishweram head lock fell, the great scouring sluices at Dumagudem, Upper Godávari works, were destroyed. About the second week in October 1886 there was a heavy fall of rain in the Kurnool district, which breached six tanks. The worst case was that of the Yerragundapalium tank, where the escape recently built at a cost of Rs. 1,800 was destroyed. In all cases the water in the tanks was retained by temporary banks, and for the rest of the season there was a good supply of water. In the Chingleput district, the cyclone of November 1886 breached several tanks, the bunds of which were weak, and in the Chandragiri taluk of the North Arcot district, similar damage was done to several Government and private tanks. A large railway bridge near Tirupati was also seriously damaged. The revetment of the Kávéripák tank was displaced and two small tanks in the Wallajah taluk breached. The second slip near the lion sluice of the Kávéripák tank is still showing signs of settlement. In the South Arcot district, an unexpected fresh came down the Vellaur river on the 22nd March 1887 and carried away three courses of the body wall of the Pelandorai anicut, which was being rebuilt where it breached in December 1884; with this exception, the work was not seriously damaged. This flood also caused a good deal of damage at the Shatiatope anicut, in the way of carrying away ring bunds and stopping the work. The flood in the Vellaur, which came down on the 24th May 1886, rose to 5½ feet over crest of the Shatiatope anicut. The ring bunds at the anicut were all carried away. This flood caused much inconvenience and delay in the progress of the restoration works. On the same date, a heavy flood came down the Gaddilam river at Tiruvadi anicut across that river; the ring bunds erected for repairing the damage which occurred in 1884 were all carried away; there was no other damage. At Vanamadevi anicut considerable damage was done. The ring bunds were carried away, the bank connecting the left wing with the ground beyond was breached, and twenty feet of the front return of this wing was destroyed, while much delay was caused by the flood in the restoration of the anicut. Serious damage was also caused at the Tiruvendipuram anicut.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS.

(a) *General.* (1886-87.)

General working.

The year under review has been a very satisfactory one as regards the traffic of both the Guaranteed Railways. The increase in the number of passengers carried is very marked on the Madras Railway; whereas on the South Indian Railway the goods traffic shows a steady development throughout the line. There have been no train accidents of a serious character during the year, and the only damage by floods of any importance occurred on the Madras Railway in November 1886, when two piers and three arches of the Swarnamukhi bridge at the 81st mile, North-west line, were destroyed during a cyclone, and through communication was suspended for thirteen days. The bridge which consists of nine 30-feet arches was supposed to be founded on rock, but if this were the case the rock must have disintegrated sufficiently to become susceptible of erosion, as one of the piers was undermined and fell. On the South Indian Railway there were no flood damages of importance, but three of the temporary diversions were rendered impassable for a few days. For the year 1886, on the Madras Railway, the gross earnings show an increase over the preceding year of upwards of three lakhs, but as the expenditure also shows an increase of rather more than 3½ lakhs, the net profits are not quite as high as they were for 1885. On the South Indian Railway the gross earnings are very satisfactory, showing an increase of upwards of 3½ lakhs over 1885, but the

working expenses being still abnormally heavy, the net revenue does not compare so favorably, as it otherwise would, with that of preceding years. The dividend earned by the Madras Railway on capital expended was 2·78 per cent., and that by the South Indian Railway was 3·15 per cent.

Train service.

On the Madras Railway it was decided to introduce single third class fares at $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies per mile on the 1st July 1886, and as this was likely to bring an accession of passengers, it was arranged to run two trains in the morning from Madras to Arkónam, one in connection with day train to Mettupálaiyam on the South-west line and the other in connection with the mixed train service to Cuddapah on the North-west line, instead of one train as before which served for the two lines. Similarly two trains are now run from Arkónam in the afternoon. The change has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of passengers carried with a satisfactory improvement in receipts. A few unimportant changes were made in some of the other trains on the North-west line. There has been no alteration in the train service of the South Indian Railway during the year.

New works.

On the 1st February 1887, the Bellary branch, Madras Railway, 30 miles in length, was transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the sum of 30 lakhs, and it has been decided to lay a three-rail track in order that it may be available for either broad or metre gauge traffic. The Calicut Extension will, it is hoped, be ready for opening before the end of 1887, but the work has been somewhat delayed by difficulties met with in two of the large bridges. A branch line from Pálghat station to the town has been commenced, and it is considered that this will lead to a large increase in traffic, as the town is at present $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station, and rather than break bulk, a great deal of merchandise is now carried by cart to Coimbatore and other large centres. The line from Warangal to the Singareni coal fields in His Highness the Nizam's dominions is being pushed on rapidly and work has also been commenced at the Bezvada end of the line, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles of which are in British territory. This is being constructed by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company on behalf of the British Government. The South Indian Railway Company having expressed their willingness to take over the working of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway when opened, an agreement has been drawn up following generally the lines on which it is proposed that the Bellary-Kistna State Railway shall be worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. It is expected that the line will be ready for opening and be taken over in a few months. The South Indian Railway Company have offered to undertake the construction and working of the Tirupati-Dharmavaram and the Villupuram-Pákál lines, and negotiations with this object are now proceeding.

Comparison of work done by Madras and South Indian Railways.

The work done for the public by the two lines during 1886 compares as follows :—

—	Tons of goods.	Average distance.	Passengers.	Average distance.
Madras Railway carried	656,601	157·4	6,374,718	43·6
South Indian Railway carried ...	757,431	67·1	6,509,963	34·5
The average bookings per mile of line—				
Madras Railway	763	...	7,412	...
South Indian Railway	834*	...	9,954	...

* Exclusive of harbour material.

Some particulars of working of the two lines are shown in the following table :—

Railway.	Passenger traffic.		Goods traffic.			
	Average number of passengers in a train.	Average cost of carrying a passenger one mile.	Average load of a train.	Cost of hauling a ton of goods one mile.	Percentage of freight upon capacity hauled.	Percentage of freight upon gross ton mileage.
		PIES.	TONS.	PIES.		
Madras	285	0·97	86	5·1	48·8	30·7
South Indian	265	1·07	54	6·2	53·5	36·4

The following statement shows the length of lines, Guaranteed and State including Provincial, under survey or construction or open for traffic in the Madras Presidency at the end of 1886-87 :—

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.			
Madras Railway	830	11½	...	5′ 6″	Madras Government.	Guaranteed.
South Indian Railway	654	...	...	Metre.	Do. ...	Do.
Southern Mahratta Railway ...	72	...	...	Do.	Bombay Government.	Do.
Bellary-Kistna State Railway ...	...	279	...	Do.	Director-General of Railways	State Imperial.
Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.	...	86	...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Bezváda to Nizam's Frontier ...	...	21½	...	5′ 6″	Madras Government.	Do.
Guntakal-Hindupur	...	...	111	Metre.	Do. ...	Do.
Tirupati-Dharmavaram ...	...	...	165½	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Villupuram-Pákál	...	...	134½	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Pálghat-Dindigul	...	...	100 or 107	Do.	Do. ...	Provincial.
Porto Novo-Salem	...	...	116½	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Madura-Pámban	...	...	93	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Máyavaram-Mutupet	...	...	55½	Do.	Do. ...	Guaranteed by Tanjore District Board.
Nílgiri Railway	...	...	Not decided.		Do. ...	Assisted.
Travancore Extension	...	...	106	Metre.	Do. ...	Travancore State.

The following lines are under the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, for inspection :—

The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.	Wadi to Secunderabad, 121 miles. Secunderabad to Warangal, 87 miles.
The Southern Mahratta Railway...	Mysore section, 86 miles. Gubbi ,, 54 ,,
The Bellary-Kistna State Railway.	Guntakal to Nandyál, 90 miles.

The Guntakal-Nandyál section was inspected during March 1887, but as the works in connection with it were not quite completed, the opening of the line was deferred.

Bellary-Kistna State Railway.—The grant for 1886-87 permitted work to be carried on throughout the whole length (279 miles) from Guntakal to Bezvadá. The Guntakal-Nandyál section, 90 miles, was officially inspected in March 1887 with a view to its being opened for public traffic, but owing to some of the requirements being incomplete the opening was deferred for a few months. Arrangements have been made with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to work this length. The junction station at Guntakal is still far from finished and temporary arrangements will be necessary for some time. The tunnel at the Nandikanama pass is making good progress, and on the other sections work is being pushed on. Works in progress.

Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.—This line has made good progress during the year, and will be ready for opening in June 1887.

The above two lines are being constructed under the orders of the Director-General of Railways.

Calicut Extension.—The substitution of Calicut for Beypore as the western terminus of the Madras Railway, which involves the construction of 9 miles of line and the abandonment of 2¼ miles, has made good progress during the year and the new line will, it is hoped, be ready for opening before the end of 1887. The most backward of these works are two of the large bridges. That of four 70-feet openings over the backwater is practically completed, but at the Ferok bridge, six 130-feet spans, delay has been caused by the necessity for blasting out a foundation for the cylinders of the first pier, which unfortunately came upon a sloping face of granite rock in the tide-way, involving operations of great difficulty. The Kallai bridge, three 130-feet spans, is delayed by the decision of Sir John Hawkshaw to carry the cylinders down to rock, the depth to be reached in one case being 99 feet. Good progress has been made with the station buildings at Calicut.

Pálghat Branch.—The Secretary of State having sanctioned the construction of a branch from Pálghat station to the town, a commencement has been made with the work. The line will be 2½ miles in length, and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,49,314, the station buildings at Pálghat being in the first instance of a temporary character. The only important bridge is that of four 64-feet girders over the Ponáni river. The superstructure of the road bridge over this river having failed a few years ago, the local authorities offered the masonry and a contribution of Rs. 30,000, if the Railway Company would span the openings by girders. This has been done at a cost of Rs. 40,000, and the bridge will now be utilized for both road and railway.

Bezváda to His Highness the Nizam's Frontier.—A line on 5 feet 6 inches gauge 21½ miles long, in continuation of that under construction by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, was commenced in January 1887 by that company, who have undertaken its construction on behalf of the British Government. This section is estimated to cost Rs. 19,66,754 and will be of the same structural character as the remainder of the line. The object of this extension is to connect the Singareni coal field with the Bellary-Kistna State Railway and with the canal systems of the Presidency.

New Bridges.—Estimates have been sanctioned for new bridges over the Pápaghni, Chitrávati and Pennér rivers on the North-west line, Madras Railway, the old ones having failed in 1874. In the design now adopted by Sir John Hawkshaw, the piers are 140 feet centre to centre and formed of two cast iron cylinders sunk to rock and filled with concrete, 12 feet in diameter below river bed and 9 feet in diameter above that level, the depth to be sunk varying from 29 to 81 feet. The girders are of modified Whipple Murphy type. The estimated cost of these works is—Pápaghni bridge 15 spans, Rs. 11,86,423; Chitrávati, 19 spans, Rs. 16,44,927; Pennér, 13 spans, Rs. 7,66,698. The sinking of the cylinders for the Pennér bridge is more than half done, and the work at the Chitraváti is now being put in hand. The bridge over the Pápaghni will be deferred until that over the Pennér is completed.

New Stations.—The station at Rénigunta (Tirupati) is being remodelled and enlarged in connection with the junction of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway, and a new station is being built at Guntakal junction for the joint use of the Madras, Southern Mahratta and Bellary-Kistna State Railways. The latter work is being executed by the State Railway department.

Lines under survey or projected. (*a*) Imperial surveys.

Guntakal-Hindupur Extension.—The estimates for this metre gauge line were revised during the year, and now amount to Rs. 67,592 per mile, or a total of Rs. 75,02,693 for 111 miles. Portions of the embankments were thrown up in 1885 as a famine relief work, but sanction for proceeding with the construction of the line has not yet been accorded. This extension will not improbably be handed over to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to construct and to work as part of their system.

Tirupati-Dharmavaram Extension.—The working project for this line on the metre gauge is now complete and ready for submission. The length will be 165½ miles and it will connect Tirupati, *viâ* Kadiri, with Dharmavaram, which will also be a junction station on the Hindupur extension 62 miles from Guntakal. The estimate works out to Rs. 105,11,359 or Rs. 63,513 per mile, but a further revision since ordered will probably raise the mileage rate to Rs. 66,000.

Villupuram-Pákál Line.—This line will pass through Pallúr, Kalambúr and the Kaniembadi pass to Vellore and thence, *viâ* Chittoor, to Pákál, the junction with the Tirupati-Dharmavaram extension, and will be 134½ miles in length. The working project for a line on metre gauge was submitted in November 1886 and it is estimated to cost Rs. 63,771 per mile; on revision, this mileage rate will be increased to about Rs. 66,000.

(*b*) Provincial surveys.

Pálghat-Dindigul.—This line will connect Pálghat town (to which an extension is now being made from the Madras Railway) with Dindigul on the South Indian Railway. The line will be on the metre gauge, the junction with the 5 feet 6 inches gauge being at Pálghat town. The estimates for this line are ready for

submission. The length will be about 107 miles *viâ* Dhárápuram or 100 miles *viâ* Palni and the cost about Rs. 61,000 per mile.

Porto Novo-Salem.—The estimate for this metre gauge line, 116½ miles in length, will be submitted shortly together with a report on an alternative route from Tirukoilúr on the Villupuram-Pákál line (instead of from Porto Novo) joining the former route at Chinna Salem.

Madura-Pámban.—A preliminary survey from Madura to Ramnad, 66 miles, has been completed and the preliminary project for a line on metre gauge from Madura to Pámban, 93 miles, will be submitted shortly.

(c) Other surveys.

Máyavaram-Mutupet.—It is proposed to construct this line from money to be raised on the guarantee of the District Board of Tanjore, for which purpose a special cess has been levied in that district since 1878. Little progress has been made, however, during the year in financing the line. The offer of the Directors of the South Indian Railway to raise the required capital on a guarantee of 4 per cent. and half the net profits not proving acceptable to Government, it was suggested that the Secretary of State might undertake the guarantee on behalf of the Tanjore local authorities and thus enable them to obtain better terms; this suggestion is still under consideration. Meanwhile the income from the special cess goes on accumulating and has now reached Rs. 6,61,000, the annual receipts being about Rs. 85,000. A bill to empower local authorities to guarantee interest on capital expended on such works, either with or without a joint guarantee by Government, has been passed by the local legislature, but awaits the sanction of the Government of India. The length of the proposed line is 55½ miles and its estimated cost on the metre gauge is about 30 lakhs.

Nílgiri Railway.—The Nílgiri Railway Company (Limited) have entered into a contract to construct a line from Mettupálaiyam to Ootacamund, but has yet have failed to raise the required capital. During the year a modification was made in the contract, providing for the fixing of maximum rates and fares once for all, instead of their being subject to revision by the Secretary of State from time to time. It was contended by the company that this change would make the project more acceptable to capitalists. A proposal has since been made to the Secretary of State to rescind the clause prohibiting the raising of capital in London, and, if this is acceded to, it is possible that money may be forthcoming. Before a decision can be arrived at as to the class of line to be adopted, whether Riggenbach's rack system, Abt's modification thereof, or a line similar to the Darjeeling one, comprehensive surveys are required and for these money must be raised in the open market.

Tinnevelly-Quilon.—The Travancore Government have decided to adopt the northern route by the Arienkávu pass, but no steps have yet been taken towards raising the required capital beyond some preliminary negotiations with the South Indian Railway. The length of the proposed line is 106 miles and its estimated cost on metre gauge Rs. 93,15,623, but without a much more comprehensive survey than that which has been made, this estimate cannot be accepted.

Mineral resources.

No mineral traffic exists at present on the open lines in this Presidency. The Madras Railway imports patent fuel from England; the South Indian draws its supplies of coal partly from England, but to a greater extent from Australia. No Indian coal was used on either line during the year 1886; but when the line from Warangal to the Singareni coal-field, which is well advanced, and the extension to Bezváda are completed, the Singareni field will, by means of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway and the Kistna and Buckingham canals, be open to all the lines in this Presidency. Wood is largely burnt on the Madras Railway and to some extent on the South Indian Railway. A charge of Rs. 1-8-0 per ton is levied as Harbour dues on fuel landed at Madras. The cost both of patent fuel and coal is considerably lower than in previous years, that for wood remaining about the same, but with an upward tendency on the Madras Railway.

(b) *Madras Railway.* (1886.)

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway which is on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge is now reduced to 830 miles, the Bellary branch, 30 miles in length, having been

purchased by the Southern Mahratta Railway and handed over to them on the 1st February 1887. The portion between Madras and Arkónam, 42½ miles, is double line.

Capital expenditure.

The net outlay on capital account during the year was Rs. 8,11,214. The following are the principal works on which expenditure was incurred :—

	Rs.
Calicut extension	7,01,444
Reconstruction of Pennér bridge	3,07,492
Do. of Kalpathi bridge (Pálghat branch)	21,975
Pitching slopes and banks	7,418

Alterations and additions to stations :—

Arkónam	7,587
Tiruvallúr	7,475
Jalárpet	13,250
Gooty	13,089
Pódanúr	11,230
Raichur	5,132
Extension of block system	15,530
Locomotive department new stock	82,826

The credits to capital included—

Transfer of expenditure from Capital to Revenue	6,819
Purchase money of railway bungalow at Tirupatur sold to Government	4,000
Contribution from Capital and Fire Insurance Fund towards Calicut extension	3,90,250
Do. from Pálghat Municipality for construction of Kalpathi bridge	4,500
Write-back of an erroneous store debit	52,000

Condition of way and works.

The permanent-way is up to its usual high standard of maintenance, but portions of the South-west line laid with 65 lb. rails are rather rough, owing to the rails being a good deal worn. The renewals of rails will in future be a heavy, but unavoidable item.

Bridges.

The work of strengthening girders and laying new permanent-way over bridges is now completed. The progress made with the new Pennér bridge is satisfactory, half the amount of sinking the twelve pairs of cylinders being completed. The estimate for the new Chitrávati bridge, amounting to Rs. 16,44,927, was sanctioned on 29th November 1886 and the collection of materials is in progress.

Stations.

The alterations to Pódanúr station comprising sleeping accommodation for the public are nearly completed and the alterations at Rénigunta, the junction with the Cuddapah-Nellore Railway, are commenced. Owing to the increased load of trains and the introduction of the block system, it has been found necessary to increase the length of sidings and platforms at many of the stations. This is being done gradually. Many of the turn-tables being too weak for the engines now in use, are being replaced by larger and stronger ones; and a new one has been added at Tiruvallúr for feast traffic. The wells throughout the line, except at Raichur, give a plentiful supply of water for all purposes.

Extensions.

On the Calicut extension, the earthwork and minor bridges are nearly completed and the permanent-way is laid. The smaller stations are well advanced and the walls of Calicut station are up to roof level. On the Pálghat branch, work was commenced directly sanction was received on the 21st January 1887.

Accidents.

There were 150 accidents of various kinds against 163 in the preceding year. Of these, 68 were running over cattle, 25 derailments, 31 fires in trains and 5 collisions. The casualties were as follows :— 3 passengers killed and 2 injured from their own want of caution. Of company's or contractor's servants, 2 were killed and 21 injured also from their own want of caution; and 2 injured from causes beyond their own control. Of other persons, 8 were killed and 1 injured—the total being 13 killed and 26 injured against 10 killed and 30 injured in 1885. The only important damage to the line was the partial destruction of the Swarnamukhi bridge, by which through traffic was suspended for 13 days.

Persons employed.

There were 12,050 employés in the various departments on the 31st December 1886 against 11,846 in the previous year. Of these, 228 were Europeans, 1,021 East Indians, and 10,801 Natives.

Police.

The police consist of a force of men 250 maintained at a total cost of Rs. 36,927. The above figures refer to the force of private police or watchmen maintained by the company for purposes of watch and ward. These men are not under the Police Act and have no further powers than are possessed by all railway servants

under the Railway Act. They are under a "Superintendent of Watchmen," who works under the orders of the Agent and Manager. The railway has also a Prosecuting Inspector who conducts prosecutions in cases of breach of railway law, any assistance he requires from the general police force being given him. The force of watchmen employed by the Railway Company is supplemented by about 90 constables from the general police of the country at the cost of Government. These men attend the stations at train times only; their duties being to keep order, to receive complaints from passengers or railway officials, to watch for any suspicious characters, and to receive into custody offenders arrested by the railway servants under the Act. At Raichur and Mutmurri stations all police duties are undertaken by the Nizam's Government.

Volunteers.

The strength of the regiment, which was formed in August 1885, and known as the "Madras Railway Volunters," has grown during the year from 25 officers and 660 non-commissioned officers and men (total 685,) to 24 officers and 749 non-commissioned officers and men, total 773; and with this increase it is satisfactory to note that the number of non-efficients has fallen from 100 of all ranks to 47. A new company has been established at Beypore. All the companies are now provided with rifle ranges except that at Raichur, where the difficulties in obtaining a site seem to be insurmountable.

Medical department.

The medical staff of the company consists of a medical officer and 19 apothecaries. The medical officer exercises a general supervision over the whole line and affords medical aid to all employés of the company who present themselves daily at the Ráyapuram Dispensary, Madras.

Schools.

The railway schools are seven in number with an attendance of 270 against 276 in 1885 and an average daily attendance of 219·1 against 208·4. The Government grant this year was Rs. 922 against Rs. 452 in 1885, and the railway grant was Rs. 5,426 against Rs. 5,118. School fees amounted to Rs. 2,285 against Rs. 2,326. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,436 against Rs. 8,466 in 1885.

Stores.

During the year, 11,822 tons of stores and materials were shipped to India, besides which 14,410 tons of fuel were forwarded from England at an average cost at port of delivery of £177 per ton. At the close of 1886, the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 31,40,460 against Rs. 28,30,932 in 1885, due to a large portion of the stores received for the reconstruction of several large bridges and for the Calicut extension not being charged off during the year.

Rolling stock.

The total rolling stock on the line at the end of the year was—

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	157	49	108
Coaching vehicles	679	78	601
Goods do.	2,779	415	2,364

8 tank locomotives sold by auction have now been replaced by 8 engines of a more powerful class. 76 engines and 3,573 vehicles passed through the shops for repair and 133 new vehicles of sorts were constructed during the year; of these, 5 first-class double saloons, 6 second class, 5 third class, 3 post-office vans and 12 baggage vans were sanctioned as additions to stock and charged to the capital account. 27 second-class carriages of an old and obsolete type were converted into third-class carriages.

Capital transactions.

The capital of the company stood as follows at the end of 1886:—

	£
Subscribed capital at 5 per cent.	8,757,670
Do. do. at 4¾ do.	999,960
Do. do. at 4½ do.	500,000
Debentures at 4 per cent.	102,200
Do. at 3½ do.	297,800
Capital not bearing interest	12,014
Total ...	10,669,644

Expenditure.

	£	£
On way and works	9,112,204	
On rolling stock	1,247,960	
On stores and suspense	288,482	
		10,648,646
Balance available ...		20,998

The capital expenditure during 1886 was Rs. 8,11,214, equivalent, at 1*s.* 10*d.* exchange, to £74,361. The total outlay, including stores, gives a rate of £12,382 (Rs. 1,35,070) per mile.

Revenue transactions.

The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 32,29,244 (£296,014), giving a dividend at the rate of 2·78 per cent. on the capital outlay, and fall short of the guarantee by £226,378. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1886 amounted to £12,856,628 and the net profits for the same period to £5,760,930, leaving a balance of £7,095,698 to be met from the revenues of India in addition to the expenditure on land and control.

Block system.

The block system of working trains has now been applied to the whole line.

Train service.

On the 1st July 1886, an additional passenger train, each way, was added between Madras and Arkónam. 8·68 of the trains were late against 9·12 in the previous year.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The general results of last five calendar years are compared in the following table:—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Dividend on capital expended.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.	RS.	RS.
1882	69,18,571	43,47,729	25,70,842	2·25	62·84	154·4
1883	66,31,909	41,05,360	25,25,549	2·21	61·90	147·7
1884	71,41,317	42,05,631	29,35,686	2·57	58·89	158·6
1885	76,57,993	43,78,825	32,79,168	2·85	57·19	170·5
1886	79,66,098	47,36,854	32,29,244	2·78	59·46	177·6

The gross earnings show an increase of upwards of 3 lakhs over the previous year; but as the excess in expenditure is upwards of 3½ lakhs, the net revenue does not give such a good result as that of the previous year, when the working expenses were comparatively low. The earnings under "coaching" amounted to Rs. 33,27,011 and under "goods" to Rs. 44,57,841 against Rs. 32,19,677 and Rs. 42,72,976, respectively, in 1885. The coaching traffic still continues to improve, the railway having carried upwards of ¾ million more passengers this year than last. There has also been a large development in goods traffic which shows an increase of nearly 2 lakhs over the previous year.

The train mileage and earnings per mile were—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Traffic train mileage.	Average number of trains each way per diem over the whole line.	Per traffic train mile.		
				Gross earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.
	MILES.	MILES.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1882	859½	1,963,280	3·129	3·524	2·215	1·309
1883	861	1,880,749	2·992	3·526	2·183	1·343
1884	861	2,131,504	3·382	3·350	1·973	1·377
1885	861	2,229,260	3·547	3·435	1·964	1·471
1886	860	2,273,073	3·620	3·504	2·084	1·420

The increase in train mileage is accounted for by the introduction of additional passenger trains between Madras and Arkónam and extra trains on account of the increase in goods traffic, which was incurred principally over the Salem-Mallápuram ghât.

Passenger traffic.

The numbers of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class were as follow:—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.
1882	12,172	33,081	4,235,860	4,281,113
1883	12,068	32,907	4,345,480	4,390,455
1884	13,962	33,564	5,082,326	5,129,852
1885	11,924	31,323	5,438,024	5,481,271
1886	13,025	33,177	6,216,897	6,263,099

The receipts from each class were—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882	1,64,275	1,17,250	19,77,448	22,58,973
1883	1,55,035	1,12,808	19,72,199	22,40,042
1884	1,64,228	1,14,889	21,05,992	23,85,109
1885	1,59,729	1,18,605	22,60,292	25,38,626
1886	1,62,475	1,21,018	24,44,190	26,27,683

The increase in first and second class traffic is partially due to the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Southern India and to passengers going to the gold mines. Judging from the large increase in the number of third class passengers, of which 72 per cent. occurred in the second half of the year, it may be assumed that the abolition of return fares and the introduction of a single fare at $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies per mile for all trains, other than mail trains, is a step in the right direction, although the receipts do not as yet show any great improvement. The measure was introduced mainly with a view to increase the percentage of third class passengers carried by the mails which at present do not carry their share, but up to the end of the year it was found to have had the reverse effect, the percentage carried by the mails having dropped from 22 to 18, although the actual number using the mail trains was larger in 1886 than in 1885. The increase in the number of passengers during 1886 as compared with the preceding year was 14 per cent. and the receipts were higher by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The average number of passengers in a train was 285 and the average fare paid by a third-class passenger was 1·75 pies per mile as compared with 1·86 pies in 1885. During the second half of 1886, the average was 1·66 pies, which is probably the lowest on record in India.

The other items of coaching traffic are compared in the following table:—

Year.	Troops and police, including military baggage and horses.	Passengers' luggage.	Carriages, horses, &c.	Parcels.	Special trains.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882	2,44,722	92,361	80,720	1,29,705	13,016
1883	1,43,405	93,617	82,597	1,45,046	2,843
1884	2,14,329	98,898	81,715	1,77,342	23,725
1885	2,26,951	1,09,675	77,286	1,99,588	38,691
1886	2,75,278	1,08,926	74,643	1,91,340	18,821

The decrease under parcels is due principally to the reduced demand for indigo in consequence of the producers having mixed aniline dyes with it. The quantity of betel-nut sent by passenger train was also smaller than usual. The increase under troops and police is due to the despatch of troops to and from Burma. The receipts for carriages, horses, &c., still continue to fall off.

Goods traffic.

The receipts from merchandise carried for the public and the tonnage are shown in the following table:—

—	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Receipts from merchandise ... ... Rs.	36,34,610	35,26,877	37,49,657	40,47,163	41,88,280
Tonnage of do. ... ... Tons.	480,637	511,279	600,995	646,359	656,601
Average receipt per ton lifted ... ... Rs.	7·56	6·90	6·23	6·26	6·38
Do. do. per mile ... Pies.	9·02	8·76	7·79	7·84	7·78

Goods traffic continues to develop, the increased earnings being mainly due to cotton, jaggery and skins. There was a falling off in railway plant and rolling stock, owing to the smaller quantity of materials hauled for State Railways. The receipts from cotton amounted to Rs. 2,63,346 against Rs. 1,15,277 in 1885 and from jaggery to Rs. 1,58,998 against Rs. 87,865. The total quantity of grain carried during the year was 180,706 tons as compared with 197,097 tons in 1885. The total quantity of salt carried over the system was 67,321 tons as compared with 67,066 tons in 1886. The slight increase in weights is due to consignments from Tirur and Beypore to Coimbatore, but the lead from the Western Coast being shorter than from Madras, the receipts were not so large.

Working expenses.

The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with previous years :—

Year.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.			Locomotive.		
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from revenue funds.	Per mean mile maintained.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Per engine mile.
	RS.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	AS.	AS.
1882	12,70,847	859½	1,478	13,56,841	11·058	9·575
1883	10,50,719	858	1,225	13,07,503	11·123	9·663
1884	10,89,747	859½	1,267	14,44,812	10·845	9·498
1885	10,82,590	861	1,257	15,45,093	11·089	9·729
1886	13,12,495	860	1,526	16,56,216	11·658	10·171

During the year 1886 the cost of maintenance averaged Rs. 1,308 per mile of track, including sidings or Rs. 1,526 per mile of line. The large increase over 1885 is mainly due to the revenue proportion of expenditure on the Calicut extension having been charged under this head. The amount so charged during the year was Rs. 1,41,016 in addition to Rs. 2,49,234 contributed by the Fire Insurance Fund. The renewals of rails during the year were also heavy. The increase in the locomotive expenses is due to extra train mileage, increased consumption of fuel per train mile, and a considerable rise in the issue price of wood fuel. The increased consumption of fuel per train mile is said to be due to heavy rains causing supplies of wood to be unusually damp.

The expenditure in other departments is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Expenses.					
	Carriage and wagon.		Traffic.		General charges.	Miscellaneous.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 vehicle miles.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	RS.
1882	5,16,595	13·902	6,90,462	5·627	4,57,660	55,324
1883	5,79,786	15·594	6,81,596	5·798	4,44,468	41,288
1884	4,95,115	11·433	7,02,473	5·273	4,43,386	30,098
1885	4,95,331	11·212	7,31,146	5·248	4,70,717	53,948
1886	4,72,763	10·478	7,64,999	4·153	4,90,889	39,492

The decrease in the carriage and wagon department is due to the smaller number of repairs and renewals. This abstract shows an increase under nearly all main heads, due to a general improvement in the traffic. Loss by exchange continues to affect all abstracts very seriously, the total amount debited under this head for the year 1886 being Rs. 1,97,318, which is an increase of Rs. 59,029 over the preceding year.

Rates and fares.

On the 1st July 1886, third class return fares at 3 pies by trains other than mails were abolished and a single fare of 1½ pies per mile was introduced for these

trains, the single fare of 2 pies by mail trains continuing in force. The minimum third class fare was at the same time reduced from 1 anna to 6 pies. In January 1886, a concession amounting 10 per cent. was made in the rate for coffee from Mysore to Madras as an inducement to merchants to continue shipment on the east coast. From 1st August, rates for pressed cotton from Bellary to Madras were reduced from 21 pies to 11·25 pies per ton per mile; there were also a slight reduction in the rate from Guntakal to Madras. From 1st December 1886 the rate for cinchona bark was reduced from 18 pies to 13·61 pies per ton per mile. The average rate at which all goods were carried was 7·78 pies per ton per mile as compared with 9·69 pies in 1881 and 10·71 pies in 1873.

(c) *South Indian Railway.* (1886).

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway is 654 miles on the metre gauge. The Pondicherry Railway (from the Gingee river to Pondicherry, 7¾ miles) is also worked by the South Indian Railway, making the total length worked 661¾ miles.

Capital expenditure.

The net capital outlay during the year was Rs. 4,13,580, incurred chiefly on the following works:—

	Rs.
Rectification of the alignment of the Beach line, Madras	28,585
Enlargement of the Vikravándi bridge	39,759
Do. Karanguli do.	40,575
Additional water columns and ash pits	7,300
Protective works to bridges	33,728
New bridge at 97/9 miles	17,345
Adding 5 spans to bridge at 63/15 miles	8,552
Do. 3 do. at 64/11 do.	10,192
Do. 3 do. at 92/4 do.	12,964
Lowering the line between 44/9 and 46/16 miles and doubling the existing 6-25 feet bridge	12,220
Causeway between 124/9 and 125/6 miles	11,500
Do. 122/4 and 123/5 do.	9,394
Permanent diversion of line between 127/4 and 127/13 miles and constructing a bridge over the river Oopanar at 127/8 miles	28,454
Extension of locomotive shops at Negapatam	58,036
General offices at Trichinopoly	13,157
Adding five 30-feet spans to the Corayár bridge	17,991
Locomotive department rolling stock	88,593

The principal credits to capital have been as follows:—

Value of 40-feet girder bridge at 152 miles washed away by flood and written off to revenue	6,448
Value of bridge destroyed at 127/8 miles written off to revenue	17,359
Depreciation on 3 feet 6 inches gauge locomotives and rolling stock condemned ...	47,279

Condition of way and works.

The permanent-way, considering the condition of the rails, is in fairly good order, but it has been decided to re-lay it throughout with new material consisting of 50 lb. steel bull-headed rails on pot sleepers. Up to 31st December 1886, 44½ miles were laid and it is expected that this renewal will be continued at the rate of 100 miles per annum. The formation of pitched causeways to allow of the passage of extraordinary floods over, instead of under, the line has made good progress. Groynes have also been added in places where the line has been threatened by streams. The rectification of the Beach line, Madras, is now completed and the wooden bridge over Cochrane's canal has been replaced by a permanent structure of two 50-feet spans.

Stations.

New open goods sheds have been built at seven stations, additional water-columns have been erected at eight watering stations, so that engines can water in both directions without detaching; a third class waiting shed has been added at Dindigul, and the accommodation at Maniyáchi has been remodelled and increased. The new General offices at Trichinopoly were completed during the year and the extension of the workshops at Negapatam has made good progress. Arrangements have been made for the acquisition of land for the extensions of the goods shed and station yard at Egmore, Madras, which are urgently needed and have been commenced. On the 1st June 1886 a trial station was opened at Killé in the 148th mile, between Porto Novo and Chidambaram stations, for passenger and goods traffic.

Increased water ways.

The principal works which have been taken in hand during the year are as follow:—The Karanguli bridge, originally consisting of eleven 40-feet spans, where

seven spans have been added, and four more are now in progress; the Vikravândi bridge, originally consisting of five 30-feet girders to which one 120-feet and one 30-feet span have been added; in the 98th mile a new work of ten 30-feet spans; in the 128th mile, near Cuddalore, a bridge of one 150-feet span, in place of one of 70-feet; the Corayár bridge of five 30-feet spans which has been doubled; the Gingee bridge (Pondicherry branch) of seven 150-feet spans, which has been raised 7-feet and provided with new girders for six spans. Many minor waterways have also been increased and strengthened by protective works where necessary. The total lineal feet of waterway added during the year is 1,175.

Accidents. There were 233 accidents of various kinds against 203 in 1885; of these, 10 were collisions, 25 derailments, 114 running over cattle, and 30 defects in the rolling stock. 1 passenger was killed and 7 injured, 2 of whom were injured from causes beyond their own control. 1 servant of the company or of contractors was injured from causes beyond his own control, and 4 killed and 35 injured from their own want of caution. Of other persons, 4 were killed and 3 injured—making a total of 9 killed and 46 injured against 5 killed and 22 injured in 1885.

There was no serious accident to trains and the collisions were all slight. A large number of cases of defects in engines occurred, but many of them were of a trivial nature and are attributed to the bad quality of water and fair wear and tear. No flood damages of importance took place, but a few of the temporary diversions were rendered impassable for periods varying from one to three days, during which interruptions, the mails and passengers were transhipped. The train service was, however, unavoidably disorganized owing to the restriction of speed over a large number of new works and diversions.

Persons employed. There were 8,327 employés on the open line on the 31st December 1886 against 8,098 in 1885. Of these, 95 were Europeans, 393 East Indians, and 7,839 Natives.

Police. On the South Indian Railway there is no separate police force, but 2 inspectors and about 100 watchmen are employed for purposes of watch and ward, chiefly in the traffic and general stores departments. This force is supplemented by the Government police, paid by the State, who attend the stations at train times and whose duties are the same as on the Madras Railway.

Volunteers. The South Indian Railway Volunteer Corps which was raised in 1884 has decreased in strength since the last report from 496 to 458, the number of officers, 17, remaining the same, but there is a marked improvement in the number of efficients, which has increased from 199 to 342, and the corps is generally in a satisfactory condition. The band is kept up to its full strength and receives a Government grant of Rs. 100 per month in aid of its funds.

Schools. There are no railway schools, but the children belonging to the employés attend local schools at the principal stations. The South Indian Railway does not find it necessary to contribute to any of the district schools.

Medical department. For medical purposes this railway is divided into 9 districts, each in charge of an apothecary, who is under the supervision of the Company's Superintending Physician residing at Trichinopoly. At six of the largest stations there are Civil Surgeons whose services would be applied for in the event of a serious occurrence. The cost of the medical establishment for the year under review, including medicines, was Rs. 14,082.

Stores. During the calendar year, stores and materials amounting to 2,903¼ tons valued at £29,216 were shipped to India, besides which 5,475 tons of coal were forwarded from England and 16,792 tons were obtained from Australia at an average cost at port of delivery of £1-1-10 per ton. At the close of 1886, the value of balance of stores in hand was Rs. 23,21,484 as against Rs. 26,75,972, the value of balance at close of 1885, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,54,488.

Rolling stock. The total rolling stock on the line on the 31st December 1886 was as follows:—

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	124	26	98
Coaching vehicles	514	69	445
Goods vehicles	1,849	131	1,718

The old 3 feet 6 inches gauge, Arkónam stock, has been written off to Revenue. During the year, 10 carriages and 34 wagons or trucks have been put on the line; of these, 17 iron covered goods wagons were converted from cotton trucks.

Capital transactions.

The capital expenditure on the open line up to end of December 1886 was (including cost of 168 miles of broad gauge line subsequently converted to metre gauge) Rs. 444,36,217 (£4,258,471), and the value of stores in stock was Rs. 23,21,484. The total capital expenditure including stores was Rs. 467,57,701 (£4,480,946), equivalent to Rs. 71,400 (£6,843) per mile.

Revenue transactions.

The capital of the company stood as follows at the end of the year 1885 :—

	£
Consolidated stock at 5 per cent.	3,042,202
Do. do. at 4¾ do.	166,904
Debenture do. at 4½ do.	425,000
Do. bonds at 3½ do.	870,000
Capital not bearing interest	59,299
Total ...	4,563,405

Expenditure—	£	
On ways and works	3,642,715	
Working stock	615,756	
Stores, &c.	222,475	
		4,480,946
Amount overdrawn ...		82,459

The net capital expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 4,13,580, equivalent, at 1*s.* 11*d.* exchange, to £39,635.

Revenue transactions.

The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 14,75,914 (£141,442), giving a dividend at the rate of 3·15 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The net profits fall short of the guarantee by £66,455. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1884 amounted to £3,637,927 and the net profits for the same period to £1,784,300, leaving a balance of £1,853,627 to be met from the revenues of India, in addition to the expenditure on land and control.

Traffic and working. Train service.

During the year 1886, there were no alterations in the train service. 20·50 trains were late during the year against 17·49 in 1885. The high percentage of late trains during the years 1885 and 1886 were due to the service becoming somewhat disorganized owing to the restrictions of speed over a large number of new works and diversions and to the laying of the new permanent way.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The general results for the last five calendar years are compared in the following table :—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Dividend on capital expended.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.	RS.	RS.
1882	37,58,714	23,56,386	14,02,328	3·09	62·69	110·0
1883	38,69,668	25,47,335	13,22,333	2·91	65·83	113·3
1884	41,89,049	26,96,558	14,92,491	3·28	64·37	122·5
1885	45,60,126	29,78,412	15,81,714	3·39	65·32	133·7
1886	49,20,176	34,44,262	14,75,914	3·15	70·00	144·2

The earnings show an increase of upwards of 3½ lakhs over the preceding year, nearly all of which is due to the large development of goods traffic. The expenditure, which shows an increase of upwards of 4¼ lakhs, is abnormally high on account of the new permanent-way, repairs to flood damages, and provision

of additional waterways. Loss by exchange continues to seriously affect the expenditure. Notwithstanding this, the dividend on capital expended amounted to 3·15 per cent. The earnings under "coaching" were Rs. 25,42,673, and under "goods" Rs. 23,10,126, against Rs. 25,30,473 and Rs. 19,67,672, respectively, in 1885. The coaching traffic shows a slight increase, but the main development is in the goods traffic, nearly 1½ lakhs of which (or a little less than half the total increase) is due to the carriage of harbour materials, the remainder being caused by a general increase under "ordinary goods" throughout the line.

The train mileage and earnings per train mile compare as follow :—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Traffic train mileage.	Average number of trains each way per diem over the whole line.	Per traffic train mile.		
				Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Profit.
	MILES.	MILES.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1882	655	1,419,882	2·969	2·647	1·660	0·987
1883	655	1,591,165	3·328	2·432	1·601	0·831
1884	654	1,663,380	3·475	2·518	1·621	0·897
1885	654	1,796,861	3·764	2·538	1·658	0·880
1886	654	1,939,237	4·062	2·537	1·776	0·761

The train mileage shows an increase of 142,376 miles due to extra trains on account of the increase in goods traffic.

Passenger traffic.

The numbers of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class were as follow :—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1882	7,437	37,233	...	3,750,516	3,795,186
1883	10,330	56,098	...	5,079,430	5,145,858
1884	10,714	60,380	...	5,620,727	5,691,821
1885	11,122	44,365	41,646	6,152,842	6,249,975
1886	10,009	25,454	96,557	6,311,099	6,443,119

The receipts from each class were—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1882	46,659	51,581	...	18,76,002	19,74,242
1883	42,073	50,891	...	18,54,966	19,47,930
1884	42,317	49,081	...	20,17,623	21,09,021
1885	42,273	45,583	26,726	22,89,639	24,04,221
1886	40,432	41,411	60,481	22,50,965	23,93,289

In the first and second classes there is a falling off both in number and receipts. Results show that the intermediate class attracts passengers from the second as well as from the third class. The third class shows an increase in numbers, but a slight decrease in receipts which is probably due to the shorter distance travelled. The average number of passengers in a train was 265, and the average fare paid by a third class passenger 1·98 pies per mile.

The other items of coaching traffic compare thus :—

Year.	Troops and police, including military baggage and horses.	Passengers' luggage.	Carriages, horses, &c.	Parcels.	Special trains.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1882	43,939	34,182	16,840	37,015	7,004
1883	19,313	41,958	19,149	34,431	3,439
1884	17,626	43,114	18,317	35,934	3,579
1885	20,435	43,551	18,518	39,843	1,340
1886	30,248	48,773	18,410	46,852	2,859

The revenue from troops and police and parcels shows a satisfactory increase.

The goods traffic for the past five years compares as follows :— Goods traffic.

Year.	Ordinary goods.		Harbour materials.		Average receipts per ton per mile.
	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.	
		RS.		RS.	PIES.
1882	339,204	13,99,647	76,199	40,908	8·363
1883	429,953	16,04,524	4,881	2,601	8·426
1884	461,114	17,50,898	39,435	21,035	8·615
1885	465,531	17,05,698	118,344	94,632	8·433
1886	545,777	18,87,830	211,654	2,24,575	8·298

This traffic shows a large increase both in ordinary goods and harbour materials. The average lead of ordinary goods was 80 miles, as compared with 83 miles for the previous year.

The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with previous years :— Working expenses.

Year.	Maintenance of way, works, and stations.			Locomotive expenses.		
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from revenue funds.	Cost per mean mile maintained from revenue funds.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Per engine mile.
	RS.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	AS.	AS.
1882	6,56,556	647	1,015	8,02,737	9·045	7·395
1883	6,59,543	655	1,007	8,39,555	8·442	7·153
1884	6,49,239	654	993	8,90,703	8·568	7·345
1885	9,21,115	654	1,408	9,30,107	8·282	7·119
1886	12,69,867	654	1,942	9,50,670	7·834	6·748

The large excess under the heading maintenance is mostly due to the renewal of permanent-way with a heavier type of rail and pot sleepers, but abnormal expenditure was also incurred in increasing waterways, lowering gradients, pitching, &c. There is small excess under locomotive expenses due to the heavier repairs to locomotives, and to extra train mileage. There is a considerable saving under fuel on account of the price of coal having fallen. The cost per traffic train mile compares favorably with preceding years. The consumption of coal per train mile does not vary much. The quantity of wood burnt during the year was 6,026 tons at an average cost of Rs. 4·2 per ton, and the quantity of coal was 21,276 tons, at an average issue price of Rs. 13·1 per ton. Coal and wood are burnt south of Trichinopoly and on the Erode branch; on other parts of the system coal alone is used.

The expenditure in other departments is compared in the following table :—

Year.	Carriage and wagon expenses.		Traffic expenses.		General charges.	Special and miscellaneous expenditure.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 vehicle miles.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	RS.
1882	2,38,748	9·723	3,38,582	3·815	3,06,482	13,281
1883	2,85,029	10·207	3,48,692	3·506	3,25,420	89,096
1884	3,11,480	10·583	3,74,163	3·599	4,55,510	15,463
1885	3,34,567	10·355	4,05,229	3·608	3,72,669	14,725
1886	4,11,834	11·749	4,20,972	3·473	3,70,045	20,874

The excess under carriage and wagon expenditure over last year is due to heavier repairs of vehicles, especially goods wagons, and to depreciation and loss on the old Arkónam 3 feet 6 inches gauge stock. There were no renewals of vehicles during the year. The increase under traffic expenses is due to the extra train mileage, to increase in salaries and clothing, and to the expenses connected

with the general increase of goods traffic throughout the line. Loss by exchange still continues to affect the expenditure very seriously, a sum of no less than Rs. 2,87,765 or Rs. 1,19,351 in excess of the amount paid in the previous year having been debited on this account.

Rates and fares.

There has been no alteration in the fares during the year, which are 12, 6, 3 and 2 pies per mile for first, second, intermediate and third classes, respectively. No return tickets are issued. No important changes have been made in the goods rates. Some slight alterations have been made for the carriage of firewood, sugar-cane and cotton, and the rate for onions and garlic has been reduced from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ pie per maund per mile.

IMPERIAL POST. (1886-87.)

Post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen.

The year closed with 1,093 post offices, 594 detached letter-boxes and 481 village postmen, showing an increase of 27 post offices, a decrease of 20 letter-boxes and an increase of 5 village postmen, as compared with similar figures at the end of 1885-86. The opening of small post offices at several places, at most of which only a letter-box formerly existed, explains the increase in the number of post offices as well as the decrease noticeable under the head of letter-boxes. The extension of rural delivery to certain remote villages rendered the employment of 5 additional village postmen necessary during the year.

Mail lines.

The total distance over which mails were carried remained nearly the same as at the end of last year, being 10,038 miles against 9,931. There was, however, an increase of 87 miles in the length of mail cart lines and a corresponding decrease in that of runner line. A mail cart service was again established between Calicut and Cannanore, a distance of 57 miles. This mode of conveyance not only accelerates the delivery of the mail at Cannanore, an important station, but also expedites its arrival at Mangalore, a still more important station and the headquarters of a district. A contract was also entered into for the conveyance of mails by mail carts between Ammayanáyakanúr on the South Indian Railway and Periyakulam.

Speed of mails.

The following statement exhibits, in a comparative form, the average speed attained over mail cart and runner lines. The rate, it will be seen, has remained nearly the same as in previous years:—

	1885-86.				1886-87.			
	Wet season.		Dry season.		Wet season.		Dry season.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average speed per hour of tonga mail line	7	2	7	3	7	0	7	3
Do. of letter mail line ...	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	5
Do. of parcel mail line...	3	0	3	2	2	6	3	0

Correspondence.

The following comparative statement, compiled from the half yearly enumeration returns, shows the amount of correspondence received for delivery at the various post offices in the Madras postal circle:—

	Number given out for delivery in 1885-86.	Number given out for delivery in 1886-87.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters, paid	21,033,740	21,855,080	821,340	....	3·904	...
Do. unpaid	2,370,186	2,448,888	78,702	...	3·32	...
Do. registered	866,320	9,34,622	68,302	...	7·88	...
Do. value-payable, registered	3,250	4,316	1,066	...	32·8	...
Do. insured	25,532	25,818	286	...	1·12	...
Do. service privileged	6,916	7,098	182	...	2·63	...
Post-cards, single	8,493,576	10,121,150	1,627,574	...	19·18	...
Do. reply	362,752	334,126	...	28,626	...	7·89
Newspapers	2,964,754	3,243,786	279,032	...	9·41	...
Book and pattern packets, unregistered ...	1,110,148	1,213,160	103,012	...	9·27	...

—	Number given out for delivery in 1885-86.	Number given out for delivery in 1886-87.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Book packets, registered	13,338	14,092	754	...	5·65	...
Do. value-payable, registered ...	16,744	12,922	...	* 3,822	...	22·82
Do. do. unregistered ...	14,482	41,782	* 27,300	...	188·5	...
Parcels, paid	74,594	77,298	2,704	...	3·62	...
Do. unpaid	42,016	49,582	7,566	...	18·07	...
Do. insured	29,302	33,800	4,498	...	15·35	...
Do. value-payable	42,796	47,970	5,174	...	12·08	...
Money orders, inland	734,240	804,362	70,122	...	9·55	...
Do. telegraphic	6,682	7,696	1,014	...	15·17	...
Do. foreign	7,046	10,530	3,484	...	49·44	...
Indian postal notes	23,166	12,090	...	† 11,076	...	...
Total ...	38,241,580	41,300,168	3,102,112	43,524	...	...
Net increase ...	...	...	3,058,588	...	7·9	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery during 1886-87	...	41,300,168	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered during 1886-87	...	1,081,496 or 2·6 per cent.	...	...	...	...

* Value-payable unregistered book packets were not separately shown, but were included under value-payable registered book packets during the first enumeration of 1885-86: hence this decrease and increase are nominal.

† Discontinued from October 1886: hence the decrease.

The net results as regards articles of all kind is an increase of 7·9 per cent. in comparison with the operations of the previous year. The net increase in the number of articles given out for delivery is 3,058,588. The percentage of decrease noticeable in the number of reply post-cards amounts to 7·89. It would appear that these cards do not find much favor with the public, but on the other hand there was a very large increase under the head of single post-cards.

Value-payable system.

There has been a considerable expansion in the traffic in value-payable articles, the percentage of increase in the case of value-payable registered letters being 32·8, and in the case of value-payable parcels 12·08. In each case the percentage was higher in the previous year, but the development, it will be observed, is still rapid; and in the case of value-payable registered and unregistered book packets, taking the two together, there has been a remarkable increase.

Insurance system.

There has also been an increase in the number of insured letters and parcels delivered, especially in the latter. Supplies of court-fee and non-judicial stamps are sent in insured parcels by the sadar treasuries to sub-treasuries in the interior of districts, and some portion of the increase in parcels may be attributed to this practice. Emigrants of the laboring class now go over to Burma in larger numbers from the Telugu country, and those whose homes are not situated in a post town find it more convenient to make small remittances of cash to their families by this means than by money orders, as the insured parcel is delivered at the house of the addressee, while village postmen, as a rule, are not authorised to pay money orders. The following statement gives the actual number of insured letters and other articles posted in the circle during the year:—

Year.	Insured articles.						Total insurance fees.
	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Total number.	Total value.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	23,385	63,66,800	22,944	64,65,439	46,329	128,32,246	33,635
1886-87	21,713	69,68,225	24,949	84,97,994	46,632	164,66,218	40,052

From this it appears that there has been a decrease in the number of letters, but an increase in the number of insured parcels including packets. The total

number of insured articles of all kinds posted rose from 46,329 in 1885-86 to 46,632. The declared value, however, increased in a vastly higher ratio, as it rose from 128⅔ to 164½ lakhs roughly speaking. Many insured parcels of very high value are now transmitted by post; and the practice which has been adopted by certain gold mining companies of sending their gold to the Madras agents by this means will probably account for the greater portion of this very large increase in value. The receipts by way of insurance fees now form a substantial amount; and the statistics that have been given, seem to show that in these operations the post office possesses the confidence of the public.

Money orders.

A marked increase is noticeable in the amount of money order work done during the year. The following statement shows in a comparative form the number of money orders issued and the number paid, as also the total value of the money orders in each case:—

Year.	Money orders issued.		Money orders paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
1885-86	506,149	109,47,542	579,360	119,01,600
1886-87	604,197	119,79,370	632,233	133,02,796

This branch of the department is in a healthy condition and there is every reason to hope for a further extension of its operations. With effect from the 1st January 1887, the rates chargeable for telegraphic money orders were reduced, resulting in a marked increase in the number of such orders. There is every probability this development will continue.

Postal notes.

The sale of postal notes has been discontinued under an order issued in October 1886, and not a single remonstrance has been made by the public against the abandonment of the system.

Savings' bank.

The transactions in the savings' bank branch has undergone a very remarkable expansion during the year under review in consequence of the transfer, in June 1886, of all district savings' bank accounts to this department. At the close of March 1886, there were 21,285 accounts open with a balance at credit of depositors of Rs. 18,68,658. At the end of June, the number of accounts had risen to 27,475 and the balance of deposits to Rs. 37,63,002. At the close of the year, there were 33,925 accounts open, representing a balance of Rs. 43,79,184. It is noteworthy that, since the transfer of district savings' bank accounts, the accounts have increased in number in a higher ratio than the balance in deposit has increased in amount: and this fact seems to indicate that in this circle, at all events, it is only petty savings that are deposited and the object of Government in establishing these banks is thus being fulfilled.

Sale of one-anna receipt stamps.

In July 1886 all post offices were required to undertake the sale to the public of the one-anna revenue receipt stamps. From reports received, the measure is likely to prove a source of great convenience to the public and therefore an advantage to the State.

Introduction of 4 new descriptions of embossed envelopes.

The use of 4 new descriptions of embossed envelopes was introduced with effect from 1st May 1886, but it does not appear that any of these has acquired a high degree of popularity.

Complaints by the public against the post office.

During the year, 936 complaints were received against the several post offices in the circle, as against 1,189 in the previous year. In 457 cases, the complaints were proved, on inquiry, to have been groundless, and at the end of the year inquiries into 26 were pending.

Offences by post office officials.

Prosecutions were instituted against postal employés in 35 cases against 30 in the year previous. Convictions were obtained in 28 cases against 24 in 1885-86. 11 of the prosecutions were for offences against the Postal Act against 15 in 1885-86.

Only one case of highway robbery of the mail was reported during the year, and it is somewhat doubtful whether that was a true case. The runner alleged that he was attacked by two men who beat him and took the mail from him. The mail was subsequently recovered and nothing was missing. Two men were arrested and placed on their trial before the Magistrate, but were discharged for want of evidence. Mail robberies.

DISTRICT POST. (1886-87.)

The district post, as now arranged, furnishes inter-communications between those parts of the country which are unconnected with the imperial lines. There were no changes during the year in the District postal establishment which continued under the management of the Imperial department. As in the previous year, the village letter boxes continued to be in charge of village officers with an allowance of one anna a month for contingent charges. The scheme was reported by the Postmaster-General, who had in the previous year been asked to give it a further trial, to have resulted in a large decrease in the number of letters carried. It was, therefore, deemed necessary to revert to the old system of placing such letter-boxes in the hands of private individuals on payment of a remuneration of Rs. 2 per month. The matter was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,06,304 against Rs. 1,06,842 in 1885-86. Since the reduction of the grant from Rs. 1,13,500 to Rs. 1,07,000 during the year 1885-86, it has not been possible to do much in the way of improvements in the working of the District post system. No District post establishment was converted into Imperial or any Imperial establishment into District post. Several other revisions, however, were necessary in the establishments maintained from District post funds, the net result of the changes (including those made in the Coorg Postal department, for which a separate grant is allotted) being an increase, at the end of the year, of 5 post offices, 10 letter-boxes and 9 village postmen, their number being 54, 641 and 834, respectively. The total length of mail lines was 3,099½ miles, showing an increase of 27 miles in the distance over which mails were conveyed at the cost of the District post funds. A runner line, 5 miles in length, was converted into a tonga line during the year, as it forms the extension of an Imperial line on which a tonga service had been established. The amount of correspondence dealt with by district post officials was as follows :—

Year.	Collected for despatch.	Received for delivery.	Returned undelivered.	Percentage.
1885-86	622,411	1,866,175	84,870	4·5
1886-87	689,447	2,090,051	93,418	4·4
Difference	67,036	223,876	8,548	·1
Percentage	Increase. 10·7	Increase. 11·9	Increase. 10·07	

It will be seen that there has been an increase of 10·7 in the number of articles collected for despatch and of 11·9 in the number received for delivery. The increase has been numerically greater than it was in the previous years : thus, in 1884-85, there was an increase of 190,111 in the number of articles dealt with over the results of the preceding year ; in 1885-86, there was a similar increase of 188,475, while in 1886-87 the increase in the number was 290,912. This may, to some extent, be attributable to the more careful supervision that has been exercised over the movements of village postmen.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH. (1886-87.)

The following tables give statistics of telegraph lines and offices in the province of Madras for the year 1886-87 :—

Lines.

Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
4,249 *	449	177	4,521	10,966 *	897	154	11,709

* Wrongly included last year as 4,344 miles of posts and 10,942 of wire.

Offices.

—	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. A. P.
Government offices ...	99 *	9	...	108	487,571	24,031	8,29,778 13 6
Railway and canal offices.	31	...	1	30			
Offices not open for paid messages	54 †	7	...	61			
Total ...	184	16	1	199			

* Wrongly entered as 98 last year.

† Wrongly entered as 57 last year.

The only office closed was the Railway office at Bangalore city.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1886-87.)

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross income and expenditure.

THE gross income and expenditure of the past year and of each of the previous years from 1875-76 are shown below. The figures of 1886-87, as given in this report, are subject to adjustment on the closure of the finance and revenue accounts towards the end of the current official year:—

Years.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provincial and local surpluses and deficits not included in the income and expenditure columns 2 and 3.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1875-76	948,28,101	722,84,439	225,43,662	...	...	8,06,515
1876-77	791,61,412	898,55,654	...	106,94,242	...	13,48,688
1877-78	798,74,526	1,144,49,003	...	345,74,477	4,60,106	...
1878-79	1,005,07,293	740,53,291	264,54,002	...	16,70,612	...
1879-80	1,028,80,336	718,78,637	310,01,699	...	18,51,487	...
1880-81	985,05,486	751,59,831	233,45,655	...	1,17,782	...
1881-82	994,76,958	759,16,763	235,60,195	...	7,58,374	...
1882-83	995,87,130	794,83,365	201,03,765	...	6,25,184	...
1883-84	1,011,53,063	830,15,559	181,37,504	...	2,51,883	...
1884-85	985,37,381	887,79,614	97,57,767	...	...	12,35,305
1885-86	1,062,38,441	(a) 950,77,083	(a) 111,61,358	...	21,27,738	...
1886-87	1,091,83,573	(b)1,004,77,468	(b) 87,06,105	...	14,35,797	...

(a) After omitting 18,09,863 } the net loss on account of exchange on the transactions with the India Office,
(b) Do. 11,96,341 } transferred to the accounts of India from the 1st April 1885.

In consequence of the transfer to the accounts of India from the 1st April 1885 of the net loss on account of exchange on the transactions with the India Office, the total expenditure (column 3) in each of the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 has been reduced by Rs. 18,09,863 and Rs. 11,96,341, respectively, and the surplus (column 4) correspondingly raised.

The excess receipts in 1886-87 of nearly 29½ lakhs may be said to be due to an increase of 5 lakhs under "Military department," of 21 lakhs under "Post office," due chiefly to the transfer of district saving banks to the Post office department, and of about 5 lakhs under revenue heads, chiefly "excise" and "customs." This excess, however, falls short of the net excess expenditure of 54 lakhs. There was an excess of 83 in the expenditure of the "Military department" and 9 in the "Post office;" but, on the other hand, the Public Works department spent about 9 lakhs less than in 1885-86 and the Civil department about 29 lakhs less, as, owing to the transfer of the Madras Civil fund to Government, the accounts of 1885-86 were swelled by certain special adjustments, while those of 1886-87 contain no transactions whatever under "Donations to Service funds."

Opening and closing balances.

The cash balances rose from a little over 220¼ lakhs, the sum at which they stood on the 31st March 1886, to nearly 231¾ lakhs at the close of 1886-87, their distribution being as follows:—

—	31st March 1886.	31st March 1887.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Branch Reserve treasury, Madras	37,44,018	36,08,099	− 1,35,919
District treasuries	119,80.960	131,05,019	+ 11,24,059
Bank of Madras	22,83,730	26,23,493	+ 3,39,763
Branches of the bank	40,21,108	38,30,635	− 1,90,473
Total ...	220,29,816	231,67,246	+ 11,37,430

Debt and foreign transactions.

The following is a summary of the more important items of receipts and disbursements falling under these heads :—

—	1885-86.	1886-87.
Receipts.	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.
Surplus revenue	111½	87
Guaranteed railways	60	64¾
Civil Fund deposits	13½	...
Other deposits	2	...
Advances repaid	3½	...
Receipts of Home Government	13½	1
Funds obtained by the Military department from other Governments	159	233½
Do. by the Public Works department, chiefly for railway stores, &c.	22¼	11½
Refund of loans by native states	...	* 66
Maisur assigned tract	1¾	2¼
Net unadjusted credits	3	...
Total ...	390	466
Charges.		
Interest on Government securities	33½	31½
Southern Mahratta Railway	1¾	* 67½
Other deposits (savings bank, 18)	...	21½
Advances repayable	...	1½
Net unadjusted debits on various accounts	...	8
Do. London bills account	8	1¼
Cash and departmental balances raised	9	10
Remittances to other provinces, including Council bills ...	314¼	312¾
Loan payments (chiefly Madras Harbour Works)	5½	...
Exchange transactions	18	12
Total ...	390	466

Remittances to other provinces.

The following statement contrasts the form in which the remittances to other provinces, amounting to 401¾ lakhs and 440¾ lakhs, respectively, were made in 1885-86 and 1886-87.

—	1885-86.	1886-87.	—	1885-86.	1886-87.
Remittances from Madras.	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.	*Remittances to Madras.*	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.
Specie to Calcutta and Bombay	...	6¾	Bills from Calcutta	...	10¾
Bills on Calcutta	79¾	99	Small silver coin	1¼	5
Bills on Bombay	136½	190¾	Currency notes	3½	6
Transfers to currency ...	110¾	104	Transfers from currency ...	82	105
Uncurrent silver	2	1¼	Copper coin	⅜	1½
Small silver coin	1¼	⅛			
Copper coin	1	⅛			
Council bill payments ...	70½	38¾			
			Total received ...	87½	128
Total sent ...	401¾	440¾	Net sent from Madras ...	314¼	312¾

Supply of different kinds of money.

Currency notes to the value of 15½ lakhs were remitted in 1886-87 from Madras to the district treasuries against 15 and 17½ lakhs in the two preceding years, while the value of notes remitted to Madras from the district treasuries amounted to 40½ lakhs against 50¾ and 30½ lakhs in the previous years.

* In consequence of the purchase by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company of the Maisur State Railway line for Rs. 68,60,508, which sum was paid by the Maisur State in part liquidation of the loan of 80 lakhs of rupees obtained from the Madras Government.

The following statement gives in thousands of rupees the balance held in copper in the several treasuries :—

—	Revenue treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Uncurrent.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st March 1886	2,50	4,38	8	6,96
31st March 1887	2,98	3,54	6	6,58
Difference	+48	−84	−2	−38

Copper coin was received from Calcutta to the value of Rs. 1,35,000 against Rs. 84,000 in 1885-86, while the remittances of copper coin from this Presidency amounted to Rs. 16,300 to Coorg and Rs. 55,000 to Hyderabad against Rs. 1,04,000 in all sent in the previous year. The local circulation of copper coin thereby increased by 102 thousands. In the two preceding years it rose by 20 and 103 thousands respectively.

The balances of small silver coin were as follows :—

—	Revenue treasuries.	Currency treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st March 1886	6,88	5,60	1,04	13,52
31st March 1887	8,03	5,14	1,44	14,61
Difference	+1,15	−46	+40	+1,09

Small silver coin was received to the extent of Rs. 5,09,000, namely, Rs. 4,90,000 from Calcutta and Rs. 19,000 from Hyderabad, Deccan, for the Bellary treasury, against an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,25,000 received from Calcutta in the previous year; but Rs. 15,000 worth of that description of coin only was supplied to Coorg during the year against Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 sent to Coorg and Rangoon, respectively, in 1885-86. The local circulation of this coin, therefore, rose by Rs. 3,85,000 against an increase of Rs. 1,02,000 and Rs. 3,81,000 in the two preceding years.

Mode of keeping accounts.

No changes of any great importance in the system of keeping accounts were introduced during the year under report. The following may, however, be noticed :—

(1) Receipts and charges for petty construction and repairs formerly shown under XXXII and 45 "Civil Works," respectively, were transferred to the credit and debit of the several major heads concerned, determined with reference to the department on whose account the transaction occurred.

(2) The duty on Colombo arrack formerly credited to V "Excise" was under Government of India Resolution, No. 631, dated 9th February 1886, transferred to the credit of VII "Customs," while the duty on country spirits excised at import rate was transferred from the latter to the former head.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The total transactions of the two years 1885-86 and 1886-87 under Imperial, Provincial, and Local Fund services (including those of the Imperial Public Works, Postal, Telegraph, and Military departments as well as of Excluded Local Funds) are, as usual, exhibited altogether in one view in the two following statements :—

(1) *Imperial, Provincial, and Local Fund Receipts.*

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1886-87 compared with 1885-86.
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue... ...	336,48,699	337,64,001	142,16,441	135,80,694	11,52,280	11,45,941	490,17,420	484,90,636	— 5,26,784
III. Salt	143,90,977	141,30,109	91,296	1,20,040	...	...	144,82,273	142,50,149	— 2,32,124
IV. Stamps	29,49,748	29,10,845	29,49,749	29,10,845	...	...	58,99,497	58,21,690	— 77,807
V. Excise	44,14,959	45,83,149	44,14,960	45,83,149	...	...	88,29,919	91,66,298	+ 3,36,379
VI. Provincial rates ...	...	...	...	...	68,19,838	64,96,924	68,19,838	64,96,924	— 3,22,914
VII. Customs	9,11,065	12,31,020	22,598	26,342	...	...	9,33,663	12,57,362	+ 3,23,699
VIII. Assessed taxes ...	2,16,942	*13,21,345	2,16,735	2,16,735	...	...	4,33,677	15,38,080	+ 11,04,403
IX. Forest	...	...	11,98,650	12,46,912	...	...	11,98,650	12,46,912	+ 48,262
X. Registration	4,63,177	4,35,610	4,63,176	4,35,609	...	...	9,26,353	8,71,219	— 55,134
XI. Tributes	34,46,431	34,46,431	...	...	...	...	34,46,431	34,46,431	...
XII. Interest	5,59,530	3,24,287	2,342	2,342	77,415	80,716	6,39,287	4,07,345	— 2,31,942
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.									
Post Office	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	47	+ 47
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mint	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	400	+ 400
Receipts by Civil Departments.									
XVI. Law and Justice — A. Courts of Law...	...	...	3,70,219	4,00,412	...	...	3,70,219	4,00,412	+ 30,193
XVI. Law and Justice — B. Jails ...	...	...	1,69,084	1,54,336	...	...	1,69,084	1,54,336	— 14,748
XVII. Police	...	...	3,07,027	3,54,406	...	...	3,07,027	3,54,406	+ 47,379
XVIII. Marine	...	...	4,019	4,506	...	...	4,019	4,506	+ 487
XIX. Education	...	...	1,77,083	1,64,567	1,16,362	1,18,841	2,93,445	2,83,408	— 10,037
XX. Medical	...	...	1,12,971	1,40,817	15,281	11,993	1,28,252	1,52,810	+ 24,558
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	...	...	1,70,714	1,47,093	...	...	1,70,714	1,47,093	— 23,621
Miscellaneous.									
XXII. Superannuation ...	3,50,154	3,62,449	23,358	21,073	946	801	3,74,458	3,84,323	+ 9,865
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	...	9,200	1,03,757	83,457	...	...	1,03,757	92,657	— 11,100
XXV. Miscellaneous	20,915	10,679	85,693	68,387	5,18,695	4,99,056	6,25,303	5,78,122	— 47,181
Revenue from Productive Public Works.									
XXIX. Irrigation and Navigation (direct receipts).	2,37,294	2,20,761	...	...	...	...	2,37,294	2,20,761	— 16,533
Receipts from Public Works not classed as Productive.									
XXX. Irrigation and Navigation	18,038	23,550	58,982	74,472	...	...	77,020	98,022	+ 21,002
XXXI. Military Works ...	25,881	23,984	...	...	...	...	25,881	23,984	— 1,897
XXXII. Civil buildings, roads, &c.— In charge of Public Works officers ...	...	...	97,989	1,08,737	3,862	4,379	1,01,851	1,13,116	+ 11,265
In charge of Civil officers	...	...	29,893	3,617	7,26,485	7,99,520	7,56,378	8,03,137	+ 46,759
Receipts by Military Department.									
XXXIII. Army	19,28,385	24,40,803	...	...	...	...	19,28,385	24,40,803	+ 512,418
Contributions — Provincial to Local ...	...	...	...	...	2,52,156	3,21,426	2,52,156	3,21,426	+ 69,270
Contributions — Local to Provincial	...	...	2,08,243	2,20,484	...	...	2,08,243	2,20,484	+ 12,241
Contributions — Local to Local.	...	...	...	...	1,34,394	1,34,569	1,34,394	1,34,569	+ 175
Total ...	635,82,195	652,38,623	254,94,979	250,69,079	98,17,714	96,14,166	988,94,888	999,21,868	+ 10,26,980
Total Receipts — Civil	613,72,597	623,74,008	253,38,008	248,85,869	98,13,852	96,09,787	965,24,457	968,69,665	+ 3,45,208
Total Receipts — Non-civil ...	22,09,598	28,64,615	1,56,971	1,83,209	3,862	4,379	23,70,431	30,52,203	+ 6,81,772
Total Receipts — Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	8,93,922	6,35,080	8,93,922	6,35,080	— 2,58,842

* Includes Rs. 1,55,517 on account of income tax reported to have been realized in the Military, Public Works, and State Railway departments.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1886-87 compared with 1885-86.
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,46,689	2,09,663	90,831	74,860	15,105	16,236	2,52,625	3,00,759	+ 48,134
2. Assignments and compensations ...	11,73,162	11,43,155	...	...	...	...	11,73,162	11,43,155	— 30,007
3. Land revenue	...	...	44,78,804	45,44,581	31,98,265	31,81,114	76,77,069	77,25,695	+ 48,626
5. Salt	12,61,992	13,90,914	...	...	...	...	12,61,992	13,90,914	+ 1,28,922
6. Stamps	80,010	81,757	80,010	81,757	...	...	1,60,020	1,63,514	+ 3,494
7. Excise	1,76,691	1,16,780	1,76,690	1,16,780	...	...	3,53,381	2,33,560	— 1,19,821
9. Customs	...	...	1,65,363	1,76,150	...	...	1,65,363	1,76,150	+ 10,787
10. Assessed taxes	3,329	58,335	3,329	3,329	...	...	6,658	61,664	+ 55,006
11. Forest	...	...	9,30,743	11,49,253	...	...	9,30,743	11,49,253	+ 2,18,510
12. Registration	2,90,472	3,07,128	2,90,472	3,07,127	...	...	5,80,944	6,14,255	+ 33,311
13. Interest on ordinary debt	8,311	6,489	...	...	...	...	8,311	6,489	— 1,822
14. Do. on other obligations	9,75,328	51,649	...	...	10,530	9,792	9,85,858	61,441	— 9,24,417
15. Post office	...	...	1,06,843	1,06,304	...	...	1,06,843	1,06,304	— 539
18. General Administration	3,06,907	2,91,003	10,67,003	10,74,365	1,06,449	1,46,617	14,80,359	15,11,985	+ 31,626
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	...	39,03,908	39,28,078	...	...	39,03,908	39,28,078	+ 24,170
19-B. Do. —Jails	...	...	7,98,602	8,83,339	...	...	7,98,602	8,83,339	+ 84,737
20. Police	27,780	26,464	37,79,729	39,19,532	...	...	38,07,509	39,45,996	+ 1,38,487
21. Marine	...	...	22,785	18,389	...	...	22,785	18,389	— 4,396
22. Education	...	...	12,98,616	12,65,450	6,97,671	6,44,513	19,96,287	19,09,963	— 86,324
23. Ecclesiastical...	3,39,379	3,27,449	...	...	...	...	3,39,379	3,27,449	— 11,930
24. Medical	...	...	11,86,722	11,47,827	507,960	5,03,854	16,94,682	16,51,681	— 43,001
25. Political	2,26,995	2,16,487	...	...	...	...	2,26,995	2,16,487	— 10,508
26. Scientific, &c., departments	15,290	18,556	3,77,238	4,16,088	...	...	3,92,528	4,34,644	+ 42,116
27. Territorial and political pensions ...	10,06,292	10,97,645	...	...	...	...	10,06,292	10,97,645	+ 91,353
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	2,189	424	...	...	...	...	2,189	424	— 1,765
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	24,20,020	1,21,769	9,52,259	9,83,455	7,631	5,542	33,79,910	11,10,766	— 22,69,144
30. Stationery and printing	2,60,972	2,84,071	7,63,561	6,64,469	...	...	10,24,533	9,48,540	— 75,993
32. Miscellaneous	35,231	32,306	2,52,660	2,55,398	5,03,013	4,89,630	7,90,904	7,77,334	— 13,570
33. Famine relief	...	...	2,78,138	5,184	...	...	2,78,138	5,184	— 2,72,954
34. Protective Works—Railways	54,21,343	48,11,795	38,534	38,891	...	...	54,59,877	48,50,686	— 6,09,181
35. Do. —Irrigation ...	3,28,948	3,65,139	...	...	...	...	3,28,948	3,65,139	+ 36,191
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).									
39. Guaranteed and subsidized Railways (Interest and profit)	2,49,108	2,24,684	...	...	...	...	2,49,108	2,24,684	— 24,424
42. Irrigation and Navigation (Working and maintenance)	11,26,622	10,49,172	...	...	...	...	11,26,622	10,49,172	— 77,450
Expenditure on Public Works not classified as Productive.									
43. Irrigation and Navigation	24,17,261	22,84,158	6,22,020	4,22,802	...	...	30,39,281	27,06,960	— 3,32,321
44. Military Works (P.W.D.)	4,45,009	5,67,207	...	...	...	...	4,45,009	5,67,207	+ 1,22,198
45. Civil Works—									
Public Works officers	65,862	43,390	18,64,533	21,76,954	38,015	1,03,643	19,68,410	23,23,987	+ 3,55,577
Civil officers	...	...	2,46,503	2,05,283	37,29,627	35,04,412	39,76,130	37,09,695	— 2,66,435
Army Services.									
46. Army	336,30,788	419,27,467	...	...	...	...	336,30,788	4,19,27,467	+ 82,96,679
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account).									
47. Irrigation and Navigation	14,43,734	9,81,020	...	...	...	...	14,43,734	9,81,020	— 4,62,714
Contributions: Provincial to Local	...	...	2,52,156	3,21,426	...	...	2,52,156	3,21,426	+ 69,270
Contributions: Local to Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	2,08,243	2,20,485	2,08,243	2,20,485	+ 12,241
Contributions: Transfers between Local & Local	...	...	...	...	1,34,394	1,34,569	1,34,394	1,34,569	+ 175
Total Expenditure ...	538,85,714	580,36,076	240,28,052	242,87,071	91,56,903	89,60,407	870,70,669	912,83,554	+42,12,885
Civil ...	87,57,039	57,82,044	212,56,462	214,43,141	53,89,261	53,52,352	354,02,762	325,77,537	—28,25,225
Non-civil ...	451,28,675	522,54,032	27,71,590	28,43,930	37,67,642	36,08,055	516,67,907	587,06,017	+70,38,110
Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	6,67,135	11,56,257	6,67,135	11,56,257	+ 4,89,122
Surpluses or Deficits: Imperial	+ 96,96,481	+ 72,02,547	...	...	...	...	+ 96,96,481	+ 72,02,547	— 24,93,934
Surpluses or Deficits: Provincial	...	...	+ 14,66,927	+ 7,82,008	...	...	+ 14,66,927	+ 7,82,008	— 6,84,919
Surpluses or Deficits: Incorporated Local ...	...	...	...	...	6,60,811	+ 6,53,759	+ 6,60,811	+ 6,53,759	— 7,052
Surpluses or Deficits: Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	+ 2,26,787	— 5,21,177	+ 2,26,787	— 5,21,177	— 7,47,964
Total Surpluses or Deficits ...	+ 96,96,481	+ 72,02,547	+ 14,66,927	+ 7,82,008	+6,60,811 +2,26,787	+ 6,53,759 — 5,21,177	+118,24,219 + 2,26,787	+86,38,314 — 5,21,177	— 31,85,905 — 7,47,964
Grand Total ...	635,82,195	652,38,123	254,94,979	250,69,079	98,17,714 8,93,922	96,14,166 6,35,080	988,94,888 8,93,922	999,21,868 6,35,080	+ 10,26,980 — 2,58,842

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*A*) CIVIL.

Imperial and Provincial Civil receipts and charges (that is to say, excluding the transactions of the Military, Imperial Public Works, Imperial Postal, and Telegraph departments) are reviewed together below, a separate account of Provincial services being given as usual in chapter III.

The following is an abstract of the transactions under Imperial and Provincial services—Civil—during the past year contrasted with the transactions of the previous year 1885-86 :—

Difference between 1886-87 and 1885-86.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1885-86.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1886-87.	Major heads of account.	Charges—(Actuals). 1885-86.	Charges—(Actuals). 1886-87.	Difference between 1886-87 and 1885-86.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
– 5,20,446	478,65,141	473,44,695	... ... Land Revenue	44,78,804	45,44,581	+ 65,777
– 2,32,124	144,82,273	142,50,149	... ... Salt	12,61,993	* 13,90,914	+ 1,28,921
– 77,807	58,99,497	58,21,690	... ... Stamps	1,60,020	1,63,514	+ 3,494
+ 3,36,379	88,29,919	91,66,298	... ... Excise	3,53,381	† 2,33,560	– 1,19,821
+ 3,23,699	9,33,663	12,57,362	... ... Customs	1,65,363	1,76,150	+ 10,787
+ 9,48,888	4,33,675	13,82,563	... ... Assessed taxes	6,658	61,664	+ 55,006
+ 48,261	11,98,650	12,46,911	... ... Forest	9,30,743	11,49,253	+ 2,18,510
– 55,134	9,26,353	8,71,219	... ... Registration	5,80,944	6,14,255	+ 33,311
+ 7,71,716	805,69,171	813,40,887	... ... Total	79,37,906	83,33,891	+ 3,95,985
			Miscellaneous or other heads.			
...	...	...	... Interest on ordinary debt ...	8,311	6,489	– 1,822
– 2,35,243	5,61,872	3,26,629	... Interest on other obligations ...	9,75,328	51,649	– 9,23,679
...	...	...	... Refunds and drawbacks ...	2,37,520	2,84,530	+ 47,010
...	...	...	. Assignments and compensations.	11,73,162	11,43,155	– 30,007
...	34,46,431	34,46,431	... Tributes from Native States ...	...	...	...
+ 47	...	47	... ... Post Office	1,06,842	1,06,304	– 538
+ 400	...	400	... ... Mint	...	...	...
...	...	...	... General Administration ...	13,73,910	13,65,368	– 8,542
+ 30,193	3,70,219	4,00,412	... Law and Justice—A. Courts of Law.	39,03,908	39,28,078	+ 24,170
– 14,748	1,69,084	1,54,336	Do. B. Jails ...	7,98,602	8,83,339	+ 84,737
+ 47,378	3,07,027	3,54,405	... ... Police	38,07,509	39,45,996	+ 1,38,487
+ 487	4,019	4,506	... ... Marine	22,785	18,389	– 4,396
– 12,517	1,77,084	1,64,567	... ... Education	12,98,616	12,65,450	– 33,166
...	...	...	... ... Ecclesiastical	3,39,379	3,27,449	– 11,930
+ 27,847	1,12,970	1,40,817	... ... Medical	11,86,723	11,47,827	– 38,896
...	...	...	... ... Political	2,26,996	2,16,487	– 10,509
– 23,621	1,70,714	1,47,093	. Scientific and other minor departments.	3,92,529	4,34,644	+ 42,115
...	...	...	.Territorial and Political Pensions.	10,06,292	10,97,645	+ 91,353
...	...	...	... Civil Furlough and Absentee allowances.	2,189	424	– 1,765
+ 10,010	3,73,512	3,83,522	. Superannuation allowances and pensions.	33,72,280	11,05,224	– 22,67,056
– 11,100	1,03,757	92,657	... Stationery and Printing ...	10,24,533	9,48,540	– 75,993
– 27,543	1,06,608	79,065	... ... Miscellaneous	2,87,891	2,87,704	– 187
...	...	...	... ... Famine Relief	2,78,138	5,184	– 2,72,954
...	...	...	... Protective Works—Railways ...	38,534	38,891	+ 357
+ 15,490	58,982	74,472	... Irrigation and Navigation ...	6,22,020	4,22,802	– 1,99,218
– 26,276	29,893	3,617	. Buildings and Roads (Civil works) by Civil officers.	2,46,503	2,05,284	– 41,219
+ 10,748	97,989	1,08,737	. Do. by Public Works officers.	18,64,533	21,76,954	+ 3,12,421
+ 12,241	2,08,243	2,20,484	... ... Contributions	2,52,156	3,21,426	+ 69,270
– 1,96,207	62,98,404	61,02,197	... Total, other heads ...	248,47,189	217,35,232	31,11,957
+ 5,49,271	867,10,604	872,59,875	... ... Total, Civil	302,60,008	274,30,476	– 28,29,532
+ 26,238	1,56,971	1,83,209	... ... Total, Non-civil	25,25,087	26,38,647	+ 1,13,560
+ 5,75,509	868,67,575	874,43,084	... Total, Imperial and Provincial...	327,85,095	300,69,123	– 27,15,972

* Subsequently reduced by Rs. 2,776. † Subsequently raised by Rs. 2,776.

The foregoing statement shows that not only the total receipts in 1886-87 improved by Rs. 5,75,509, but also that the expenditure fell by Rs. 27,15,972, that is to say, the surplus of 1886-87 over that of 1885-86 amounted to Rupees 32,91,481.

Incidence of taxation.

The following statement shows the incidence of taxation under the above sources of revenue on the population of the census of 1881 :—

—	Incidence of taxation per head of population.							
	Land revenue.	Income tax.	Stamps.	Excise on spirits (abkári).	Opium.	Customs.	Salt, exclusive of cost price.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1886-87	1 8 6	0 0 8	0 3 0·46	0 4 5	0 3 4	0 0 8	0 6 4	2 7 10
1885-86	1 8 10	0 0 3*	0 3 1	0 4 2	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 6 5	2 7 7

* License tax.

The average incidence of land revenue fell from Rs. 1-8-10 in 1885-86 to Rs. 1-8-6 in 1886-87. It ranged from As. 12-4 in Malabar to Rs. 2-13-0 in Kistna. There was also a decrease of about half a pie in the incidence of stamp revenue. The incidence of the income tax amounts to 8 pies per head against 3 pies—the incidence under the License Tax Act. Under "abkári," it rose from As. 4-2 to As. 4-5. Under salt and opium it remains almost stationary, while under "customs" it rose by 2 pies. On the whole the average incidence under all heads rose from Rs. 2-7-7 in 1885-86 to Rs. 2-7-10 in 1886-87.

(1) Land Revenue.

The following are the receipts from the different sources of revenue under this head :—

—	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled revenue	52,76,746	50,31,684	– 2,45,062
Lands held on favorable assessment ...	7,02,663	6,73,590	– 29,073
Ryotwar collections	374,44,763	372,83,443	– 1,61,320
Fluctuating and surplus collections ...	1,32,310	1,03,736	– 28,574
Sale of waste lands, &c.	25,047	41,447	+ 16,400
Rents of fisheries, &c.	265	32,318	+ 32,053
Miscellaneous receipts	42,83,347	41,78,477	– 1,04,870
Total ...	478,65,141	473,44,695	– 5,20,446

The net decrease in the receipts of the year of nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, or 1·087 per cent. compared with the preceding year, is the outcome of an increase in 10 districts, aggregating Rs. 13,18,380 and a decrease in 12 aggregating Rs. 18,38,826. The Government dues were realized more expeditiously in 1886-87 than in the previous year, but the latter included a large portion of the revenue of 1884-85 left uncollected in that year owing to bad season. As regards season, the past year was exceptionally favorable in certain districts, principally in Ganjam, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tanjore and Salem. In Tanjore, however, there was a further increase by the collection of the large remissions granted in the previous year, which were subsequently disallowed. On the other hand, large decreases occurred in Godávari, Kistna, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore, due in some of these districts to the unfavorable character of the season and in others to the smaller amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year from the total outstandings, which amounted to $62\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on 1st April 1885, having been reduced to about 28 lakhs on 1st April 1886. At the close of the year under report the outstandings were 29 lakhs only. The large decrease in 1885-86 under "Fisheries" is due to there having been no chank fisheries in the previous year 1884-85, but 1885-86 was very favorable for the work; hence the large receipts in 1886-87.

The land revenue charges were as follows:—

—	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collectors', &c., establishments ...	34,52,271	33,76,877	– 75,394
Charges on account of fishery collections	21,829	15,341	– 6,488
Revenue survey	7,43,040	8,35,022	+ 91,982
Revenue settlement	2,47,673	2,59,939	+ 12,266
Inam Commissioner	13,991	9,280	– 4,711
Petty construction and repairs	...	48,122	+ 48,122
Total ...	44,78,804	45,44,581	+ 65,777

The decrease under "Collectors', &c., establishments," which will hereafter be known as "Charges for district administration" is due chiefly to larger savings owing to the absence of covenanted officers on leave out of India and to less expenditure under travelling and tentage allowances. The charges on account of "Fishery collections" in 1885-86 include a sum of Rs. 6,740 in connection with the employment of the steam tug *Madras* on pearl-fisheries near Tuticorin. Restriction of expenditure in consequence of the financial pressure accounts for the smaller charge under "Revenue survey and settlement" in 1885-86; but, on the other hand, increased expenditure in 1886-87 in the Survey department was rendered necessary in consequence of the extra establishment employed for the early completion of the Tanjore survey, for the revision of demarcation in South Arcot (for which a special grant of Rs. 20,000 was allotted), and for the speedy completion of the survey of the Wynaad taluk. Likewise under "Settlement" there was also a small increase under "salaries" and "establishment." Charges for "Petty construction and repairs" were transferred from 1st April 1886 from 45 "Civil Works," where all such charges were previously shown, to the respective major heads of service on account of which they were incurred.

(2) Salt.

Administration.

Sanction was received during the year to the formation of two new circles—Pálghat and Madras town—for abkári purposes, but it was coupled with the condition that the additional expenditure should be met by reductions elsewhere. Accordingly the inspectors sanctioned for the Nílgiri and Madanapalle circles were withdrawn. The Pálghat circle was actually formed during the year, but the establishment of the Madras town circle was allowed to lie over pending a re-arrangement of the Madras abkári system. The Coondapoor factories in South Canara were actually closed in March 1887.

Excise system.

The excise system was extended, during the year, to 9 factories, viz., 2 each in Chingleput and Madura, and 1 each in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The most noticeable feature of the year, as regards the working of the system, was the extraordinary increase in the price of excise salt, the average price per maund being As. 5-7·3 against As. 4-4·3 in 1885-86. The high prices have already attracted the attention of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and a special report has been submitted on the subject. In the matter of quality the excise salt of 1886-87 in the northern factories was better, and in the southern factories worse than that of 1885-86.

Manufacture.

The total quantity of salt manufactured and received into store during the year amounted to 4,809,138 against 5,719,961 maunds in 1885-86, showing a decrease of 910,823 maunds, or 15·92 per cent. The decrease in the outturn of Government salt was due to the extension of the excise system. There was a slight increase in the quantity manufactured under that system, but it was by no means proportionate to the increased number of factories worked under excise. The net decrease of 910,823 maunds was due to the unfavorable character of the season in the Nellore, Chingleput and Negapatam divisions and to the entire absence of manufacture at some factories at which the stocks were large. Taking both Government and excise salt together, the stock on hand at the end of the year was 2,903,856 maunds against 5,231,371 maunds in the previous year, a decrease of

2,327,515 maunds. On the east coast the stock was sufficient to last for five months. The stocks were everywhere unusually low, especially in the Nellore, Chingleput and Negapatam divisions. In the Masulipatam division, however, stocks increased from nine to ten months' supply. There is no fear of supplies failing, as the season of 1887 has been fairly favorable for salt manufacture.

The subjoined statement shows the total quantity of salt issued under all heads as compared with 1885-86 :— Issues.

Items.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase or decrease.
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Issues for home and inland consumption ...	7,684,154	7,701,739	+ 17,585
Do. for fish-curing	116,846	123,018	+ 6,172
Do. for export	24,600	100	— 24,500
Sold to French Government	60,088	59,426	— 662
Miscellaneous	39,891	126,246	+ 86,355
Total ...	7,925,579	8,010,529	+ 84,950

The combined issues of Government excise and imported salt for home and inland consumption exhibit an increase of 17,585 maunds or 0·22 per cent. as compared with the previous year. This is the net result of an increase in the sales for consumption beyond the Presidency balanced by a decrease in those for consumption within it.

There was a decrease in exports to the Nizam's dominions due to increased imports of rail-borne salt from Bombay, and an increase in sales to the Bengal Presidency due to the depletion of stocks in Orissa. The decrease of nearly 90,000 maunds in the sales for consumption within the Presidency must be set down to the rise in the price of excise salt, as there was nothing either in the agricultural season or in the condition of the people to account for it.

The total receipts of salt revenue, under all heads, amounted to Rs. 137,58,758 as shown below :— Receipts.

Items.	Receipts in 1886-87.			Total receipts of 1885-86.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Home and inland consumption ...	38,70,947	3,18,480	41,89,427	92,84,185
Issued to French Government ...	...	5,560	5,560	9,142
Issued for fish-curing	...	81,331	81,331	77,044
Customs duty	2,411	...	2,411	2,320
Excise duty	93,77,627	...	93,77,627	50,18,286
	132,50,985	4,05,371	136,56,356	143,90,977
Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,02,402	1,02,402	91,295
Total ...	132,50,985	5,07,773	137,58,758	144,82,272

Compared with the receipts of 1885-86, there was a net decrease of Rs. 7,23,514 or 4·99 per cent. The decrease under receipts for Government salt sold for home and inland consumption and increase under excise duty was due to the extension of the excise system, the decrease under sales for French Government was due to the value of salt supplied to the French Government at Pondicherry not having been realised within the year. The increase in sales for fish-curing was due to the development of the industry. Of the total receipts Rs. 68,41,298 were realised on account of Government salt sold and excise salt removed on cash payment, and Rs. 68,08,999 on account of salt issued on credit both before and during the year. Credit transactions decreased during the year by 88,542 maunds and Rs. 4,04,184 as compared with 1885-86.

Charges.

The total charges of the department, excluding the amount debitable to excise, and the charges due to the transfer of the salt administration of Orissa to this Presidency amounted to Rs. 13,03,635 against Rs. 12,77,445 in the preceding year. Compared with 1885-86, the cost of the department, including that of the salt police, increased by Rs. 26,190. This net result is made up of an increase of Rs. 1,09,221 under office and revenue contingencies and of Rs. 4,751 under establishments balanced by a decrease of Rs. 87,782 in petty construction and repairs and in charges connected with the manufacture of salt under the monopoly system. The increase under office and revenue contingencies was due to the payment of compensation (Rs. 1,00,547) to the Coondapoor licensees for the suppression of salt manufacture and to increased expenditure under travelling allowance, as, owing to the addition of abkári to salt duties, officers have to itinerate more frequently and for a greater part of the year. The increase under salt establishments was due to the employment at the fish-curing yards of a revised scale of establishments at increased cost.

Miscellaneous.

During the year under report, 2,434 factories for the manufacture of crude saltpetre and 47 refineries were worked against 2,146 crude factories and 45 refineries in the preceding year.

(3) Stamps.

The stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 58,21,690, or Rs. 77,807 less than in 1885-86. The receipts from judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 36,29,859 and those from non-judicial stamps to Rs. 21,91,831, the decrease under the two heads being Rs. 40,055 and Rs. 37,752 respectively. There was a large decrease under both heads in Tanjore and Madras and a similar decrease under judicial stamps in Cuddapah. In Tanjore the decrease is attributed to circumstances arising from favorable character of the season, in Madras to the smaller number of suits filed in the Small Cause Court and to depression of trade, and in Cuddapah to less litigation owing to the abolition of one of the courts in the district. There was, on the other hand, a conspicuous increase in Kistna, Madura and Tinnevelly. In Tinnevelly and Kistna, it was principally under judicial stamps, and is attributed to certain large suits in the latter district and to a large number of suits and of processes under Act VIII of 1865 in the former. There was a decrease of Rs. 36,001 in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps, being the net result of an increase of Rs. 20,078 under judicial stamps and a decrease of Rs. 56,079 under non-judicial stamps. The latter was due to an unusually large number of documents relating to newly-created provident funds having been impressed in the previous year. The remaining variations do not call for remark. There appears to have been a general decrease in litigation.

Charges.

The stamp charges amounted to Rs. 1,63,514 in 1886-87 against Rs. 1,60,020 in 1885-86. The increase was due mainly to the absence of the Superintendent of Stamps on privilege leave from 23rd February 1886, in consequence of which the pay and allowance of the *locum tenens* was debited to stamps in 1886-87.

The subjoined statement compares the receipts and issues of the several descriptions of stamps with those of 1885-86 :—

Items.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year ...	259,45,503	249,07,915	– 10,37,588
Receipts during the year	54,14,131	63,17,297	+ 9,03,166
Total ...	313,59,634	312,25,212	– 1,34,422
Issues and sales	64,51,719	62,28,138	– 2,23,581
Balance ...	249,07,915	249,97,074	+ 89,159
In transit	1,18,078	1,52,530	+ 36,452
With Superintendent of Stamps, ...	202,15,432	203,84,555	+ 1,69,123
With Collectors	45,64,405	44,35,989	– 1,28,416
In the Government Press	12,000	24,000	+ 12,000

(4) Excise.

The revenue from Abkári amounted to Rs. 85,39,654 against Rs. 81,14,337 in 1885-86 showing an increase of 5·2 per cent. The increase is due to the changes introduced into the systems of administration in the course of the last two years, the extension of the free supply system, sub-division of farms, separation of the arrack from the toddy rentals in certain tracts, the sale of independent toddy and arrack shops in the more important towns and the like. Improvement is visible in all districts, except Bellary, Coimbatore, Nílgiris, Salem, and Malabar, in which, owing to the extravagant bids of the previous year, there were decreases. Abkári.

The abkári charges amounted to Rs. 2,35,668 against Rs. 3,53,207 in 1885-86. The decrease is chiefly due to the introduction of the free supply system in Madras, in consequence of which no charges were incurred on account of the cost of spirits.

There was no change in the system of levying the opium revenue. The farming system was in force, except in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godávari. In these localities free licenses were issued as usual, except in Woddigudam, Bhadráchalam, Dumagudem, and Purushottapatnam in Godávari, where the farms were sold by auction. In the hill tracts of Vizagapatam, the contract for the monopoly of supplying opium was let out for a sum of Rs. 9,000. The total receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,26,644 against Rs. 7,15,582 in 1884-85, showing a decrease of Rs. 88,938 or 14·2 per cent. The decrease was due partly to the excessive rentals of the previous year and partly to the decreased imports from Indore in the year under report owing to the large balance on hand at the beginning of the year. Opium.

(5) Customs.

The receipts under this head, inclusive of miscellaneous items, but exclusive of import duty on salt which is credited to salt revenue, amounted to Rs. 11,81,988 against Rs. 8,94,678 in 1885-86, showing an increase of Rs. 2,87,310 or 32·11 per cent. The subjoined abstract exhibits the duty collected on the several articles of import and export and the miscellaneous receipts during 1885-86 and 1886-87 :— Sea customs.

—	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	3,64,007	4,55,161	91,154
Imports	5,07,662	7,00,224	1,92,562
Miscellaneous	23,009	26,603	3,594
Total ...	8,94,678	11,81,988	2,87,310

The increase occurs both under exports and imports. The increase under export revenue was due to larger exports of rice, chiefly from Tanjore, while the increase under import revenue is due to the inclusion of the duty on Colombo arrack under "customs" in 1886-87. The sea customs charges amounted to Rs. 1,66,427 and were in excess of those of 1885-86 by Rs. 12,551 or 8·15 per cent.

The receipts under Land Customs were Rs. 75,373, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 36,389 or 93·34 per cent. as compared with 1885-86. This is attributable chiefly to increased export of rice from Tanjore to Karikal. The total charges under Land Customs were Rs. 9,634 against Rs. 9,555 in 1885-86. Land customs.

(6) Assessed Taxes.

The License Tax Act was displaced on 1st April 1886 by the Income Tax Act, under which incomes derived from all sources other than agriculture are assessable, while under its predecessor incomes derived only from trades, dealings and industries were taxed. The total collections under this head amounted to Rs. 13,82,563, the receipts in 1885-86 under the License Tax Act having been Rs. 4,33,675. This amount included collections of arrears due under the License Tax Act (Rs. 22,270) and Rs. 83,229, the amount which was subsequently refunded to the Madras and

the South Indian Railway Companies, under a ruling by the Government of India after the passing of the Act, whereby those companies are exempted from assessment on the net profits when not in excess of the guaranteed interest.

The charges amounted to Rs. 61,664; but being incurred under the wider area of the new Act, they cannot be compared with those under the old Act, which amounted to Rs. 6,658 in 1885-86.

(7) Forest.

The receipts and charges under this head are shown below under minor heads from the year 1882-83, that is from the date on which the transactions of the Jungle Conservancy fund were amalgamated with Provincial services.

—	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	9,06,442	9,53,704	11,66,915	11,98,650	12,46,911
Charges	6,44,865	7,85,690	8,95,453	9,30,743	11,49,253
Surplus	2,61,577	1,68,014	2,71,462	2,67,907	97,658

The foregoing figures show that there is a progressive increase in the receipts under this head concurrent with increased expenditure due to the expansion of departmental operations. The revenue, however, in the past years has not been commensurate with the largely increased expenditure owing chiefly to failure in transactions in teak and blackwood, to the falling off in the demand for sâl sleepers in Ganjam, and to the temporary depression of sales in Godávari from the enhancement of the rates of seigniorage, while larger expenditure was incurred in consequence of the progress in felling operations and in the demarcation and improvement of forests. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 75,000 was paid to the Numbeddi of Kolengode on the revision of the Tekadi lease in South Coimbatore. The increase under establishment is due to the employment of a Special Forest Settlement officer in the southern circle.

(8) Registration.

The following statement showing the receipts and charges under this head in detail of minor heads brings out clearly the rapid progress in the revenues from 1883-84:—

—	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	6,32,067	7,58,407	9,26,353	8,71,219
Charges	4,82,632	5,28,838	5,80,944	6,14,255
Surplus	1,49,435	2,29,569	3,45,409	2,56,964

Though the establishment of numerous registry offices and the employment wholly on registration duties of specially paid officers, instead of registration being entrusted to revenue subordinates, has tended partly to augment the revenue of the department, the chief cause of increase from 1884-85 is the rise in the scale of fees which took effect from 1st May 1884. The receipts of 1885-86 were high in consequence of the exceptional circumstance that a sum of Rs. 87,270 was realized by the registration of the joint stock companies, whereas those receipts did not exceed Rs. 16,000 in any of the other years. The increase in the expenditure has been more than met by increased receipts. Of the increase of Rs. 31,399 under "district" charges, a sum of Rs. 6,155 is on account of commission paid to registrars, sub-registrars, &c., Rs. 17,554 on account of establishments, and the balance Rs. 7,690 is under contingencies and miscellaneous.

(9) Other Heads.

The aggregate of the receipts and charges under the other heads of account—Imperial and Provincial—is as follows:—

—	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	62,98,404	61,02,197	1,96,207
Charges	248,47,189	217,35,232	31,11,957

The decrease in the receipts in 1886-87 is made up of an increase of Rupees 1,54,841 under ten heads and a decrease of Rs. 3,51,048 under seven other heads as noted below:—

Increase.

	Rs.
(*a*) Post Office	47
(*b*) Mint	400
(*c*) Law and Justice (Courts)	30,193
(*d*) Police	47,378
(*e*) Marine	487
(*f*) Medical	27,847
(*g*) Pensions	10,010
(*h*) Irrigation and Navigation	15,490
(*k*) Civil Works by P.W. officers	10,748
(*l*) Contributions	12,241
Total ...	1,54,841

Decrease.

	Rs.
(*m*) Interest	2,35,243
(*n*) Jails	14,748
(*o*) Education	12,517
(*p*) Scientific, &c., departments	23,621
(*q*) Stationery and Printing	11,100
(*r*) Miscellaneous	27,543
(*s*) Civil Works by Civil officers	26,276
Total ...	3,51,048

(*c*) Under "Law and Justice—Courts of Law," the increase is chiefly due to additional receipts amounting to Rs. 12,324 under "Translation and printing fees" of the High Court and to Rs. 14,416 under "Magisterial fines." (*d*) The receipts in 1886-87 under Police include a sum of Rs. 19,700 realized from fines levied under Act XX of 1859 in the Malabar district. They also include Rs. 21,405 on account of rent of policemen's huts transferred to this head from 1st April 1886 from XXXII "Civil Works," where they were previously shown, while the receipts from Pound funds are gradually increasing with the extension in the number of pounds. On the other hand, however, the actuals of 1885-86 included the large sum of Rs. 21,208 against only Rs. 8,290 credited in 1886-87 on account of unserviceable arms and accoutrements returned into the Military store depôt. (*f*) The excess under "Medical" is due mainly to an increase of Rs. 1,973 in "Medical College fees," of Rs. 11,046 in "Lunatic Asylum receipts," and of Rs. 17,981 in "Recoveries from Municipalities on account of supplies from the Medical depôt;" but this may be considered almost nominal as it is met by a corresponding increase on the charge side. (*g*) The increase in the receipts for pensions is not real, inasmuch as it is due to the inclusion for the first time in the accounts of 1886-87 of a sum of Rs. 68,423 on account of subscriptions to the Madras Civil fund in consequence of the transfer of the fund to Government. The receipts from subscriptions to the Military and Medical funds together show a falling off of Rs. 61,266 compared with 1885-86, in which year however unusually large sums were received on account of marriage donations and of payments required to secure the benefits of full pensions to families. (*h*) The increase under "Irrigation and Navigation, Provincial," in 1886-87 is due to the larger collections on account of water supplied to the Madras Municipality and for tolls' license on the Buckingham canal, while that under (*k*) "Civil Works by Public Works officers" occurs chiefly in the item of "Sales of Tools and Plant" and "Receipts from self-supporting workshops." (*l*) The excess receipts under "Contributions" is due chiefly (1) to the adjustment of large arrears on account of printing executed for Local Fund Boards and (2) to the inclusion for the first time under this head of the contribution to Provincial by Local Fund Boards of the net toll collections on the Calicut-Vayitiri road in Malabar and on the Kullar-Gúdalúr road in the Nílgiris. The receipts in 1885-86, however, included Rs. 9,751—repayment by the Anantapur Board of temporary aid. As regards the heads, which show a falling off, (*m*) the considerable decrease in the actuals of 1886-87 in receipts from interest is due (1) to the absence of any recovery in that year on account of

interest on expenditure in the Public Works department on the Madras Harbour Works, as the Madras Act II of 1886 (Harbour Trust Act) came into force during the current year and the 1st of April of each year is the date on which the interest now becomes due on the advances made up to the previous day, whereas this charge was previously adjusted half-yearly on the 30th September and the 31st March; (2) to the reduction by periodical repayments in the loans to the Zemindar of Ramnad and the Maisur State, the interest paid by the latter in 1886-87 having also been still further reduced by a sum of Rs. 1,37,210, interest on Rs. 68,60,508, a further repayment on account of the loan; (3) to the fast clearance of arrears of land revenue; and (4) to the cessation of transactions relating to the Madras Civil fund from the date of its transfer to Government, which in itself accounts for a decrease of Rs. 54,000 in 1886-87 compared with 1885-86. (*n*) The decrease in the receipts of the Jail department is due chiefly to that department having been unable to supply the new description of white cloth required by the Police department, which utilizes jail manufactures to a larger extent than other departments. (*o*) The transfer of six high schools to municipalities and the closing of another is the chief cause of the decrease of receipts under Education. (*p*) The decrease under "Scientific, &c., departments" is entirely in the receipts from cinchona plantations, which fluctuate in proportion to the quantity of the bark and its ruling price at local auction sale. (*q*) The receipts under "Stationery and Printing" in 1885-86 were swelled by the sale-proceeds of a large quantity of damaged and surplus articles and by large sales of putta and land revenue receipt books. (*r*) In 1885-86 the receipts under "Miscellaneous" included a sum of Rs. 11,485 on account of sale-proceeds of Government securities belonging to Zion Church in Tranquebar and Rs. 11,241 on account of "Cash recoveries of service payments in previous years" against only Rs. 4,719 credited in 1886-87. (*s*) The transfer to the major head Police, as already stated, of the rent of policemen's huts previously credited to this head accounts for the decrease under "Civil Works by Civil officers."

On the charge side of the accounts under the ninth division of Imperial and Provincial—Other Heads—there is a total decrease of Rs. 39,21,877 under seventeen heads and an increase of Rs. 8,09,920 under nine heads as shown below :—

Decrease.

	Rs.
(1) Interest on ordinary debt	1,822
(2) Do. on other obligations	9,23,679
(3) Assignments and compensations ...	30,007
(4) Post Office	538
(5) General administration	8,542
(6) Marine	4,396
(7) Education	33,166
(8) Ecclesiastical	11,930
(9) Medical	38,896
(10) Political	10,509
(11) Civil Furlough, &c., allowances	1,765
(12) Superannuations	22,67,056
(13) Stationery and Printing	75,993
(14) Miscellaneous	187
(15) Famine Relief	2,72,954
(16) Irrigation and Navigation	1,99,218
(17) Civil Works by Civil officers	41,219
Total ...	39,21,877

Increase.

	Rs.
(18) Refunds, &c.	47,010
(19) Law and Justice—(A) Courts of Law ...	24,170
(20) Do. (B) Jails	84,737
(21) Police	1,38,487
(22) Scientific, &c., departments	42,115
(23) Territorial and Political Pensions ...	91,353
(24) Railways	357
(25) Civil Works by Public Works officers ...	3,12,421
(26) Contributions	69,270
Total ...	8,09,920

(2) The transfer to Government of the Madras Civil fund and that of savings banks at district treasuries to the post office from 1st June 1886 account for the decrease under "Interest on other obligations." (3) The variation under "Assignments and compensations" is caused chiefly by the recipients not regularly drawing their allowances on due dates. (5) The charges under "General administration" show an increase of Rs. 2,692 under "Salary of Governor," of Rs. 1,139 under Civil office of account and audit, of Rs. 708 under "Tour expenses," of Rs. 6,043 under "Executive Council," of Rs. 482 under Currency department, of Rs. 1,540 under "Reserve treasury," of Rs. 14,157 under "Military Secretariat," and of Rs. 5,941 under "Local Fund establishments in Imperial and Provincial offices;" while, on the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. 11,815 under "Staff and household of the Governor," of Rs. 982 under "Legislative Council," of Rs. 6,990

under "Civil Secretariats," of Rs. 2,392 under "Board of Revenue," and of Rs. 19,065 under "Allowance to Presidency banks." The charges for the move to the Hills amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 28,791 in 1886-87 against Rs. 35,022 in 1885-86. (7) Smaller payments under the grant-in-aid system and the transfer of six high schools to municipalities and the closing of another account for the saving under Education, while, under (8) Ecclesiastical, savings to a larger extent than in the previous year were effected by the absence of chaplains on leave out of India. The saving under (9) Medical is almost entirely due to the absence on leave in Europe of a larger number of medical officers in 1886-87 than in the previous year and to the employment of others as well as of some of the Warrant Medical officers on other duty, chiefly in Upper Burma. (12) The decrease under "Superannuations, &c.," is the result of a gross decrease of Rs. 22,84,000 under "Donations to Service funds," consequent on the transfer of the Madras Civil fund to Government and an increase of about Rs. 17,000 under other heads. Under (13) Stationery and Printing, the saving is almost entirely under "stationery" supplied from central stores, due, as remarked by the Superintendent of Stationery, to indents not having been adequately complied with during the last quarter of 1886-87, while in 1885-86 unusually large supplies were made to the Revenue and the Judicial departments. The saving of Rs. 1,07,000 on this account and of Rs. 17,000 effected under "Printing at private presses" in the work connected with the Settlement department were somewhat diminished by an excess expenditure of Rs. 23,000 under local purchase of stationery and of Rs. 27,000 under "Secretariat Press," chiefly in connection with the purchase of European stores and materials and type to complete Volume III of Macleane's Manual of Administration. (14) Large variations in opposite directions, which nearly cancel each other, appear under "Miscellaneous." In the actuals of 1885-86 there was an excess of Rs. 11,000 under "Remittance charges," of Rs. 34,000 under "Destruction of wild animals," and of Rs. 11,000 under "Rents, rates and taxes," while in 1886-87 there was excess expenditure of Rs. 28,000 under "Special commission of inquiry," of Rs. 25,000 on account of Jubilee celebrations, and of about Rs. 3,000 under cost of books and publications. (15) The large expenditure in 1885-86 under "Famine relief" was on account of the Hindupur Extension Railway works. (16) The short outlay in 1886-87 under Irrigation and Navigation, Provincial, is due to the curtailment of grants during the year. (17) The actuals of 1886-87 under "Civil Works by Civil officers" included a special grant of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Madras Municipality for sewage and drainage purposes, but charges for petty construction and repairs previously included under this head were from 1st April 1886 transferred to the debit of the respective major heads of service concerned; hence the decrease in 1886-87. The items of increased expenditure will now be considered. (18) "Refunds" are very fluctuating charges. The actuals of 1886-87, however, include a sum of Rs. 83,229 on account of refund to the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies of income tax erroneously collected from them on their net profits without taking into account the guaranteed interest of which these fall short. (19) Under "Law and Justice—Courts of Law," the increase is chiefly due to an increase of about Rs. 6,000 under "High Court (Appellate branch)," due partly to the furlough allowances of the Deputy Registrar having been paid in India and partly to increased expenditure under printing and translation, of about Rs. 4,000 under "Pleadership examination charges," of Rs. 6,000 under refunds, and of Rs. 22,000 under petty construction and repairs, consequent on the transfer of this charge from 45, "Civil Works." These increases were partly counterbalanced by a saving of about Rs. 16,000 under "Criminal Courts" for reasons assigned for the decrease under "Land Revenue." (20) The variations under Jails are as follows:—

Increase.

	Rs.
Inspection and general superintendence ...	3,000
Presidency jails	19,000
Central jails	21,000
Jail manufactures	22,000
Transportation of convicts	5,000
Petty construction and repairs	20,000
Total ...	90,000

Decrease.

	Rs.
District jails	2,000
Lock-ups	3,000
Total ...	5,000

The acting allowances of the officiating Inspector-General during the privilege leave of the Inspector-General swelled the charge under the first head, while larger expenditure for rations was rendered necessary in the Penitentiary in consequence of the large number of convicts transported from Upper Burma. Transfer of prisoners from the district jails of Rajahmundry, Vellore and Trichinopoly on their abolition and the substitution of departmental guards for police guards raised the expenditure under "Central Jails." Under district jails, the increase due to the substitution of the guarding establishment was more than counterbalanced by the saving effected by the abolition of the above-named jails. The charge for petty construction and repairs is a new item under this head. The charges for "Jail manufactures" are of a fluctuating nature. (21) About Rs. 78,000 of the increase under Police is due to petty construction and repair charges. An increase of Rs. 20,000 under Pound fund charges is due to the increasing number of pounds, and of about Rs. 37,000 under "District Executive force" is due chiefly to an increase of Rs. 71,609 under "Clothing, arms and accoutrements" and a decrease of Rs. 30,334 under "Travelling allowances." (22) Under "Scientific and other minor departments," there was excess expenditure of Rs. 12,000 under "Provincial museums," due partly to certain improvements to the Central Museum and to the grant of Rs. 6,000 for new cages for the animals in the People's Park; of Rs. 15,000 under "Model farms," owing to the inclusion in 1886-87 of charges for the preparation of an analysis of agricultural statistics and for improved ploughs and machines; of about Rs. 9,000 under cinchona plantations; of Rs. 5,000 under "Examinations," and of Rs. 10,000 under "Provincial statistics." On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 10,000 under "Emigration," due chiefly to the amalgamation of the consulates of Karikal and Pondicherry. The amounts included under "Provincial statistics" in 1885-86 and 1886-87 on account of the preparation of Macleane's Madras Manual of Administration are Rs. 19,255 and Rs. 23,407 respectively. (23) The large excess under "Territorial and political pensions" is due chiefly to the very large payment (Rs. 1,30,597) in 1886-87 of commutations of pensions against only Rs. 44,327 in 1885-86. (25) The increase under "Civil Works by Public Works officers" is attributed to the grants under all heads, excepting tools and plant, and suspense having been increased. (26) The increase under "Contributions" is almost entirely due to larger grants having been made from Provincial funds—Rs. 3,21,000 in 1886-87 against Rs. 2,52,000 in 1885-86, details whereof will be found in Chapter III.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*B*) PUBLIC WORKS.

The following statement shows the receipts under Public Works, Imperial, compared with those of the previous year:—

Nature of receipts.	Actuals.		Difference.
	1885-86.	1886-87.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Irrigation and Navigation—			
Direct revenue from productive public works	2,37,294	2,20,761	− 16,533
Receipts from Public Works not classed as productive ...	18,038	23,550	+ 5,512
2. Military works	25,881	23,984	− 1,897
Total ...	2,81,213	2,68,295	− 12,918

The decrease in 1886-87 occurred chiefly under "Irrigation and Navigation," and is due to the actuals of 1885-86 including certain special receipt from temporary sources from the Godávari delta and Kurnool canal. The further decrease in 1886-87 under "Military works" occurred in the receipts on account of rents of officers' quarters.

On the charges side the details are as follows :—

Nature of expenditure.	Actuals. 1885-86.	Actuals. 1886-87.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Railways—Protective Works—			
Bellary-Kistna State Railway	38,34,185	30,86,933	— 7,47,252
Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway	14,34,442	16,46,591	+ 2,12,149
Hindupur Extension Survey, Kadiri Extension Survey, and Villupuram-Damalcheruvu Survey	1,52,716	78,271	— 74,445
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	2,49,108	2,24,684	— 24,424
2. Irrigation and Navigation—			
Famine relief protective public works	3,28,948	3,65,139	+ 36,191
Productive public works, Capital account	14,43,734	9,81,020	— 4,62,714
Do. do. Revenue account	11,26,622	10,49,172	— 77,450
Works not classed as Productive for which capital and revenue accounts are kept—			
Capital	1,30,014	57,646	— 72,368
Revenue	1,06,920	59,958	— 46,962
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	17,89,021	17,94,670	+ 5,649
Agricultural works	3,91,306	3,71,884	— 19,422
3. Military works	4,45,009	5,67,207	+ 1,22,198
4. Civil works	65,862	43,390	— 22,472
	114,97,887	103,26,565	— 11,71,322

The expenditure under "Railways—Protective Works" is decreasing, as the works approach completion. The grant for land having been reduced accounts for the decrease on account of State outlay on guaranteed railways. Extensive purchase of machinery and tools were made in 1886-87 in connection with the Rushikulya project works, hence the increase under "Famine Relief Protective Works." In 1885-86 larger expenditure was incurred under "Productive Public Works—Revenue Account" and under "Works not classed as Productive for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept" than in 1886-87 on account of the maintenance of the Sangam works and those of the Pálár and Palandorai systems. Further, a portion of the outlay on the Kovur-Munjur canal, amounting to Rs. 48,195 together with proportionate amounts under "Establishment and Tools and Plant," was adjusted to the debit of this head in 1885-86 under the orders of the Government of India. Under "Productive Public Works—Capital account" also, the expenditure incurred in 1886-87 on the Godávari delta, Barur tank, Sangam anicut, and Cauvery delta systems was much less than those spent on them in the previous years. The excess outlay in 1886-87 under "Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept" is due to larger sum than in the previous year having been spent on tank restoration works and on repairs to minor irrigation works. The outlay in 1886-87 under "Military Works" exceeded that of 1885-86 by Rs. 1,22,198, owing chiefly to a larger grant having been sanctioned for 1886-87, while the decrease under "Civil Works" occurred almost entirely on works connected with the Postal and Telegraph departments, for which smaller grants were made in 1886-87.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*C*) POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts and payments in connection with these departments during the last five years were as follows :—

Years.	Postal. Receipts.	Postal. Charges.	Postal. Difference.	Telegraph. Receipts.	Telegraph. Charges.	Telegraph. Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1882-83	40,63,139	46,71,802	+ 6,08,663	6,63,284	11,17,921	+ 4,54,637
1883-84	46,53,755	50,40,726	+ 3,86,971	6,58,117	11,83,858	+ 5,25,741
1884-85	53,45,698	57,56,289	+ 4,10,591	6,35,815	10,44,281	+ 4,08,466
1885-86	58,25,915	63,92,090	+ 5,66,175	6,23,711	9,47,186	+ 3,23,475
1886-87	79,72,824	72,60,264	— 7,12,560	6,53,805	7,77,386	+ 1,23,581

The receipts in 1886-87 were swelled by the transfer to this head from 1st June 1886 of all district savings bank deposits, which caused the charges also to be in excess of those of the previous year. The increase in charges was Rs. 8,68,174 against Rs. 21,46,909—increase in the receipts. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps and service postage stamps, as well as the payments on account of discount on the sale of postage stamps, are shown below:—

Years.	Sale of postage stamps.	Sale of service postage stamps.	Discount on sale of stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	9,51,338	2,68,832	29,279
1885-86	11,06,901	2,70,296	20,653
1886-87	11,82,051	2,79,176	18,148

The saving under "Discount on sale of stamps" is doubtless largely due to reduction in the rate allowed (from 6 to 3 pies), which came into force about July 1885.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*D*) MILITARY.

The following are the details of the receipts and charges under military services in 1886-87 compared with 1885-86:—

Heads of account.	Receipts.			Charges.		
	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Army and garrison staff	14	212	+ 198	10,83,094	14,15,876	+ 3,32,782
2. Administrative staff	...	...	...	4,28,986	4,30,559	+ 1,573
3. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	1,84,304	2,10,258	+ 25,954	138,86,347	149,24,496	+ 10,38,149
4. Commissariat establishments, supplies, and services	7,38,705	11,25,750	+ 3,87,045	39,05,741	132,31,507	+ 93,25,766
5. Remount establishments, supplies and services	36,030	34,959	— 1,071	6,10,459	8,28,632	+ 2,18,173
6. Clothing establishments, supplies and services	1,78,775	2,00,275	+ 21,500	1,79,247	2,96,914	+ 1,17,667
7. Barrack establishments, supplies and services	10,229	12,187	+ 1,958	5,30,489	6,85,293	+ 1,54,804
8. Administration of martial law ...	16,943	16,019	— 924	81,616	97,707	+ 16,091
9. Medical establishments, supplies and services	66,940	73,485	+ 6,545	11,14,526	16,81,726	+ 5,67,200
10. Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	2,22,103	2,93,424	+ 71,321	8,00,552	8,26,102	+ 25,550
11. Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	61,387	78,114	+ 16,727
12. Education	323	696	+ 373	1,50,740	1,42,123	— 8,617
13. Sea transport charges	7,256	13,698	+ 6,442	1,50,483	6,28,780	+ 4,78,297
14. Miscellaneous services	3,25,236	3,63,159	+ 37,923	74,34,170	32,99,704	— 41,34,466
15. Volunteer corps	...	...	...	2,46,332	3,21,518	+ 75,186
16. Rewards for military services ...	...	...	...	12,023	10,443	— 1,580
17. Military pensions to Europeans ...	59,737	...	— 59,737	1,02,813	5,40,813	+ 4,38,000
18. Military pensions to Natives ...	...	...	...	26,81,798	22,59,073	— 4,22,725
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	81,790	96,681	+ 14,891	89,808	95,150	+ 5,342
20. Departmental pensions	...	...	...	80,177	1,32,937	+ 52,760
Total ...	19,28,385	24,40,803	+ 5,12,418	336,30,788	419,27,467	+ 82,96,679

This increase of Rs. 5,12,418 is the difference between a gross increase of Rs. 5,74,150 under eleven heads and a decrease of Rs. 61,732 under the remaining three heads, one of which only, viz., that occurring under 17 is of any importance, the transactions of 1885-86 being in this case of a special nature. The increase of Rs. 82,96,679 in the total expenditure is the difference between a gross increase of Rs. 128,64,067 under sixteen heads, due chiefly to the occupation of Upper Burma, and a decrease of Rs. 45,67,388 under the remaining four heads, but of which two only are of importance, that is to say, under grants 14 and 18; the decrease in grant 14 is due to the inclusion under it in the actuals of 1885-86 of Burma and Quetta charges, which are now shown under the respective heads of grant; the decrease in 18 is due to revised classification of charges on account of European pensions from grant 18 to 17.

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

(1) PROVINCIAL SERVICES PROPER.

The following statements give the receipts and expenditure of the accounts of Provincial services proper during each year of the past quinquennial Provincial contract, which expired on the 31st March 1887 :—

Major heads of account.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1886-87 compared with 1885-86.	—
Income.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
I. Land revenue	137,21,437[3/4]	137,82,187	131,50,023	142,16,442	135,80,694	− 6,35,748	
III. Salt	25,348	38,337	45,101	91,295	1,20,040	+ 28,745	
IV. Stamps	26,04,185	28,12,431	28,24,516	29,49,749	29,10,845	− 38,904	
V. Excise	32,29,209	33,05,992	38,66,317	44,14,960	45,83,149	+ 1,68,189	
VII. Customs	38,009	40,495	24,525	22,598	26,342	+ 3,744	
VIII. Assessed taxes	2,30,183	2,33,137	2,16,381	2,16,735	2,16,735	...	
IX. Forest	9,06,442	9,53,704	11,66,914	11,98,650	12,46,912	+ 48,262	
X. Registration	2,89,723	3,16,034	3,79,203	4,63,176	4,35,609	− 27,567	
XII. Interest	2,342	3,294	2,342	2,342	2,342	...	
XIII. Post office	...	3	15	...	47	+ 47	
XVI-A. Law and Justice—Courts.	4,28,085	3,66,994	4,13,153	3,70,219	4,00,412	+ 30,193	
XVI-B. Do. Jails.	2,35,170	2,13,759	2,03,216	1,69,084	1,54,336	− 14,748	
XVII. Police	1,65,633	1,04,648	83,669	61,593	89,452	+ 27,859	
XVIII. Marine	5,311	5,446	5,068	4,019	4,506	+ 487	
XIX. Education	1,89,299	2,12,712	2,10,861	1,77,083	1,64,567	− 12,516	
XX. Medical	61,909	1,08,166	87,964	1,12,971	1,40,817	+ 27,846	
XXI. Scientific and other minor departments	1,94,860	1,46,119	1,68,518	1,67,096	1,43,887	− 23,209	
XXII. Superannuations	56,173	23,279	21,782	23,358	21,072	− 2,286	
XXIII. Stationery and printing ...	81,950	72,877	83,938	1,03,757	83,457	− 20,300	
XXV. Miscellaneous	75,960	79,059	72,730	85,693	68,387	− 17,306	
XXX. Irrigation and Navigation	1,40,463	55,683	52,717	58,982	74,472	+ 15,490	
XXXII. Civil Works, &c.—							
Civil officers	6,279	9,333	28,891	29,558	3,618	− 25,940	
Public Works officers ...	72,786	1,36,678	79,207	97,989	1,08,737	+ 10,748	
Contributions from Local.	5,73,826	2,36,145	1,87,903	2,08,243	2,20,484	+ 12,241	
Total ...	233,34,582	232,56,512	233,74,954	252,45,592	248,00,919	− 4,44,673	{ − 8,18,524 / + 3,73,851
Provincial Deficit ...	...	...	8,56,791	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	233,34,582	232,56,512	242,31,745	252,45,592	248,00,919	− 4,44,673	
Expenditure.							
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	99,213	1,77,596	89,552	90,831	74,860	− 15,971	
3. Land revenue	43,79,975	45,67,890	47,42,550	44,78,804	45,44,581	+ 65,777	
6. Stamps	71,402	77,602	83,979	80,010	81,757	+ 1,747	
7. Excise	98,658	99,734	1,16,216	1,76,690	1,16,780	− 59,910	
9. Customs	1,85,415	1,70,005	1,60,128	1,65,363	1,76,150	+ 10,787	
10. Assessed taxes	2,827	3,399	3,487	3,329	3,329	...	
11. Forest	6,44,865	7,85,690	8,95,453	9,30,743	11,49,253	+ 2,18,510	
12. Registration...	2,25,789	2,41,316	2,64,419	2,90,472	3,07,127	+ 16,655	
15. Post office	1,05,294	1,18,466	1,11,086	1,06,843	1,06,304	− 539	
18. General administration ...	10,54,188	10,07,351	* 10,50,225	* 10,66,754	* 10,74,118	+ 7,364	
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts ...	38,31,121	38,74,559	39,45,615	39,03,908	39,28,078	+ 24,170	
19-B. Do. Jails ...	9,03,875	7,89,250	8,02,167	7,98,602	8,83,339	+ 84,737	
20. Police	36,25,457	36,45,381	36,78,419	36,39,797	37,37,241	+ 97,444	
21. Marine	5,311	8,168	27,295	22,785	18,389	− 4,396	
22. Education	11,06,397	11,41,736	12,37,039	12,98,616	12,65,450	− 33,166	
24. Medical	10,22,783	10,85,091	11,18,520	11,86,722	11,47,827	− 38,895	
26. Scientific, &c., departments.	4,47,675	3,28,112	3,10,979	3,19,799	3,42,158	+ 22,359	
29. Superannuations	8,40,274	8,61,750	9,16,097	9,52,259	9,83,455	+ 31,196	
30. Stationery and Printing ...	7,25,495	8,51,265	7,60,488	† 7,62,775	† 6,62,381	− 1,00,394	
32. Miscellaneous	2,77,363	2,58,645	2,82,117	2,52,660	2,55,398	+ 2,738	
33. Famine relief	1,35,319	32,023	57,110	2,78,138	5,184	− 2,72,954	
34. Protective works—Railways.	7,941	11,720	6,003	38,534	38,891	+ 357	
43. Irrigation and Navigation...	3,53,102	3,33,244	4,44,978	6,22,020	4,22,802	− 1,99,218	
45. Civil Works, &c.—							
Civil officers	2,72,293	2,46,368	3,57,820	2,38,933	2,05,283	− 33,650	
Public Works officers ...	16,85,265	21,95,793	25,29,891	18,64,533	21,76,954	+ 3,12,421	
Contributions to Local ...	1,62,950	2,01,803	2,40,112	2,11,929	2,81,175	+ 69,246	
Total Provincial Charges ...	222,70,247	231,13,957	242,31,745	237,81,849	239,88,264	+ 2,06,415	{ + 9,65,508 / − 7,59,093
Provincial Surplus ...	10,64,335	1,42,555	...	14,63,743	8,12,655	− 6,51,088	
Grand Total ...	233,34,582	232,56,512	242,31,745	252,45,592	248,00,919	− 4,44,673	

* Excludes Rs. 624, 249, and 247, respectively, charged to Unfettered Local Funds.
† Excludes Rs. 786 and 2,088, respectively, charged to Unfettered Local Funds.

The net falling off of Rs. 4,44,673 in the receipts of 1886-87 compared with those of the previous year is the result of a gross decrease of Rs. 8,18,524 under ten and a gross increase of Rs. 3,73,851 under twelve heads, while the increase of Rs. 2,06,415 in the charges is the outcome of an increased expenditure of Rs. 9,65,508 under fifteen and of a saving of Rs. 7,59,093 under ten heads. The total assets of Provincial services proper were thus lowered by a sum of Rs. 6,51,088, that is to say, there was the reduced surplus of Rs. 8,12,655 in 1886-87 against the larger surplus of Rs. 14,63,743 in 1885-86. The largest decrease (Rs. 6,35,748) in the receipts occurred under land revenue, which, notwithstanding, considerably exceeds the provincial share of the total receipts from land revenue as given in Chapter II. The decrease is due mainly to the special assignment of 6 lakhs of rupees to the Imperial Government having been adjusted under the Land Revenue head. The causes of the chief variations between the figures for 1885-86 and 1886-87 have already been given in Section II.

The year 1886-87 opened with a provincial balance of Rs. 34,15,345 and closed with Rs. 42,28,000 by the addition of the surplus of Rs. 8,12,655, which occurred during the year. This balance is, however, exclusive of the amount due from the Village Service Fund, Nellore, which now amounts to Rs. 90,325 against Rs. 90,026 shown in last year's report. The minimum balance required to be kept in reserve by the Provincial Government still stands at the reduced figure—17 lakhs.

The following gives the details of the provincial share of land revenue (calculated at the fixed rate of 28·8073 per cent.) with the additions and deductions that were rendered necessary during the currency of the old contract, which expired on the 31st March 1887.

—	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total land revenue, Imperial and Provincial ...	478,65,141	473,44,695
Provincial share at 28·8073 per cent.	137,88,655	136,38,728
Add contributions, &c., from Imperial to Provincial—		
Special transfer on account of the Tanjore survey	−1,00,000	− 20,024
Write back on account of cinchona transactions, 1882-83 and 1883-84	86,103	17,221
Inter-provincial adjustment	− 19,140	146
Miscellaneous transfers on account of administrative improvements	5,00,000	5,00,000
Record room receipts and charges	95,000	95,000
Altered rate of exchange on stationery debits..	65,000	65,000
Moiety of duty on Colombo arrack credited to Customs	...	60,663
Minor items	3,225	2,114
Total additions ...	6,30,188	7,20,120
Deduct amount payable from Provincial to Imperial—		
Special contributions to Imperial	...	6,00,000
Miscellaneous transfers on account of water works adjustments	1,13,840	1,09,840
Savings in Customs establishment	42,552	42,552
Salary of the Inspector of Local Fund accounts	12,000	12,000
School of Ordnance Artificers	3,800	3,800
Miscellaneous adjustments on account of refund of famine outlay	− 26,789	8,962
Local Fund contributions for Imperial Public Works charges	− 3,420	1,000
Total deductions ...	2,02,401	7,78,154
Net additions ...	4,27,787	58,034
Actual Provincial share of Land Revenue ...	142,16,442	135,80,694

(2) UNFETTERED LOCAL FUNDS.

With Provincial services are also indirectly connected the transactions of the Cattle Pound Fund and of Agricultural services.

The receipts and charges of these funds, as well as their opening and closing balances during each year of the past quinquennial contract, are shown in the following statement:—

Major heads of account.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Cattle Pound Fund.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	2,08,769	1,90,993	2,06,525	2,03,458	2,22,500
Expenditure	2,42,449	1,90,640	2,02,109	1,87,724	2,22,906
Surplus	...	353	4,416	15,734	...
Deficit	33,680	...	...	...	406
Opening balance	2,29,390	22,189	22,542	26,958	42,692
Closing do.	1,95,710	22,542	26,958	42,692	42,286
Agricultural Services.					
Receipts	...	46,665	36,705	45,929	45,660
Expenditure	...	95,048	57,165	58,480	75,901
Deficit	...	48,383	20,460	12,551	30,241
Opening balance	...	1,73,521	1,25,138	1,04,678	92,127
Closing do.	...	1,25,138	1,04,678	92,127	61,886

The transactions on account of "Agricultural services" were merged with those of the "Cattle Pound Fund" up to October 1883, when they were ordered to be kept distinct. The receipts in 1886-87 show an excess of Rs. 18,773 over those of the previous year counterbalanced by an excess expenditure of Rs. 52,603, which has converted the total surplus of Rs. 3,183 in 1885-86 into a deficit of Rs. 30,647. The total balance on 31st March 1887 at credit of these funds was thus reduced to Rs. 1,04,172. Charges for petty construction and repairs of pounds are in 1886-87 included under "Police" and not under "45. Civil Works" as in former years. The number of pounds rose from 7,681 at the beginning of the year to 7,817 at its close. Larger expenditure was incurred under "26. Scientific and other minor departments" on account of model farms, due to the inclusion of charges for preparation of an analysis of agricultural statistics and for improved ploughs and machines.

The following statement exhibits in one view the progress made in the administration of Provincial finances, both as regards Provincial services proper and Unfettered Local Funds, for the past five years.

——	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance of Provincial services proper	13,52,653	26,31,096	28,08,393	19,51,602	34,15,345
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+10,64,335	+1,42,555	— 8,56,791	+14,63,743	+ 8,12,655
Add balances of abolished Local Funds.	* 2,14,108	† 34,742	...	...	...
Closing balances of Provincial services proper	26,31,096	28,08,393	19,51,602	34,15,345	42,28,000
Add balance of Unfettered Local Funds— Pound Fund and Agricultural services ...	1,95,710	1,47,680	1,31,636	1,34,819	1,04,172
Total balance, Provincial services ...	28,26,806	29,56,073	20,83,238	35,50,164	43,32,172

* Convict Labor Fund. † Book Depôt, Police Lodging, Bearer's Fee and Educational Building Funds.

IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

(1) FETTERED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following are the funds which now fall under this category:—

(1) Local Funds (Act V of 1884);
(2) Village Service Fund;
(3) Irrigation Cess Fund;
(4) Canal and Ferry Fund; and
(5) Bhadráchalam Road Fund.

The following statement gives the receipts, charges, and balances of each of the above funds, as recorded in both the Civil and the Public Works books:—

	Total receipts.		Total expenditure.		Surplus.		Deficit.		Opening balance.		Closing balance.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Funds (Act V of 1884)	60,42,962	60,85,912	58,04,326	55,99,301	2,38,636	4,86,611	...	...	19,55,987	21,94,623	21,94,623	26,81,234
Village Service Fund.	35,32,733	33,05,895	31,73,396	31,63,600	3,59,337	1,42,295	...	...	18,70,364	22,29,701	22,29,701	23,71,996
Canal and Ferry Fund	1,80,460	1,81,472	1,34,119	1,52,331	46,341	29,141	...	...	1,50,663	1,97,004	1,97,004	2,26,145
Irrigation Cess Fund.	60,156	39,543	42,971	41,719	17,185	...	...	2,176	55,943	73,128	73,128	70,952
Bhadráchalam Road Fund	1,402	1,344	2,090	3,456	...	...	688	2,112	4,759	4,071	4,071	1,959
Total ...	98,17,713	96,14,166	91,56,902	89,60,407	6,60,811	6,53,759	...	...	40,37,716	46,98,527	46,98,527	53,52,286

The funded capital of Local Fund Boards has increased from Rs. 9,35,905, as stated in the last report, to Rs. 11,54,105 by the investment of a sum of Rs. 2,18,200 by the Tanjore Board on account of the Railway Guarantee Fund. The administration of Local Funds is dealt with in Chapter IX.

The receipts of the Village Service Fund in 1885-86 were largely increased by brisk and punctual collection of kist, both arrears and current, and by the sale of Government securities to the value of Rs. 45,000 out of the invested capital of the Village Service Fund of the Salem district to meet deficits. The decrease in 1886-87 compared with 1885-86 amounts to Rs. 2,26,838, the principal variations being under Land Revenue (Rs. 24,685), Provincial Rates (Rs. 1,83,529), and Miscellaneous (Rs. 12,250). Under the last minor head, if the special receipts in 1885-86 of Rs. 45,000 from sale-proceeds of Government securities be excluded, the receipts in 1886-87 point to an excess, mainly owing to larger receipts from service inams appertaining to vacant offices, which amounted on the whole to about Rs. 1,01,000 in 1886-87 against only Rs. 60,000 in the previous year.

The expenditure also under Village Service Fund fell by Rs. 9,796, the decrease being almost entirely in the pay of village officials.

The receipts of the Canal and Ferry Fund rose by the small sum of Rs. 1,012. The actuals of 1885-86 and 1886-87 include, respectively, Rs. 20,000 and 19,000 received from the Local Fund Board, Godávari, towards the construction of the Kovur-Munjur canal. The expenditure in 1885-86 relating to this fund was reduced by transferring to Imperial, under orders of the Government of India, Rs. 48,195 out of the outlay on the Kovur-Munjur canal together with proportional amounts for establishment and tools and plant.

The receipts of the Irrigation Cess Fund fell off by Rs. 20,613, chiefly under "Provincial Rates." The decrease of Rs. 1,252 in the charges as well as the variations in the transactions of the Bhadráchalam Road Fund need no remarks. The Irrigation Cess Fund continues to hold Government securities outside the Government accounts to the value of Rs. 7,600 in the Trichinopoly district.

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following statement gives in abstract the receipts and disbursements of the funds falling under this category for 1886-87 compared with 1885-86, as well as the opening and closing balances:—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1885.	Receipts. Actuals. 1885-86.	Receipts. Actuals. 1886-87.	Charges. Actuals. 1885-86.	Charges. Actuals. 1886-87.	Closing balance on 31st March 1887.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port and Marine Funds	12,15,248	7,47,314	4,59,304	5,29,902	9,90,758	9,01,206
Cantonment Funds	1,491	10,961	14,875	10,991	14,671	1,665
University Fee Fund	12,539	1,35,647	1,60,901	1,26,242	1,50,828	32,017
Total ...	12,29,278	8,93,922	6,35,080	6,67,135	11,56,257	9,34,888

The falling off in the assets of "Port Funds" is due mainly to the transfer during the year to the Harbour Trust Board, Madras, under G.O., Marine, No. 401, dated 26th July 1886, of the total assets of that trust under Act VI of 1882, amounting to Rs. 5,66,279. This amount is consequently included in Rs. 9,90,758 on the charge side of 1886-87. The receipts of the University Fee Fund rose by Rs. 25,254, while the charges which increased by Rs. 24,586 include a sum of Rs. 20,000 invested in Government securities, the total sum invested being Rs. 40,000 on the 31st March 1887.

V.—LOANS.

The amounts due on the 31st March 1887 on the loans granted by Government from time to time are as follow, and the following statement shows the transactions in detail:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Maisur State	5,68,976	Banganapalle Nawab	1,70,425
Madras Municipality	* 14,30,000	Chingleput Local Fund Board	1,35,790
Madras Harbour Works	21,10,231	Sundry others	1,61,507
Ramnad Zemindari	4,00,000		

The most important feature of the year under this head is the large repayment by the Maisur State towards the loan of 80 lakhs. This was made on the transfer (as it stood on 1st July 1886) of the outlay (Rs. 68,60,508) incurred by that state on the Maisur State Railway, when the line was purchased by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced in 1886-87.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1886-87.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
		Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras Municipality ...	For water-supply project, 1869–1873	14,30,000	4	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	57,200	...
Negapatam do.	For the construction of a market, 1874	25,000	4½	4,167	...	4,167	4,167	...	197	...
Ootacamund do.	For the completion of certain roads and water-supply channels, 1875	12,420	4½	7,570	...	7,570	614	6,956	334	...
Coonoor do.	For erecting market sheds, 1875	7,248	4½	3,198	...	3,198	260	2,938	141	...
Chingleput Local Fund Board.	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Kortaliyar, 1873-76 ...	1,99,790	4½	1,44,635	...	1,44,635	8,845	1,35,790	6,410	...
Calicut do. ...	For completing the Tamracheri ghât road and approach in Wynaad, 1874.	89,000	4½	37,322	...	37,322	4,665	32,657	1,680	...
Tellicherry do. ...	For completing the Peria ghât road and constructing a fair weather road in Wynaad, 1875	60,000	4½	39,311	...	39,311	3,000	36,311	1,702	...
Port Trust (Madras Harbour Works).	For expenditure on Madras Harbour Works	...	4	13,04,349	8,05,882	21,10,231	...	21,10,231	...	...
Maisur State	Advance on account of famine, 1878	80,00,000	4	76,60,283	...	76,60,283	70,91,307	5,68,976	1,69,201	...
Ramnad Zemindari ...	For liquidation of debt, 1873.	12,72,830	5	6,75,000	...	6,75,000	2,75,000	4,00,000	27,685	...
Banganapalle Nawab ...	Do. do. and repairs and improvements, 1873–1877	3,00,000	6	1,89,511	...	1,89,511	19,086	1,70,425	11,541	...
Andipatti Poligar	For liquidation of debt 1881-82.	62,000	5	47,270	...	47,270	3,237	44,033	2,364	...
Panayur Mittadar	Do. do. 1882-83.	25,000	4½	7,200	...	7,200	...	7,200	324	...
Ex-Zemindar of Palconda.	Advance made in January 1884	3,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
Shulagiri Estate	For liquidation of debt, 1884.	35,000	5	33,250	...	33,250	1,838	31,412	1,662	...
	Total ...	115,21,288	...	115,84,066	8,05,882	123,89,948	74,13,019	49,76,929	2,80,441	...

* The balance of the sinking fund, by which this loan is to be ultimately redeemed, stood at Rs. 5,19,700 in Government securities at close of the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1886.)

Registration. THE work of registration of births and deaths was carried out, as in former years, by means of registrars in municipal towns and by karnams in villages with the addition that the District Medical and Sanitary officers now inspect the registers when on tour.

Births. In the Madras Presidency, during the year 1886, there were 855,034 births registered against 824,042 in 1885, showing an increase of 30,992 for the year. The rates per 1,000 of population was 30·4, the highest on record in this Presidency. In 1885, the birth-rate in the Bombay Presidency was 33·3 per mille. The following table shows the total number of births and deaths registered for each of the last five years :—

Years.	Population for which returns were received.	Births.	Birth-ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Death-ratio per mille.
1882	28,887,111	751,104	26·0	470,700	16·2
1883	28,503,100	791,774	27·7	541,930	19·0
1884	28,151,952	827,381	29·3	650,335	23·1
1885	28,118,178	824,042	29·3	615,449	21·8
1886	28,043,538	855,034	30·4	553,927	19·7

The highest birth-rates registered during the year were 42·0 per mille in Chingleput and 41·8 in Kurnool. The birth-rate was lowest in Vizagapatam (23·0) and in Ganjam (23·2). In the 54 municipalities, Karúr had the highest birth-rate (49·5) and Vániyambádi the lowest (5·2). Registration in municipalities is defective. In 17 towns the birth-rate was over 35 per mille and in 23 below 30, the average rate being 30·9 against 33·3 last year. To every 100 females 104·8 males were born. In European countries the rate varies from 103·7 in England and Wales to 107·1 in Italy. The births exceeded the deaths in all districts except Godávari, where it was only ·07 per mille and was due partly to the prevalence of cholera in that district. The increase of population was 10·7 per 1,000 against 7·5 in 1885.

Deaths. The total deaths registered in 1886 were 553,927 giving a death-rate of 19·7 per mille. The death-rate was less than in the two previous years, mainly due to the decline of cholera and small-pox in 1886. The death-rate for males (20·4) was higher than that for females (19·0). For every 100 females who died, 105 deaths among males were registered. Of the total deaths, 133,626 or 148·6 per mille or 24·1 per cent. (against 21·2 in 1885) were of infants under one year of age. The deaths under five years of age formed 38·8 per cent. of the total deaths—a high rate and sure indication of insanitation. In Bombay the corresponding figure in 1885 was 42·28 per cent. and of all deaths was 27·78 per mille. The death-rate was as usual at its maximum in December and January when fevers are most destructive. Madras had the highest death-rate (36·1) and Chingleput next (25·6). Nellore and Coimbatore (15·4) and Ganjam (16·3) had the lowest. The average death-rate for the municipal towns was 23·6 against 25·4 in the preceding year—Conjeeveram (33·6) and Ongole (33·0) had the highest rate, Vániyambádi (6·7) and Tirupatur (10·9) the lowest.

The general health of the Presidency appears to have been good, though fever prevailed in some districts. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked reduction in the deaths from cholera and small-pox. The following table shows the deaths from different causes in 1886 and four previous years:— Chief Diseases.

Years.	Total deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.
1882	470,700	23,604	20,159	188,561	19,958	11,611	206,807
1883	541,930	36,284	37,975	203,786	22,098	11,509	230,278
1884	650,335	75,476	61,247	215,977	28,775	11,502	257,358
1885	615,449	58,109	34,726	218,786	31,209	11,659	260,960
1886	553,927	12,417	17,129	221,679	27,379	13,103	262,220

The total number of deaths, 12,417, was 45,692 less than in the previous year. The epidemic which appeared to begin in the last quarter of 1881 and attained its maximum intensity in 1884, seems now to be in the decline. Of the total deaths, 11,287 occurred in districts situated in the coast, north of Madras, of which 7,053 took place in the Godávari district alone, which had a death-rate of 3·9 per mille. In Madura, Tinnevelly, North Arcot, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Coimbatore and South Canara no deaths from cholera were reported. In Chingleput, Nílgiris, Trichinopoly, Madras, Salem, South Arcot, Tanjore and Cuddapah the deaths ranged from 1 to 35. There was no month of the year in which cholera was absent from the Presidency. In February and March there were fewest deaths, in May and June most from it. In the districts exclusive of municipal towns, the deaths were 11,815 or ·4 per mille of the population, and the same rate prevailed in 18 municipal towns which were affected. Of these, Rajahmundry had the highest death-rate, 5·6 per mille. In 2 districts (South Arcot and Salem) which reported deaths from cholera, only 18 in all, the municipalities escaped altogether. In Malabar, where 994 deaths occurred, only 1 of the 5 municipalities in the district was affected, viz., Calicut, from which 45 deaths were reported. In Bengal in 1885 cholera deaths were 2·62 per mille and in Bombay Presidency 2·27 per mille. Cholera.

There was a considerable decrease in the deaths from small-pox, the numbers having fallen from 61,247 in 1884 and 34,726 in 1885 to 17,129 in 1886. The death-rate was 0·5 for the year against 1·2 in 1885 and 2·1 in 1884. Of the deaths, 10,238 or nearly 60 per cent. were in children under 12 years of age. 19·0 per cent. occurred among infant under 1 year of age. The maximum number of deaths (2,455) was in March and the minimum (830) in November. Every district was affected, the mortality being highest in North Arcot (2,086) and Malabar, 2,548, where a death-rate of 1·1 per mille was reached and lowest in Madras, where only 1 death occurred. The districts in which the disease was most prevalent are those in which vaccination is carried on under many disadvantages. In the 54 municipal towns, there were deaths in 46. Cochin (101 deaths and ratio of 6·4 per mille), Coimbatore (215 deaths and ratio of 5·5), and Calicut (203 deaths and ratio of 3·5) had the most deaths. In Cannanore, Chicacole, Erode and Parlákimedi, there was 1 death in each. The average ratio for these towns was 0·9. Municipal towns had a higher ratio than districts. The highest district rate was 1·1. 12 municipalities have higher rates than this. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that vaccination is becoming more appreciated by the people. Small-pox.

During 1886, there were 221,679 persons reported to have died from fevers. Compared with 1885, there was an increase of 2,893 deaths. Fevers caused 40 per cent. of the total deaths. The minimum mortality took place in December in all districts with the exception of six. The minimum number of deaths was reported in April, when 14,832 were registered. The ratio of deaths per mille of population was 8·0. In 1835 in Bengal it was 15·75 per mille and in Bombay 19·10 per mille. In Kurnool it was 17 per mille, Cuddapah 13·8 and Vizagapatam 13·5, while in Tanjore it was 1·3 per mille and in Tinnevelly 2·9. In 1885, the largest mortality was also in the Kurnool district and the lowest in Tanjore. The average ratio per mille of deaths in municipal towns was 5·6, averaging from 14·5 in Tirupati and 14·3 in Kurnool to 1·1 in Masulipatam and 1·7 in Coconada. In only 12 municipal towns was the mortality greater than that of the districts, and this shows the necessity for improving village sanitation. Fever.

Bowel-complaints.

The number of deaths registered in 1886 from bowel-complaints, was 27,379 against 31,209 in 1885, showing a decrease of 3,830 cases for the year. The death ratio per mille of population was 0·9 in 1886 against 1·1 in 1885 and 1·0 in 1884. In districts, Madras and Chingleput had the highest ratios, 6·5 with 2,541 deaths and 4·2 with 4,010 deaths, respectively; and Tanjore and Trichinopoly the lowest, 339 deaths, 0·1 ratio, and 233 deaths, 0·2 ratio, respectively. In Madras the death-rate is 7·0 less than in 1885. In municipalities the average ratio of deaths per mille was 3·1, ranging from 8·4 in Tuticorin (137 deaths) and 6·6 in Calicut (377 deaths) to 0·2 in Wálajápet (3 deaths), Ádóni (5 deaths) and Nellore (8 deaths). In the municipalities, Masulipatam and Ongole, there were no deaths registered from this cause. In 46 municipalities the death-rates were higher than in districts.

Injuries.

The deaths from these causes were 13,103 against 11,659 in 1885. There was an increase under all heads, the greatest being under accidents. The deaths from snake-bites and attacks by wild beasts were 2,418, being 48 greater than in 1885.

VACCINATION. (1886.)

The total number of operations performed throughout the Presidency during 1886 was 710,203 against 766,479 in 1885. With the exception of cantonments, Native States and European army, the decrease is under all heads, but mostly in operations performed by Local Fund and Municipal vaccinators. Medical subordinates attached to dispensaries have also performed much fewer cases. This is due to the rule making them responsible for vaccination in their towns having been cancelled. The decrease is due to the decline of small-pox in 1886, prevalence of cholera in some districts and the absence of many vaccinators; also vaccinators do not vaccinate now unless the lymph is good. The quality of the work is better than in any of the previous years, the percentage of success being 93·9 against 93·6 in 1885 and 91·2 in 1884. Of the total number of cases, 694,398 were primary operations and 12,651 re-vaccinations. Of the total number successfully vaccinated, 130,986 were under 1 year and 370,871 over 1 and under 6 years of age. 54·6 per cent. of those vaccinated were males. The total cost of vaccination in 1886 was Rs. 1,69,776 or Rs. 1,245 less than in 1885. The average cost of each successful case was As. 4-3 or 3 pies more than last year. In Bombay Presidency the average cost in 1885 was As. 5-5, in Bengal 2 annas.

The highest average of operations during 1881 to 1885, viz., 5·3 per cent., was in the town of Madras; during 1886 the average in Madras was 5·9. The lowest in the same period was Vizagapatam with 1·1, but in 1886 the average there was 1·9. Ganjam, Madura, Salem, Coimbatore, Nílgiris and South Canara also show an improvement. The number of operations performed by Local Fund vaccinators in 1886 was 588,750 against 612,057 in 1885. In 12 districts, chiefly in Vizagapatam and South Canara, there was a decrease. The number of cases vaccinated in the various municipalities in 1886 was 74,012 against 96,922 in 1885. There was an improvement in the municipal cases of infant vaccination and in vaccination of persons over 6 years of age. In Madras town, there was a decrease of 17,934 cases due to changes in the bye-laws of compulsory vaccination, whereby the time allowed for children was changed from three to six months. Besides Madras town, animal vaccination was carried on in 9 circles against 11 in 1885. The quality of lymph in use was on the whole good. In addition to Madras, Ongole, and Anantapur where vaccination was compulsory in 1885, in 1886 it was made compulsory in Rajahmundry, Anantapur, Palamcottah, Ellore, Negapatam, Tinnevelly, Cuddapah, Nellore, Máyavaram, and Ádóni.

HEALTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS, and HEALTH OF PRISONERS IN JAIL.

Information on this subject is given in Chapter III under the head "Military" and "Prisons," respectively.

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1886-87.)

During the year, the District Municipal Act of 1884 was extended to 7 other towns in the Presidency, thus raising the number of towns, exclusive of Madras which has an Act of its own, under municipal administration, from 47 to 54. The total population of these, including that of Madras (405,848), was, according to census of 1881, 1,848,705. The total number of births among them was 60,493 and the total deaths 50,675. The total births and deaths, as they stand in the returns, appear greater than the registered results in 1885, inasmuch as they include the occurrences in the seven new municipalities also, which numbered 1,712 births and 1,419 deaths. If these are omitted in the comparison, it will be seen that there were 555 more births and 3,002 less deaths registered in 1886 by the municipal agencies employed in 1885. Of the total number born, 31,187 were boys and 29,306 girls. Of the total deaths, 25,975 were among the male and 24,700 among the female population. The relative proportion in which the events took place among the sexes was as follows :—for every 106·4 boys there came into existence 100 girls, and for every 105·1 male deaths 100 female deaths were registered. In keeping with past experience, the occurrences, on the whole, among the male population were more than among the female; but each town individually considered discloses that in 12 towns more girls were born than boys and in 1 (Vizagapatam) they were equal; in 11 towns more females died than males and in 1 (Kumbakónam) an equal number of males and females died. Considered with the population, the total births represent a ratio of 32·7 and the total deaths a ratio of 27·4 against 33·3 and 29·9, respectively, in 1885, and the average rate of five previous years of 32·5 and 30·0. The birth-rate was almost equal to and the death-rate was lower than the average. The lower death-rate was chiefly owing to the mortality from cholera and small-pox in 1886, being less than the average of the 5 previous years. These diseases prevailed extensively in 1883 and 1884 and the mortality was very great—greater than in any two years since 1868, excepting in the case of the former disease during the years 1875 and 1876 and the famine periods of 1877 and 1878, and in the case of the latter during the periods 1877 and 1878. The total birth-rates varied in the several towns from 3·0 per 1,000 of population in Tirupatúr to 49·5 in Karúr. On the whole, registration of births seems to have been fairly well conducted, but Negapatam (17·7), Coonoor (10·8), Tirupati (9·8), Vániyambádi (3·5), and Tirupatúr (3·0) show poor results. The last three towns are new municipalities and the results are only for nine months of the year. In some towns, the ratios were very high, as in Karúr 49·5, Anantapur 48·9, Dindigul 47·1. The death-rates ranged from 3·4 per 1,000 of population in Vániyambádi to 36·2 in Madras, or eliminating Madras, to 35·7 in Conjeeveram. In the principal specified causes of mortality during 1886 compared with past years from 1869, it is satisfactory to note a diminution in the mortality from cholera and small-pox, very much so from the former disease. Only in three years in the series, viz., 1873, 1874 and 1880, were there less deaths registered from cholera than in 1886, and small-pox also was less fatal in 1886 than in any of the past periods compared with, excepting in three years of the series 1869, 1870 and 1875. From fevers and bowel-complaints, the mortality in 1886 was higher than in any year since 1879 in the case of the former; and in any year since 1878, excepting 1885, in the case of the latter. The deaths from *cholera* numbered 610 against 4,576 in the previous year. The towns that mostly suffered were those in the districts in the north where the disease was largely prevalent. Rajahmundry and Ellore in the Godávari district returned the greatest mortality, 138 and 111, respectively. In Masulipatam 96 cholera deaths were recorded and in Coconada 68. 35 towns were absolutely free of the disease and in 4 a solitary death occurred in each. *Small-pox* caused a total of 1,302 deaths against 1,699 in the previous year. The disease was prevalent in almost all the towns and largely in a few, causing a comparatively high mortality. The deaths from *fevers* numbered 11,690 against 10,605 in the previous year. As usual all the towns returned deaths under this head, Madras by far the greatest, viz., 3,801 against 399 returned by Conjeeveram, the next highest in number. The lowest numbers returned were by Erode (20), Anantapur (19), and Coonoor (12). *Bowel-complaints* carried off 7,093 victims against 7,155 in 1885. The disease was fatal more or less in all the towns. *Injuries* caused 947 deaths

against 510 in the previous year, and *all other causes* not specified 29,033. Of the deaths from injuries, 75 were self-inflicted, 825 were by wounds and accidents, and 47 were caused by snakes and wild beasts.

Sanitary works.

As in the preceding year, no new works of any importance were undertaken during 1886; various minor improvements, however, were carried out. It is satisfactory to note that some progress has been made in private scavengering during the year under review, as 1,123 more private latrines than in 1885 were brought under municipal management, thus raising the number attended to by municipal scavengers from 19,204 to 20,327. The total estimated income of all the municipalities in the mofussil, *i.e.*, excluding Madras, amounted to Rs. 18,56,720 during 1886-87, against Rs. 18,79,490 in the previous year, thus showing a decline in the revenue on the whole, notwithstanding the extension of the Municipal Act to seven new towns, which brought in an income of Rs. 71,570. If these seven towns be not taken into account, the total income of those that were in existence last year would then fall far more short of that for 1885-86; it would be reduced by Rs. 94,340 and represent an incidence of Rs. 1-5-4 per head of population against an incidence of Rs. 1-6-5 in the previous year. The incidence, including the income of the seven new municipalities, amounts to Rs. 1-4-7. It is satisfactory, however, to note that with limited resources and shorter income more money was set apart for sanitation on the whole than in the preceding year. The sanitary allotment for the year under notice, including the provision made by the seven new municipalities, amounted to Rs. 6,48,473 against Rs. 5,98,220 in 1885-86, being an increase of Rs. 50,253, or more than half a lakh. But if the seven new municipalities be eliminated, the actual increase over the preceding year's allotment would amount to only Rs. 27,498, or more than a quarter of a lakh. In some towns the allotments were increased over those of the preceding year, while in others they were reduced. Conservancy took the largest share of the allotments (61·7 per cent., or a little under three-fourths of it). Proportionally considered to estimated income, the allotment was in the ratio of 34·9 per cent. against 31·4 per cent. in 1885-86. In Bengal 40 per cent. of municipal income was spent on sanitary works. Of the total sanitary allotment, only Rs. 3,76,925 or 58·1 per cent., being a little more than half, were spent in nine months of the year ending with December 1886, leaving Rs. 2,71,548 or 41·9 per cent., nearly one half, to be expended in the remaining three months of the year. But taking the figures for 1885-86, which represent the expenditure for the whole year, we find that out of an allotment of Rs. 5,98,220, Rs. 5,58,278 were expended, thus leaving Rs. 39,942 or 6·6 per cent. unutilized. The principal heads of expenditure are given below:—

	1885-86 (for the whole year).		1886-87.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending December 1886.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	3,85,190	3,63,615	4,90,194	2,73,695
„ improvement of town sites	34,480	33,905	39,944	21,454
„ improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	43,608	51,138	95,554	38,994
„ sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals. ...	3,599	6,343	4,475	2,586
„ construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	68,628	57,429	27,203	14,371
„ other sanitary objects (latrines, dust-bins, drains, &c.)...	62,715	45,848	81,103	25,825
Total ...	5,98,220	5,58,278	6,48,473	3,76,925

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES.

Sanitary works.

There was no change in the constitution or number of the District Local Fund Boards during the year. There were 21 in number as in the preceding year.

No new works of any importance were undertaken during the year. As usual the sanitary works executed consisted chiefly in the sinking and repairing of wells, in the construction and repair of tanks, latrines (permanent and temporary), drains, dust-bins, cinerators, &c., and in improvements of village sites and water-supply generally. The sources of water-supply for drinking purposes were the same as

those in last year, nor was there any change in the systems of drainage and conservancy. Conservation of water-supply continues to receive increased attention by the appointment of peons and watchmen to guard the sources against pollution. Drainage consists chiefly of side-cuttings to carry off storm water. In some few towns masonry drains exist. Drainage from houses either flows into the side-cuttings or into drains wherever they exist, or into cess-pools or into the backyards, where it soaks in the soil. Conservancy establishments were maintained in the cusbah towns and large villages, where supervision can be more easily exercised according to the circumstances of each. 563 small towns and large villages against 557 in 1885 were thus conserved out of a total of 51,930. The street sweepings and other rubbish, &c., and night-soil were carted away to a distance and were either buried or burnt or used as manure in the fields. Tinnevelly stood pre-eminent in having conferred the benefits of conservancy establishments on the largest number of towns and villages, viz., 84, out of a total of 1,494 in the district. Next to it comes Godávari, with 58 conserved villages, and Cuddapah with 48. In Godávari the number was reduced from 60 in 1885 to 58, thus showing a retrograde movement, though the district stood high on the list comparatively. There appears a decrease in some other districts also, but notably so in Salem, where the number of conserved villages and towns was reduced from 40 in 1885 to 22 in 1886. Coimbatore has shown a laudable example by the entertainment of conservancy establishments in 21 more towns and villages than in 1885, thus raising the number from 10 to 31 in 1886. There was a slight increase of 3, 2 and 1 in the number of conserved villages in 6 other districts, and in 9 districts the numbers were the same as in the preceding year. Greater interest is now being manifested in the districts generally in sanitation, and it is hoped that the establishment of taluk boards and unions and the greater powers now given under the District Boards Act I of 1884 to local authorities will be conducive in the future to progress in sanitary reform. The aggregate total amount set apart for sanitary purposes by all the districts for the year was Rs. 3,64,601 or 28·6 per cent. of available income against Rs. 3,41,504 or 24·7 per cent. in 1885. Taken as a whole, the allotment is fair. The percentages varied in the several districts from 2·7 in Malabar to 81·3 in Coimbatore; next to Coimbatore, Kurnool made the largest grant proportionally to available income, viz., 45·5 per cent.; next to it Salem, 40·5; and next to it again Nílgiris, 39·7. In 12 districts the allotment ranged from 37·3 to 20·1 per cent. In Malabar 2·7 per cent., Nellore 7·1, South Canara 8·3, Ganjam 13·3, and Madura 17·3; the percentages were low. Of the total sanitary grant of Rs. 3,64,601, only Rs. 1,80,434, or a little less than one-half, were spent in nine months ending with December 1886, leaving Rs. 1,84,167 to be spent in the remaining three months of the year 1886-87. Although the allotment made by the Coimbatore District Board is very high, 81·3 per cent. of income, yet only Rs. 11,057 of it, or a little more than one-fifth, were spent during the nine months. Taking the figures for 1885-86, which represent the expenditure for the whole year, out of the total sanitary allotment of Rs. 3,98,041, only Rs. 2,89,922 were spent, leaving Rs. 1,08,119 unexpended. In no district, except Vizagapatam, was the full amount utilized. In Coimbatore, where the sanitary grant was the highest as in 1886-87, viz., Rs. 62,560, only Rs. 27,559 were spent for the whole year or less than one-half. The principal heads of expenditure are as given below:—

—	1885-86 (for the whole year).		1886-87.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending with December 1886.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
For conservancy	1,66,230	1,55,381	1,58,109	1,13,729
„ improvement of town sites	36,377	15,099	30,513	10,732
„ improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing, and construction of tanks and wells ...	99,215	62,797	77,178	36,116
„ sanitary objects during fairs and festivals ...	10,834	10,371	11,490	4,443
„ construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	64,617	26,007	55,954	3,471
„ other sanitary objects	20,768	20,267	31,357	11,943
Total ...	3,98,041	2,89,922	3,64,601	1,80,434

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1886.)

Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

At the close of 1885 there were 307 hospitals and dispensaries. At the close of 1886 there were 316 in existence, of which 289 were classified in class II. During 1886, 10 new dispensaries were opened and 1 closed. Taken as a whole, the hospital provision throughout the Presidency was in a ratio of 0·01 per 1000 of population, and for cases needing in-door treatment there were 3,320 beds in the 316 hospitals. In the United Kingdom (population, over 36 millions) there are said to be 496 hospitals containing 16,400 beds.

Buildings.

Of the 316 hospitals and dispensaries, 221 were located in special buildings and 95 in buildings rented for the purpose. The new Eye Infirmary was completed during the year and was in full working order.

Agents in charge.

Owing to military requirements in Burma, Commissioned Medical officers were not available for several head-quarter stations, which continued in charge of Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries.

Patients treated.

The number of patients treated during the year was 2,017,159, an excess of 122,223 compared with last year. The average daily attendance of sick was 15,237 against 14,551 in 1885. The increase in numbers was entirely under the head of out-patients, as the number of in-patients in 1886 was less by 962 than in 1885. Of the applicants for in- and out- door relief, 1,011,573 were men, 433,612 women, and 571,974 children.

Mortality.

Of the 39,602 in-patients, 2,734 died, giving a death-rate of 6·90 for every 100 treated, 25,726 were cured, and 5,582 relieved.

Diseases.

A statement in the appendix shows the diseases for which patients were treated—chiefly fevers, ophthalmia and skin disease. 1,505 cases of cholera were treated against 12,144 in 1885. In the chief zymotic diseases, such as small-pox (admissions 1,037) and paroxysmal fevers (admissions 200,244), there was an increase in the number treated.

Surgical operations.

4,440 major and 57,297 minor operations, total 61,737 surgical operations, were performed against 59,858 in 1885, 53,247 in 1884, and 49,180 in 1883. Of the 4,440 persons on whom major operations were performed, 3,511 were cured, 466 relieved, 174 discharged otherwise, and 179 died. The fatal major cases were therefore in the ratio of 4·03 per cent. of operations.

Administration.

The Presidency hospitals and others mainly supported by the Provincial Government are under the direct administration of the Surgeon-General with Government. The district hospitals are under the management of district boards and municipalities, but are inspected by the District Medical officers.

Finance.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,45,956, being an increase of Rs. 2,645 as compared with the previous year. This increase is explained by the increase in the number of dispensaries open during the year. The total income was Rs. 8,41,269, or Rs. 24,382 more than last year, although Rs. 3,12,101 or Rs. 7,871 less than the previous year was received from Government and Rs. 12,046 or Rs. 6,982 less than in 1885 from native donations. Municipal and Local fund contributed Rs. 4,84,119 or Rs. 38,913 more than in 1885. Donations from Europeans were Rs. 14,797, slightly more than in 1885.

Presidency hospitals.

There was a decrease of 101 in the number of in-patients and an increase of 6,551 in the number of out-patients treated during the year in the Presidency hospitals, the total number treated being 120,903. The cost of these hospitals was Rs. 2,38,220 or Rs. 4,308 less than in the previous year, the General Hospital costing Rs. 1,28,791 against Rs. 1,36,991 in 1885. The Lying-in Hospital cost Rs. 40,576 against Rs. 33,512 in the previous year, the increase being due to repairs of buildings. The Triplicane and Native Infirmary and Black Town dispensary cost Rs. 27,873 against Rs. 26,953 in 1885.

Lunatic asylums.

The reports on the Lunatic asylums were for the calendar year. It is difficult to compare them with the reports for the previous year, which only embraced a period of nine months. The want of accommodation for criminal insanes was very keenly felt, so much so that a temporary shed was constructed at Calicut and sanction was received to enlarge the criminal enclosures at Waltair and to build

additional wards at Madras. The total number of insanes treated during the year was 768, of this number, 33 died, 118 were cured, 15 showed improvement and were transferred to the care of friends, and 12 were discharged otherwise. During the year under report, 14 criminal lunatics were admitted, raising the total treated to 124; of these, 12 were discharged and 4 died.

Forms of insanity.

The chief forms of insanity were acute mania (172), chronic mania (285), melancholia (96), acute dementia (50), and chronic dementia (95). Of 698 treated under these heads, 110 recovered and 30 died.

Finance.

The total cost was Rs. 86,817 against Rs. 67,099 for nine months in 1885.

Contagious Diseases Act and Madras Lock Hospital.

The number of women on the register on the 31st March 1887 was 620 against 627 on the same date in 1886. The total number inspected during the year was 18,274 against 16,739 in 1885-86. 28 women were reported for non-attendance against 68 in the preceding year. There were 12 deaths amongst the admissions during the year. The average cost of each patient in 1886 was Rs. 17-5-4 against Rs. 19-12-1 in the previous year. The Act is reported to have worked smoothly.

EMIGRATION. (1886.)

The annual reports deal with the calendar year for the first time. The previous reports dealt with the nine months from April to December 1885. The new Emigration Act XXI of 1883 and the rules framed thereunder came into force on the 1st April 1886. The rules had to be slightly relaxed in the case of those ships too small to have the condenser and steam-cooking apparatus on board. The scale of condiments being found insufficient for Madras laborers had also to be slightly altered. The rules for regulating emigration to the Straits Settlements laid down in G.O., No. 777, of the 27th March 1885, continued in force till June 1886, when they were re-enacted in a modified form, the principal alteration being that emigrants were to be registered by the Government Emigration Agent instead of by the master or owner of the emigrant ship. Colonel Bowness Fischer, the Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Karikal, was appointed Emigration Commissioner for the Straits Settlements with authority over the Emigration Agents at Negapatam and Porto Novo, to which latter place the rules were extended.

Regulated emigration—(*a*) to British Colonies.

There was no emigration to British Guiana during 1886, but emigration to the Mauritius and Natal, which had ceased since March 1885, was resumed. The number of emigrants registered for Mauritius was 1,073 and that for Natal 749. The number of would-be emigrants admitted into the Mauritius depôt was 1,266, of these 187 renounced their engagements, 80 were rejected, 3 died, 13 were sent to hospital, and 747 actually emigrated. Of these, over 60 per cent. came from Tanjore, North Arcot, and Chingleput. There were 779 emigrants admitted into the Natal depôt, of these 183 renounced their engagements and 100 were rejected; the remaining 496 (330 adult males and 119 adult females) embarked for Natal. 5 emigrants improperly taken to Natal were sent back on application from the Madras Government. 470 emigrants returned from the Mauritius during the year with Rs. 14,907. Of 32 emigrants who returned from Natal, most were invalids and paupers sent back at the expense of the colony. Only 2 of them had savings amounting to £35 in all.

(*b*) To foreign colonies.

There has been no emigration to any of the French colonies since 1884-85. During the year, 2,331 emigrants sailed for Pondicherry from the French colonies of Cayenne, Réunion, Guadaloupe, and Martinique. All but two appear to have belonged to the Madras Presidency. There were 145 deaths at sea among these emigrants. Of these, no less than 90 took place on board the *Hereford* which brought back 905 emigrants from Martinique. This high rate of mortality is ascribed to the fact that a large proportion of the repatriated emigrants consisted of aged, infirm, and worn-out paupers, who could not possibly stand the voyage. The rate of mortality among the emigrants, 242 in number, who returned from Guadaloupe, was still higher, viz., 15 per cent., but this was mainly due to the severe weather encountered in the voyage. The amount of savings declared by the return

emigrants from the French colonies aggregated Rs. 98,554. Nearly three-fourths of this sum was brought over by the Cayenne emigrants, 443 in number, who are described as having been, with very few exceptions, the very picture of prosperity.

(c) To the Straits Settlements.

The total number of passengers who left Negapatam for the Straits Settlements during the year was 18,495 adults and 2,130 children. Of these, 2,211 adults and 211 children are said to have embarked first at the ports of Madras, Pondicherry, Porto Novo, and Karikal. Of those who sailed direct from Negapatam, 3,152 registered as recruited emigrants under Form H, and so will obtain the full benefit of the Straits Immigration Ordinance of 1884. The number in the previous 9 months was 1,684. The large increase is very satisfactory. The vast majority registered as free laborers under Form B—a registration abolished since the close of the year. 17,432 persons (reckoning each child as one-half) returned from the Straits to Negapatam. Of these, 15,063 were landed at Negapatam itself and 2,369 went on to the northern ports. The number returning to Karikal was 1,560½. Only 813 passengers left Karikal for the Straits Settlements, of whom more than half are reported to have been French subjects.

Other emigration.

There was a great decrease in the number of emigrants registered for Ceylon, viz., 36,025 against 42,649 in the previous year. What emigration there was was confined to the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly. Emigration to Burma shows a slight increase, 10,084 to 11,642, from the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Over 13,000 persons left the ports of Negapatam and Karikal for Burma during the year. There was a decrease in the number of immigrants (54,334) during the year as compared with 1885 (56,812), but the returns from one district are not included. Otherwise the number of immigrants during 1886 would appear to have considerably exceeded the number of emigrants. Vizagapatam appears to be the only district in which emigration to other parts of India has been registered.

Financial.

The receipts realized during the year amounted to Rs 2,551 and the charges to Rs. 21,414 against Rs. 1,617 and Rs. 26,214, respectively, in the previous nine months. The decrease in expenditure is due to the amalgamation of the Pondicherry and Karikal agencies.

CHAPTER VII.

INTSRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. (1886-87.)

I.—General Statistics.

Number of schools and scholars.

During the year under report there has been a further advance both in schools furnishing returns to the department and in scholars attending them. The number of institutions of all classes (public and private) rose from 16,014 to 16,717, or by 4 per cent., and the attendance from 455,837 to 488,942, or by 7 per cent. Under public schools there was an increase of 312 schools and 25,111 scholars, while the number of private schools rose from 1,397 to 1,788, and their attendance ftom 22,859 to 30,853. It is satisfactory to note that the bulk of the increase in numbers appertains to public schools, which means that many more indigenous schools came under the direct influence of the department. A comparison of the statistics of the last five years shows that the year under report records the highest figures ever reached under schools or scholars. The large increase in the number and strength of schools is due to the gradual spread of education in rural villages and to the general prosperity of the country. The average attendance of public schools rose from 30 to 31.

The annexed summary gives the number of schools (public and private) and scholars arranged under different classes of institutions according to stages of instruction. It will be seen that the lower-secondary (middle) schools for girls only declined as regards number by 7, while all other classes of institutions either remained stationary or improved in number. The strength of all classes of institutions, excepting normal schools for masters, rose considerably.

Classes of institutions.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	30	2,688	31	2,979
Professional colleges	4	304	4	344
Upper-secondary (high) schools for boys (English) ...	127	6,162	143	7,008
Lower-secondary (middle) schools for boys (English and Vernacular)	460	23,032	480	24,362
Upper-secondary (high) schools for girls (English).	22	95	25	119
Lower-secondary (middle) schools for girls (English and Vernacular)	175	1,824	168	1,927
Primary schools for boys	14,494	383,878	15,077	411,409
Do. for girls	627	35,295	707	37,772
Normal schools for masters	43	1,131	45	1,104
Do. for mistresses	12	291	12	324
Professional and technical schools	20	1,137	25	1,594
	16,014	455,837	16,717	488,942

Distribution of schools according to agency.

The annexed summary shows the distribution of schools and scholars according to agency. Except under aided schools, there was increase all round, both in the number of schools and in scholars. As in the preceding year, the largest increase is under unaided schools, which include indigenous and private schools. The fall under aided schools is more or less nominal, as payment of results grants earned by a large number of schools had to be withheld in March last from want of funds, which led to all such schools being treated as unaided schools for the purposes of statistical returns. The large proportion of unaided schools indicates not only

the extremely low standard of very many village schools, but also the inadequacy of the provincial and local provision for elementary education.

Classes of institutions.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government or departmental institutions	143	8,908	146	9,031
Institutions under local bodies or committees	1,414	49,584	1,424	52,346
Aided institutions	8,897	280,530	8,212	277,924
Unaided institutions, including private schools	5,560	116,815	6,935	149,641
Total	16,014	455,837	16,717	488,942

Education in relation to population.

The following statement exhibits districts ranked according to proportion of pupils to population. It will be observed that the proportion of pupils to population ranged from 1 in 13 (in Madras) to 1 in 136 (in Vizagapatam) against 1 in 14 and 1 in 138 in the respective districts in the previous year. 10 against 12 districts maintained their position in the list. Malabar and Chingleput gained four places each, and Ganjam, Coimbatore and Nellore one place each, while Bellary lost four places, Tanjore two places, and Kistna, Trichinopoly, Madura, North Arcot and Anantapur one place each. As in 1885-86, there were 6 districts, 5 of which belong to the second division (Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, and Kurnool) in which the proportion was less than one per cent. of the population.

Districts.	Population.	Scholars connected with the department.		Proportion of pupils to population.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Madras	405,848	28,238	30,104	1 in 14	1 in 13
Tinnevelly	1,699,747	43,814	50,356	1 „ 39	1 „ 34
Nílgiris	91,034	1,923	2,059	1 „ 47	1 „ 44
Malabar	2,365,035	40,603	48,901	1 „ 58	1 „ 48
Chingleput	981,381	17,047	19,936	1 „ 58	1 „ 49
Tanjore	2,130,383	39,410	41,667	1 „ 54	1 „ 51
Kistna	1,548,480	27,471	28,609	1 „ 56	1 „ 54
Trichinopoly	1,215,033	21,555	22,232	1 „ 56	1 „ 55
Bellary	736,807	13,480	13,205	1 „ 55	1 „ 56
Ganjam	1,749,604	26,880	29,675	1 „ 65	1 „ 59
Madura	2,168,680	33,702	35,625	1 „ 64	1 „ 61
Godávari	1,791,512	23,279	24,189	1 „ 77	1 „ 74
South Arcot	1,814,738	23,119	23,145	1 „ 78	1 „ 78
South Canara	959,514	11,230	12,143	1 „ 85	1 „ 79
Coimbatore	1,657,690	18,281	20,532	1 „ 91	1 „ 81
North Arcot	1,817,814	21,154	20,825	1 „ 86	1 „ 87
Kurnool	709,305	6,918	6,840	1 „ 103	1 „ 104
Salem	1,599,595	14,923	14,857	1 „ 107	1 „ 108
Nellore	1,220,236	10,319	11,267	1 „ 118	1 „ 108
Anantapur	599,889	5,472	5,469	1 „ 110	1 „ 110
Cuddapah	1,121,038	8,968	8,997	1 „ 125	1 „ 125
Vizagapatam	2,485,141	18,051	18,306	1 „ 138	1 „ 136

Education in relation to male and female population.

The percentage under boys varied from 8·4 to 71·3 and that under girls from ·6 to 28·2, while in the preceding year it ranged from 8·4 to 66·3 under boys and from ·6 to 26·9 under girls. It is noteworthy that, as in the previous year, the lowest percentage under boys appertains to Vizagapatam and the lowest percentage under girls to Cuddapah, while Madras represents the highest percentage under both boys and girls. The number of boys under instruction has fallen in Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem, whereas in all the districts, except Kurnool, Tanjore and Madura, there has been an increase under girls. Female education has as yet made lamentably little progress in Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool, the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school-going age being less than one. The proportion of boys under instruction to the total male population appreciably improved, being 1 in 36 against 1 in 38, also that of girls under instruction to the total female population, being 1 in 239 against 1 in 265. The relative advance in the number of girls under instruction is a gratifying feature in the year's history.

Educational condition of the great classes of the population.

The annexed table gives the percentages of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age under each great class of the population. The

total percentage of boys rose from 17·3 to 18·5, and that of girls from 2·5 to 2·8 :—

Classes.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	2,745	2,165	3,780	3,186	138	147
Native Christians	48,791	51,254	26,024	12,961	53	25
Muhammadans	142,249	146,444	39,593	4,122	28	3
Hindus { Brahmans	82,667	84,243	61,947	9,720	75	12
Hindus { Vaisyas and Sudras	1,364,712	1,392,866	265,747	31,262	19	2
Hindus { Others	648,212	659,684	26,245	3,783	4	1
Others	2,359	1,885	469	103	20	5
Total ...	2,291,735	2,338,541	423,805	65,137	18·5	2·8

The census number of European and Eurasian girls of school-going age is probably incorrect, being unaccountably low as compared with that of boys and the number of girls at school. There was a small increase under both boys and girls, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. It is highly satisfactory to note that there was large advance under Muhammadans also, and that it was relatively greater than under any other head. As in the preceding year, Malabar shows the largest increase, the numbers having risen from 6,941 to 12,745 under boys and from 912 to 2,196 under girls. This result is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the operation of the Government order, making payment of grants to Mappilla schools a provinical charge. The large increase in the number of Muhammadan girls in secondary schools—from 40 to 162—is encouraging. There were no less than 120 girls of the class in secondary schools in the Kistna district. The percentage of Brahman boys rose from 73 to 75 and that of girls from 11 to 12. The number of Vaisya and Sudra boys rose from 252,923 to 265,747 and that of girls from 28,621 to 31,262. Under "Hindus—others," there was an advance in the number boys from 23,424 to 26,245 and in that of girls from 3,243 to 3,783. There was a great decline under "others," probably the result of a more correct classification.

Distribution of pupils according to wealth and occupation of parent.

While the number of pupils of the richer classes rose by 7 per cent., that of the pupils of the middle and poorer classes rose by 9 and 7 per cent., respectively. In the previous year, the increase under the three classes was 25, 3, and 6 per cent., respectively. The percentages of the boys of richer, middle and poorer classes at school of all the male pupils was ·92, 18·44 and 80·64, respectively; the similar percentages of girls was 1·24, 22·28 and 76·48. According to the occupation of the parents, there was the largest increase in children of landholders, a steady advance in the children of the trader, the artizan, and the cooly classes, and a decline in the number of girls of mendicants and "others."

Languages studied by the pupils.

The subjoined statement shows the principal languages studied by the pupils, as compared with those studied last year. The very great increase in the number of boys and girls studying Arabic is due to the increase in the number of Mappilla pupils in Malabar. But probably some of the pupils now returned as reading Arabic were returned in the previous year as reading Malayalam.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
English	72,563	72,016	6,000	6,498
Sanskrit	6,572	6,267	12	15
Arabic	2,108	12,320	358	2,317
Persian	634	643	11	...
Latin	1,406	1,236	...	75
Greek	1	2	...	...
Tamil	199,147	215,626	29,847	32,167
Telugu	117,263	116,824	17,357	18,857
Malayalam	34,762	40,976	5,434	7,649
Canarese	17,762	18,065	1,375	1,661
Hindustani	5,644	7,179	1,317	1,562
Uriya	14,277	17,108	280	324
Tulu	92	1,537	73	89

The figures below give the number of schools and scholars in municipalities and rural circles :—

	Schools.		Scholars.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Municipalities	1,985	2,165	111,460	121,097
Rural Circles	14,029	14,552	344,377	367,845

In municipalities, the number of schools rose by 9 per cent. against 7 in the preceding year and the attendance by 8·6 per cent. against 6 in 1885-86. In rural circles, on the other hand, the number of schools advanced by 3·7 per cent. and the attendance by 6·8 per cent., against 2 and 6 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The average strength of each school in municipalities, as well as in rural circles, remained almost the same as in the preceding year, viz., 56 and 25, respectively. It is noteworthy that, as in the previous year, about one-eighth of the schools in the Presidency were situated in municipal towns and about one-fourth of the total number of pupils belonged to schools in municipalities. The number of boys rose from 86,944 to 95,176 and that of girls from 24,516 to 25,921. The percentage of male pupils in municipalities to the total number of male pupils under instruction rose from 21·9 to 22·5, while that of girls fell from 42 to 39·8. It is however, to be noted that female education has advanced relatively in rural circles. The percentage of boys in municipalities to the male population of school-going age rose from 68·2 to 71·04, whereas that of girls remained stationary.

School fees.

The usual summary showing the income from fees for the past 10 years is given below :—

Year.	Government institutions.		Institutions under the management of Local Boards and Committees under control of Government.		Public institutions under private management and private institutions.		Total.	
	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1877-78	10,993	1,22,068	26,903	30,160	217,913	4,69,747	255,809	6,21,975
1878-79	11,279	1,33,921	29,688	34,189	196,871	4,80,193	237,838	6,48,303
1879-80	11,304	1,32,810	39,765	40,318	217,310	5,18,599	268,379	6,91,727
1880-81	11,668	1,42,488	39,548	40,804	276,592	6,40,022	327,808	8,23,314
1881-82	12,141	1,47,576	43,585	47,349	337,957	7,50,580	393,683	9,45,505
1882-83	11,936	1,62,299	48,507	58,626	385,881	8,22,687	446,324	18,43,612
1883-84	10,297	1,77,040	48,225	86,826	389,264	8,93,762	447,786	11,57,628
1884-85	8,598	1,50,001	48,792	1,33,065	373,461	10,00,074	430,851	12,83,140
1885-86	8,908	1,29,034	49,584	1,62,174	397,345	10,08,834	455,837	13,00,042
1886-87	9,031	1,25,709	52,346	1,79,418	427,565	11,16,987	488,942	14,22,114

The increase in the number of pupils attending colleges and schools, the introduction of the new scheme of fees from 1st January 1887, and the preference given in the revised Grant-in-aid Code to results schools, in which fees are regularly levied, led to an increase of over one lakh and twenty-two thousand rupees in the fee revenue realised in all classes of institutions taken together. Some allowance, however, should be made for the fact that under the new scheme the proportionate

payment of fees in the first three months of a term is greater than under the old scheme. Government institutions yielded, on the whole, Rs. 3,325 less than in the previous year, and this is mainly due to the transfer of certain Government high schools to the management of municipal councils in the course of 1885-86 and 1886-87, and also to the abolition of the Cuddalore college and the school department of the Rajahmundry college early in 1886. The fact that the income in Government institutions has remained almost stationary for 10 years is due to the fact that, whilst the number of elementary hill schools and of girls' schools has increased considerably, all the paying Government secondary schools and several second-grade colleges have been transferred to local bodies or been closed. The board institutions show an increase of over Rs. 17,000 in fees. The vast increase during the decade, nearly 500 per cent. in the income of this class of schools, is due to the compulsory levy of fees in such schools, to the raising of the rates, and to the transfer of Government schools, realizing large incomes from fees. As in the case of attendance, the bulk of the additional income appertained to institutions under private management. Of the total increase, Rs. 30,595, which forms more than a fourth part, appear under private schools, among which are included several important schools not conforming to the fee regulations of the department, and, consequently not treated by the department as "public" institutions for statistical purposes.

The next table compares the attendance and the fee income of the different classes of institutions during 1886-87:— Attendance and fees in the different classes of institutions.

Classes of institutions.	Government.		Board.		Aided.		Unaided and private.		Total.	
	Attendance.	Fees.	Attendance.	Fees.	Attendance.	Fees.	Attendance.	Fees.	Attendance.	Fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arts colleges	919	50,595	36	1,678	1,753	81,525	271	13,180	2,979	1,46,978
Professional colleges ...	344	36,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	36,682
Upper secondary schools for boys	874	26,234	2,872	53,023	15,655	2,80,891	5,453	88,164	24,854	4,48,312
Lower secondary schools for boys	210	1,193	8,199	76,270	18,250	1,21,481	5,088	33,062	31,747	2,32,006
Secondary schools for girls	1,765	1,545	127	489	10,534	39,667	1,145	910	13,571	42,611
Primary schools for boys.	1,950	398	38,295	47,666	213,815	2,77,238	132,118	1,71,162	386,178	4,96,464
Do. do. for girls.	2,108	429	1,903	292	16,737	5,642	5,499	1,275	26,247	7,638
Special schools ...	861	8,633	914	...	1,180	2,790	67	...	3,022	11,423
Total ...	9,031	1,25,709	52,346	1,79,418	277,924	8,09,234	149,641	3,07,753	488,942	14,22,114

Fees in arts colleges rose from Rs. 1,20,148 to Rs. 1,46,978 or by 22 per cent. against 11 per cent. increase in attendance, and every class of institutions is credited with an increase. The large improvement in the strength of the law class attached to the Presidency college brought about an increase of over Rs. 3,500 in the fee revenue of professional colleges. The fee income of the Government upper secondary schools shows a diminution of Rs. 12,396, but of this sum Rs. 11,323 appertain to institutions transferred to Local Boards or abolished. The Board upper secondary schools yielded nearly Rs. 10,000 more than in the previous year. Aided upper secondary schools show an increase of nearly Rs. 6,000, which is mainly due to the transfer of the Free Church Mission high school, attached to the Madras Christian college, to the list of aided schools and that of the Hindu high school, Triplicane, to the list of unaided schools. Unaided and private schools, on the other hand, show a very large increase—from Rs. 62,403 to Rs.

88,164. The lower secondary schools for boys show, on the whole, a decrease, which is, however, confined to the board and aided schools. All other classes of institutions, especially those for primary schools for boys, gave a larger amount of fees than in the previous year. The increased receipts from the primary schools for boys alone exceeded half a lakh of rupees, but the figures under this head are always more or less unsatisfactory, and the great bulk of the payment is in village schools, in which no accurate accounts are kept, especially those not yet receiving aid. Still there is no reason to doubt that, as there was improved attendance in these schools and as the year was a prosperous one in most parts of the country, there was a material increase in the revenues of these schools.

Relative cost of Government, board and aided institutions for boys.

The percentage of fees to total cost and cost to Government of educating each pupil in Government, board, and aided institutions for boys are compared in the annexed table:—

Institutions.	Government.					Aided.				
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.	Average cost to Government per pupil.	Average cost (1885-86).	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.	Average cost to Government per pupil.	Average cost (1885-86).
	RS.	RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Arts colleges and schools. Under the management of the department ...	2,25,857	64,814	28·7	140 7 3	108 3 9	4,40,530	2,11,118	47	10 0 2	10 10 2
Arts colleges and schools. Under the management of local boards	8,790	5,835	66·4	14 12 6	14 2 1					
Upper secondary schools for boys. Under the management of the department	28,860	12,015	41·6	26 4 2	24 10 2	2,85,894	1,51,298	52·9	4 13 9	4 15 1
Upper secondary schools for boys. Under the management of local boards	77,614	48,749	62·8	5 3 4	4 6 11					
Lower secondary schools for boys. Under the management of the department	6,885	1,193	17·3	29 5 5	64 0 0	2,68,266	1,21,481	45·3	2 4 8	1 13 9
Lower secondary schools for boys. Under the management of local boards	1,31,092	73,744	55·9	1 7 4	2 1 0					
Lower secondary schools for boys. Under the management of other committees—Lawrence Asylum	94,406	2,643	2·8	108 13 10	104 14 5					
Primary schools for boys. Under the management of the department	13,725	398	2·9	7 4 7	5 5 11	7,10,338	2,77,238	39·03	0 3 5	0 4 10
Primary schools for boys. Under the management of local boards	2,37,029	47,666	20·1	0 5 5	0 3 3					

In arts colleges and schools in Government schools, the average cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 185-13-2 in the college department and Rs. 17-7-11 in the school department; and in the aided colleges and schools, it was, respectively, Rs. 37-3-10 and Rs. 3-6-2.

Progress of the grant-in-aid system.

The expenditure on grants-in-aid to public institutions under private management is noted below for the past 10 years. The total outlay fell from Rs. 7,69,667 in 1885-86 to Rs. 6,71,330, in 1886-87 showing a fall of about Rs. 98,000, of which Rs. 60,000 appertained to grants from Local funds. The gradual decrease since 1882-83 in the aid to private effort given by District Boards is noteworthy. The decrease of grants from Provincial funds is wholly due to the stoppage of payment of results grants in March 1887, as the budget allotment was found inadequate to meet the demands of the year.

Years.	Payments made from			Total.	Years.	Payments made from			Total.
	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.			Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1877-78 ...	2,81,895	1,78,184	34,427	4,94,506	1882-83 ...	3,11,285	3,01,099	59,115	6,71,499
1878-79 ...	2,68,986	1,39,026	25,005	4,33,017	1883-84 ...	3,17,258	2,83,095	74,926	6,75,279
1879-80 ...	2,61,292	1,10,741	24,057	3,96,090	1884-85 ...	3,65,801	2,76,938	1,01,677	7,44,416
1880-81 ...	2,32,950	1,78,467	34,899	4,46,316	1885-86 ...	4,05,686	2,59,100	1,04,881	7,69,667
1881-82 ...	2,51,204	2,53,819	43,768	5,48,791	1886-87 ...	3,81,013	1,99,100	91,217	6,71,330

The expenditure on salary grants from Provincial funds shows an increase of Rs. 6,545 on the whole. The bulk of the increase appertained to boys' schools, including technical schools. There was an increase of over Rs. 3,000 in the outlay on feeding and clothing grants to European schools, due chiefly to grants having

been drawn in arrears in 1886-87. Under results grants, there was a decrease of Rs. 22,740, but this is the result of stoppage of payments on certifying memoranda during the greater portion of March 1887. There would have been a decided increase had all the grants earned been paid.

District board and municipal operations.

District Boards maintained 1,297 schools attended by 43,056 scholars against 1,292 schools with 40,635 scholars in the previous year. The net cost of these schools to the District Boards was Rs. 2,46,263 against Rs. 2,31,848 in 1885-86. The fee revenue rose from Rs. 95,994 to Rs. 1,07,651. During the year District Boards spent Rs. 20,986 on and in institutions maintained by the department, Rs. 275 and Rs. 1,99,100 on municipal and aided institutions, respectively, in the shape of grants, and Rs. 89,138 on inspection, buildings, and miscellaneous charges. The entire net expenditure from Local funds was Rs. 5,55,762 against Rs. 6,12,741 in 1885-86. On the 31st March last, 125 schools with 8,962 scholars were maintained by municipalities against 120 schools with 8,585 pupils on the corresponding date in 1886. The net expenditure on account of these schools amounted to Rs. 43,253 against Rs. 29,574. The fee income rose from Rs. 64,017 to Rs. 68,635. Besides the above outlay, municipalities spent Rs. 12,284 on and in schools, departmental, Rs. 3,939 on District Board schools, Rs. 91,217 on aided institutions as grants-in-aid, and Rs. 13,150 on inspection, buildings, and other miscellaneous charges.

Receipts and charges proper of the department.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges proper of the department for the last two years :—

Receipts.	Actuals.		Percentage on the entire receipts.		Charges.	Actuals.		Percentage on the entire charges.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		
Fees in Government Arts Colleges.					Direction	47,576	39,973	3·56	3·07
Fees in the College of Engineering and Law class.	67,824	70,362	5·07	5·40	Inspection	2,68,856	2,73,355	20·09	20·98
Fees in Government schools, high, middle and primary.	46,070	36,003	3·44	2·81	Government colleges, including law class. Government schools, high, middle, and primary.	3,33,777	3,16,259	24·94	24·28
Fees in girls' and special schools.					Normal schools ...	49,696	32,819	3·71	2·52
					Technical schools ...	66,554	79,306	4·97	6·09
Fees and other receipts of the School of Arts.	15,884	9,362	1·19	·72	Scholarships	22,934	17,370	1·71	1·33
Fees from departmental examinations ...	530	809	0·04	·06	Government Book Branch and Registration	34,595	41,579	2·59	3·19
Income on endowments.	2,342	2,342	0·17	·18	Grants-in-aid	4,74,080	4,47,454	35·43	34·35
					Miscellaneous	3,697	9,807	·28	·75
Sale of books	37,805	36,551	2·83	2·81	College of Engineering.	36,432	44,730	2·72	3·44
Miscellaneous receipts...	12,044	11,712	0·90	·89					
	1,82,499	1,67,741	13·64	12·87					
Net expenditure from Provincial funds ...	11,55,698	11,34,911	86·36	87·13					
Total ...	13,38,197	13,02,652	100	100	Total ...	13,38,197	13,02,652	100	100

Of the charges, 12·87 per cent. were met from the departmental receipts against 13·64 per cent. in 1885-86, which is mainly due to a fall in the fee income of Government schools, general, and in the earnings of the School of Arts, Madras. The expenditure on grants-in-aid covered more than a third of the gross outlay, and direction and inspection cost 24 per cent. as also the cost of Government institutions for general education. The actual receipts, proper, of the department amounted to Rs. 1,67,741, the following items being excluded and not being credited to education :—fees and other receipts, Medical college, Rs. 17,116; contributions from District Boards for medical schools, Rs. 20,664; contributions from municipalities for medical schools, Rs. 12,284; and fees and other receipts, medical schools, Rs. 1,423; total Rs. 51,487. To the gross expenditure, Rs. 90,842, the outlay on school buildings by the Public Works department, and Rs. 86,127, the outlay on medical schools and the Ordnance Artificers' school, must be added. The grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund (Rs. 48,000) and to the orphanages, Bellary (Rs. 3,979) is not included.

Expenditure from all sources.

The table below compares the percentages of expenditure under the important heads :—

Charges.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Charges—*continued.*	1885-86.	1886-87.
University education.			University	2·63	2·86
			Direction	1·08	·88
			Inspection	7·56	7·40
Arts colleges	9·14	10·35	Scholarships	·73	·65
Professional colleges ...	1·49	1·52	Buildings	5·22	4·34
			Miscellaneous	1·58	1·73
School education, general.			Total ...	100	100
Secondary schools	63·43	62·69			
Primary schools					
School education, special.					
Training schools ...	3·45	3·23			
Other special schools ...	3·69	4·35			

To primary schools, including primary departments of secondary schools, 39·39 per cent. of the entire expenditure appertained.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

Creation of a new division.

In July 1886, the sanction of the Secretary of State for India was received for constituting the Godávari and Kistna districts into a new educational division under the designation of the eighth division. The place was conferred on a Native of India with a view, among other things, of lessening the cost of the additional agency.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

The number of Deputy Inspecting officers rose from 69 to 72 on the entertainment of a Fourth Deputy in the Ganjam and Malabar districts and the employment towards the close of the year of a separate Deputy Inspector for the Nílgiris. Three of the officers were under the direct control of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools and the rest under the several Inspectors. There were several changes among the *personnel* of this class of officers. The Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan schools was appointed Headmaster of Madrasa-i-Azam and a Muhammadan graduate was employed in his place.

Work done by Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

Each deputy examined, on an average, 241 schools and 5,439 pupils against 254 schools and 5,368 pupils in the previous year. The decrease in the number of schools examined is probably due to the increase in the strength of the Deputy Inspectors. There has been a steady and satisfactory improvement in the number of pupils examined. The average number of days the deputies in Madras were on circuit in 1886-87 was 177 against 183 in 1885-86, so that the deputies here may be said to be actually on circuit for half the year. The average number of days devoted by the deputies to examination of schools was 143.

Inspecting schoolmasters.

Eight additional inspecting schoolmasters were employed in the year. As in 1885-86, one of the inspecting schoolmasters was paid from Provincial funds and 26 were paid from Municipal funds.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

Four Superintendents of Hill Schools were employed in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godávari. The Superintendent of Hill Schools, Ganjam, inspected 103 schools with 2,822 pupils and spent 266 days on circuit. No information has been furnished regarding the work done by the Superintendents of Hill Schools, Vizagapatam and Godávari.

Superintendents of schools and groups of schools.

Ten superintendents of primary schools were employed during the year, and all of them were paid from Municipal funds.

III.—University Education.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

The following degrees were conferred at the convocation of the University of Madras, which was held on the 29th March last:—

Arts	B.A.	conferred on 168	candidates.
	M.A.	„ 4	„
Law	B.L.	„ 15	„
Medicine	L.M.S.	„ 11	„
Engineering	B.C.E.	„ 4	„

The Degree of Licentiate in Teaching has not been conferred as no costume has as yet been prescribed. The usual address to the newly admitted graduates was delivered by Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.

Changes in bye-laws.

During the year under report several important changes were sanctioned by Government in the bye-laws relating to the examinations in Arts and Medicine. Hebrew was added to the optional languages prescribed for the Matriculation, F.A., and B.A. Examinations. Hitherto, the successful candidates at the Matriculation and F.A. Examinations were arranged in two classes in the order of proficiency as determined by the total number of marks obtained by each, but it was ruled that only the candidates that pass in the first class should be so ranked, those that pass in the second class being arranged in alphabetical order. Revised forms of applications for the B.A. and M.A. Examinations were prescribed, and attendance certificates in conformity with the requirements of the bye-laws relating to the Medical Examinations were adopted. The Faculty of Law submitted their report on the Law Examinations, but the Senate had not, at the close of the year, considered their recommendations for revising the curricula of studies and the rules relating to these examinations. The report of the B.Sc. committee was adopted by the Senate, but the scheme has not yet been matured, the committee having been enlarged to report on certain matters of detail referred to it. During the year the Senate appointed a committee to suggest suitable costumes for the L.T. and B.Sc. degrees and to consider also the suitability or otherwise of the academical dress now prescribed for the graduates of the University.

Affiliated institutions.

The Wesleyan Mission and the Church of Scotland Mission colleges, Madras, were affiliated during the year up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, thus raising the total number of affiliated institutions to 47.

University Fee Fund.

The income from fees from candidates aggregated Rs. 1,44,062, while that from books and certificates amounted to Rs. 17,058-8-7. The charges incurred by the University, including remuneration to examiners and superintendents, amounted to Rs. 1,30,428-1-0, leaving a surplus of Rs. 30,692-7-7. On the 31st March 1887, the University had a cash balance of Rs. 32,714-3-0 in its favor in addition to Government promissory notes amounting to Rs. 40,000. At the close of the previous year, the cash balance was Rs. 22,140 besides Rs. 20,000 in Government promissory notes.

University endowments.

In recognition of the good services of their dubash, Sir P. S. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E., Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. presented Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of awarding a medal in his name to the best student in Political Economy at the B.A. Degree Examination. The Senate have also accepted the Queen-Empress gold medal awarded by the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to female medical students, and a prize of Rs. 50, awarded by the Madras Government, for the best essay on Indian palæography in the History branch of the B.A. Degree Examination. In the place of the single Arni medal, which was instituted for the encouragement of the study of Physical Science, two medals of equal value will in future be awarded. A medal will now be awarded to the first candidate in each division. All the scholarships and prizes, with the exception of the Queen-Empress gold medal and the prize for the essay on Indian palæography, were duly awarded during the year under report. The Senate framed certain rules for the examination and election of candidates for the Government scholarships tenable in England by natives of India. The total aggregate value of the scholarship and prize endowments of the University is now Rs. 58,500.

University examinations.

For the various examinations conducted by the University, 9,154 candidates were registered and 9,009 candidates examined against 7,991 and 7,846, respectively, in the previous year, and of these, 3,331 against 2,634 passed. The percentage of passes rose from 33·6 to 36·9, but the increase was in the Arts examinations, and was to some extent due to the separation of the Language branch from the Optional branches in the B.A. Degree Examination.

The following statement gives the results of the University Examinations under the different classes of institutions, those of the Matriculation Examination excepted, which will be noticed under "Secondary Education": —

Name of examination.		Examined.							Passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts ...	1885-86.	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
	1886-87.	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Bachelor of Arts.	1885-86	173	72	...	201	2	26	474	64	23	...	71	...	5	163
	1886-87. Language	172	73	...	231	7	51	534	124	47	...	163	3	30	367
	1886-87. Optional	103	38	...	133	3	8	285	66	16	...	74	1	1	158
B.A. Examination ...	1885-86.	355	218	5	576	156	44	1,354	131	78	2	182	59	4	456
	1886-87.	408	229	15	689	180	55	1,576	162	87	5	248	61	7	570
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1885-86.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	1886-87.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Laws ...	1885-86.	72	...	...	...	...	...	72	36	...	...	...	...	...	36
	1886-87.	83	9	...	...	...	...	92	15	1	...	...	...	...	16
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1885-86.	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1886-87.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First M.B. and C.M.	1885-86.	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
	1886-87.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Preliminary Scientific Examination.	1885-86.	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	1886-87.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Second L.M.S. ...	1885-86.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
	1886-87.	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
First L.M.S. ...	1885-86.	84	...	...	...	...	...	84	47	...	...	...	...	...	47
	1886-87.	73	...	...	...	...	...	73	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1885-86.	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	1886-87.	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Teaching															
Licentiate in Teaching.	1885-86.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886-87.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total ...	1885-86.	724	290	5	777	158	87	2,041	305	101	2	253	59	19	739
	1886-87.	900	349	15	1,053	190	124	2,631	419	151	5	485	65	41	1,166

It will be seen, from the above table, that the number of examinees rose on the whole from 2,041 to 2,631, the number of passes from 739 to 1,166 and the percentage of passes to examinees from 36 to 44. Viewed individually, the percentage of passes in the Arts examinations rose from 34 to 46 and that in Engineering from 38 to 64, while in the examinations in Law and Medicine it fell from 50 and 61 to 17 and 34, respectively. The poor results attained at the examinations in Medicine are much to be regretted. In the M.A., M.L., and First and Second M.B. and C.M. examinations, the number of examinees fell by 50 per cent. or more; and in the M.L. and Second M.B. and C.M. examinations none passed, while in the other two examinations the percentage of passes was smaller than in the previous year.

Relative success of the different classes of institutions at the F.A. and B.A. Examinations.

The percentage of passes to candidates who presented themselves for the F.A. Examination rose under departmental institutions from 37 to 40, under Government institutions in Native States from 36 to 38, and under aided institutions from 32 to 36, while under board and unaided institutions it fell from 40 and 38 to 33 and 34, respectively. It is noteworthy that the Madras Government institutions passed the highest percentage. The candidates for the B.A. Degree Examination having been examined for the first time according to the new curriculum, the relative success during 1886-87 of the different classes of institutions cannot be compared with that of the preceding year. As in the F.A. Examination, the Madras Government institutions were credited with the highest percentage of passes, viz., 72 per cent. in the Language branch and 64 per cent. in the Optional branches, against 71 and 56 per cent. under aided institutions, 64 and 42 per cent. under Government institutions in Native States, and 43 and 33 per cent. under unaided institutions.

(a) *Arts.*

Nine candidates were registered for the M.A. Degree Examination and 6 examined, of whom 1 passed in English, 1 in Sanskrit, and 1 in History. All the 3 candidates were placed in the third class. M.A. Degree Examination.

The following statement shows the classes of the community represented at the last B.A. and F.A. Examinations:— Classes of the community represented at the B.A. and F.A. Examinations.

Classes.	B.A. Examination.				F.A. Examination.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Number passed.	Percentage to total.	Number passed, Language branch.	Percentage to total.	Number passed.	Percentage to total.	Number passed.	Percentage to total.
Brahmans	117	71·8	265	72·2	321	70·4	400	70·2
Other Hindus ...	30	18·4	64	17·5	91	20·0	110	19·3
Muhammadans ...	4	2·5	4	1·0	5	1·0	10	1·8
Native Christians ...	11	6·7	23	6·3	30	6·6	40	7·0
East Indians	...	...	6	1·6	7	1·6	7	1·2
Europeans	1	·6	5	1·4	1	·2	3	·5
Others	...	...	...	...	1	·2	...	...
Total ...	163	...	367	...	456	...	570	...

Comparing the number of candidates that passed the Language branch of the B.A. Examination of 1886-87 with the number that passed the B.A. Examination of 1885-86, it will be observed that the results obtained by the several classes of the community do not present much variation. Four Muhammadans passed the Language branch. Three of these appeared for the examinations in the Optional branches, but only one passed. The proportion of passes in the F.A. Examination was also almost stationary. It is satisfactory to note that 10 Muhammadans passed the F.A. Examination against 5 in 1885 and 2 in 1884.

The annexed table compares the attendance in English colleges of different kinds for general education for the last five years:—

Colleges.	Number on the rolls at the end of									
	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Degree.	F.A.	Degree.	F.A.	Degree.	F.A.	Degree.	F.A.	Degree.	F.A.
First-grade Colleges.										
Departmental (3)	228	362	238	314	267	340	232	389	241	398
Aided (6)	226	549	282	590	295	705	355	769	430	857
Unaided—										
H.H. the Maharaja's College, Vizianagrum	...	40	6	51	7	42	13	48	18	54
Total ...	454	951	526	955	569	1,087	600	1,206	689	1,309
Second-grade Colleges.										
Departmental (4). (6 till 1884-85, 5 in 1885-86)	...	255	...	242	...	264	...	278	...	280
Board—										
(Salem College)	...	18	...	15	...	24	...	39	...	36
Aided (13). (11 till 1886-87)	...	238	...	293	...	361	...	359	...	466
Unaided (3). (2 till 1885-86)	...	144	...	144	...	210	...	206	...	199
Total ...	...	655	...	694	...	859	...	882	...	981
Grand Total ...	454	1,606	526	1,649	569	1,946	600	2,088	689	2,290

Of the first-grade departmental colleges, the Presidency College had 234 in its rolls at end of the year, Kumbakónam had 144 and Rajahmundry 159. Of the aided colleges, the Christian College, Madras, had 635, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, had 318, and the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, had 149. Of the second-grade departmental colleges, Calicut had the best attendance (130). Of the aided, Coimbatore had the most in its rolls (93). Of the unaided, Patchaiyappa's College, Madras, accounted for 111, the Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, for 47, and the American Mission College, Guntúr, for 41 pupils. There was no change in the number of first-grade colleges. The number of second-grade colleges rose from 20 to 21. The Government College at Cuddalore was abolished on the 31st December 1886, and two high schools, viz., the Wesleyan Mission Institution, Rayapet, and the Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras, opened college departments at the beginning of 1887. In the first-grade colleges, 689 pupils were reading for the B.A. Degree Examination against 600 at the close of the previous year, thus showing an increase of 15 per cent. During the last quinquennium there has been an increase of 52 per cent. in the number reading for the B.A. Degree Examination. The number of pupils studying for the F.A. Examination rose by 10 per cent. Here the increase during the last five years has been 42 per cent.

(b) *Law.*

Law Class, Presidency College.

Reference has already been made to the general results of the M.L. and B.L. examinations. The Law Class, attached to the Presidency College, continued to work fairly satisfactorily. It numbered 182 pupils at the close of the year against 141 on the 31st March 1886. The fee income of the class amounted to Rs. 15,950, which after meeting all the charges, left a surplus of about Rs. 5,000.

(c) *Medicine.*

Medical College, Madras.

The results of the several University examinations in Medicine have been already noticed. The work of the Medical College will be dealt with separately.

(d) *Engineering.*

College of Engineering, Madras.

The college and school departments of this institution contained 181 students on the 31st March 1887 against 185 students at the close of 1885-86. 10 students of the Engineer classes and an independent candidate were examined for certificates as Assistant Engineers, 7 passed, the remainder obtained overseers' certificates. Nine students appeared for the B.C.E. degree examination and 6 passed; last year 3 out of 8 passed. The strength of the college department at the end of the year was 17—8 in the senior and 9 in the junior division. The senior division of the Engineer subordinates' class containing 35 pupils did not pass a satisfactory examination. Only 4 students secured certificates as supervisors and 22 as overseers.

(e) *Training.*

Teachers' College, Madras.

Seven graduates were on the rolls on the 31st March last, reading for the Licentiate of Teaching degree as against 9 graduates on the 31st March 1886. The year closed with 44 normal students, being an increase of 4 on the number at the beginning of the year. The number of F.A. teachers remained the same, whilst the number of Matriculates was 27 against 18. Only 1 student was sent by a local body, whilst 5 were sent by native states.

IV.—Secondary Education.

(a) *High or Upper Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of high or upper secondary schools for boys.

The annexed table gives particulars of the number and strength of high schools for boys. There was, on the whole, improvement both in their number and attendance, though in the lower primary classes attached to high schools there was actually a decrease in attendance, due to the separation of lower classes with a view to escape the fee notification, or to render themselves eligible independently for

recognition or aid. Twelve new schools found admission into the list, while 10 high schools in the previous year's list have since ceased to exist as high schools, or have furnished no returns to the department, or have been removed to the list of "private" schools.

	Strength on 31st March	
	1885-86.	1886-87.
Number of schools	119	121
Upper secondary	5,989	6,252
Lower do.	11,149	11,335
Upper primary	2,142	2,197
Lower do.	3,593	3,153
Total ...	22,873	22,937

Distribution of high schools according to agency.

The next statement gives the distribution of high schools according to agency. The abolition of the Cuddalore college and the transfer of the Guntur high school to the local municipal council reduced the number of Government schools from 9 to 7. The number of board schools rose from 17 to 20, in consequence of (1) the raising of the standard of the middle schools at Bimlipatam, Villupuram, and Dharapuram, (2) the transfer of the Government school at Guntur to the municipality, and (3) to the closing of the Municipal high school at Erode. The number of aided and unaided schools rose from 93 to 94, the decrease of 4 in the number of aided schools having been more than made good by the accession of 5 unaided schools.

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Government schools	9	7
Board do.	17	20
Aided do.	75	71
Unaided do.	18	23
Total ...	119	121

Matriculation examination.

The general results of the Matriculation examination for the last two years are compared in the following statement, from which it will be seen that the total number of candidates rose from 5,805 to 6,378, or by about 10 per cent., and that of passes from 1,895 to 2,165 or by 14 per cent.

General results.		Public institutions under the Madras Government.	Public institutions maintained by District Boards and Municipal Councils.	Public institutions in Native States.	Public institutions receiving aid.	Other public institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Examined ...	1885-86	327	213	344	2,251	1,168	1,502	5,805
	1886-87	259	305	401	2,033	1,695	1,685	6,378
Passed—								
First class	1885-86	39	22	36	157	48	19	321
	1886-87	26	16	40	120	70	12	284
Second class	1885-86	126	82	129	693	311	233	1,574
	1886-87	101	115	163	770	484	248	1,881
Total ...	1885-86	165	104	165	850	359	252	1,895
	1886-87	127	131	203	890	554	260	2,165
Percentage of passes.	1885-86	50	49	48	38	31	17	33
	1886-87	49	43	51	44	33	15	34

Public institutions in native states secured the highest percentage of passes 51 against 48 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the Madras Government and Board institutions slightly declined. The advance in this respect made by aided institutions under private management is very marked. The number

and proportion of passes improved all round, except under mathematics, where the percentage of passes to examinees fell from 69 to 56. The largest number of failures was under general knowledge, *i.e.*, history, geography and science. The results of the examination in the several optional languages show general improvement, Sanskrit, Urdu and Uriya excepted. The number of examinees in Sanskrit rose from 797 to 912, but that of passes fell from 610 to 561.

Information is given below as to the classes of the community to which the passed students belonged. Under Muhammadans there was an increase in the number of examinees and passes. The relative advance under East Indians, Native Christians, and non-Brahman Hindus is satisfactory.

Classes.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Brahmans	3,337	1,184	35	3,632	1,304	36
Other Hindus	1,778	453	25	1,975	549	28
Muhammadans	126	31	25	170	43	25
Native Christians	373	156	42	419	187	45
East Indians	112	40	36	118	55	47
Europeans	70	25	36	54	23	43
Others	9	6	67	10	4	40

Comparative examination of the Fifth Class.

Forty-eight high schools presented 859 pupils for the Comparative examination of the Fifth Class held in November 1886. The decrease, as compared with the number of schools (61) and of examinees (1,532) of the previous year, is due to the withdrawal of certain high schools under private management from the test; but it is gratifying to note that 426, or nearly 50 per cent. of the pupils, passed against 31 per cent. in 1885.

(b) *Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of middle schools for boys.

The number of schools fell from 439 to 433. While the strength of the middle departments rose from 10,886 to 11,129, that of the primary department remained at 19,219. Middle schools for boys, English and vernacular, are classified in the table below according to agency and compared with the numbers for 1885-86. There is not much cause for regret at the fall in the number of English schools, inasmuch as the strength of the middle departments has steadily risen.

—	English schools.				Vernacular schools.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Number of schools.	Attendance in middle department.	Number of schools.	Attendance in middle department.	Number of schools.	Attendance in middle department.	Number of schools.	Attendance in middle department.
Government schools ...	1	82	2	107	...	...	...	...
Local Board do. ...	118	3,530	113	3,320	...	...	...	...
Aided schools under private management ...	225	5,907	203	5,562	30	233	44	441
Unaided schools under private management ...	58	1,101	68	1,664	7	33	3	35
Total ...	402	10,620	386	10,653	37	266	47	476

Revision of the Middle School examination scheme.

The Middle School examination scheme of 1885 was revised in 1886. The commercial and technical branches of the examination were modified with reference to the orders of Government passed after the date of the original notification. The change consisted chiefly in certain alterations in the examination in drawing and in verbal alterations, with a view to make the meaning of certain sections of the notification clearer. The vernacular standards for passing were also lowered.

The results of the Middle School examination are given under the head of the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations.

In consequence of the increase in the number of middle schools and the cost of the examination, the acting Director of Public Instruction directed the discontinuance in 1886 of the Comparative examination of the Lower Fourth Class. Comparative examination of the Lower Fourth Class

(c) *Public High or Upper Secondary Schools for Girls.*

A high department was constituted early in 1887 in connection with the Presidency Training Institution for Mistresses. Four of the middle schools in the previous year's list, viz., the Presentation convent schools at Vepery and Black Town, the Roman Catholic girls' school, Rayapet, and the St. Joseph's convent girls' school, Calicut, became also high schools on the opening of a class for pupils preparing for the Higher Examination for Women. On the other hand, two high schools—the St. Francis Xavier's school, Black Town, and the St. Joseph's convent school, Coconada—ceased to have high departments at the close of the year. There were thus 25 high schools on the 31st March 1887 against 22 schools on the same date in 1886. The high school classes are credited with an increase of 24 pupils on the whole. It must, however, be noted that the total strength, viz., 119, is still much below the figure of 1884-85, viz., 152. 50 out of 65 pupils passed the Higher Examination for Women against 41 out of 73 in 1885-86, and 110 out of 174 passed the Middle School examination against 35 out of 98 in the previous year. Number and strength of high schools for girls.

(d) *Public Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Girls.*

The following statement compares the number and strength of middle schools for girls for the past two years classified according to supporting agency :— Number and strength of middle schools for girls.

	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Number.	Scholars.		Number.	Scholars.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
Government schools	21	99	1,742	19	61	1,523
Board do.	4	33	318	2	29	98
Aided do.	140	1,034	7,647	129	1,126	7,435
Unaided do.	10	149	728	18	125	856
Total ...	175	1,315	10,435	168	1,341	9,912

The number of English schools was 89 against 90 last year and the attendance improved slightly from 4,631 to 4,672, but the vernacular schools fell off both in numbers and attendance.

(e) *Standard Examinations.*

The following table gives the number of pupils presented and passed under the fifth, sixth, and seventh results standards. There was a large fall in the number of boys presented and passed under all the three standards, while the number of examinees and passes under girls rose considerably throughout. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the percentage of boys that passed to the number examined under the fifth, sixth, and seventh standards rose from 70, 56, and 35, to 72, 62, and 48, respectively. Results of the fifth, sixth, and seventh standard examinations.

Standards.		Pupils presented.		Pupils passed.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Fifth ...	1885-86	2,215	360	1,547	318
	1886-87	1,790	470	1,293	375
Sixth ...	1885-86	1,363	90	757	86
	1886-87	1,010	168	629	133
Seventh.	1885-86	989	11	348	10
	1886-87	705	34	341	28

(f) *Private Schools.*

Private secondary schools.

On the 31st March last there were 69 private secondary schools attended by 3,316 pupils. 6 of these schools were teaching Arabic or Persian and 29 Sanskrit, while the remaining 34 represent schools that did not conform to the departmental rules, especially in the matter of fees. Many of these schools appeared as public schools in the previous year, when their number was 30.

V.—Primary Education.

Number and strength of primary schools.

The number and strength of primary schools for the past two years are compared below:—

Classes of schools.	Boys.				Girls.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.								
Government schools	58	1,974	57	1,950	30	1,807	38	2,108
Board schools	1,203	35,187	1,213	38,295	34	1,541	37	1,903
Under private management.								
Aided schools	7,998	220,871	7,232	213,815	370	13,795	462	16,737
Unaided do.	3,868	79,208	4,856	104,581	192	6,335	170	5,499
Private do.	1,367	21,193	1,719	27,537	1	5	...	...
Total ...	14,494	358,433	15,077	386,178	627	23,483	707	26,247

Boys' schools.

There was an advance of 4 per cent. in the number of elementary schools for boys and 8 per cent. in their attendance. The relative increase in numbers indicates the gradual, though slow, consolidation of primary schools, petty and ephemeral schools giving way to well-attended and well-managed schools. The average attendance of each school rose from 25 to 26. A large fall will be noticed in the number of aided schools. This is partly due to the non-payment of results grants to a large number of schools before the close of the official year for want of funds and partly to the restrictions of the new code. In all cases under private schools the attendance includes girls.

Departmental primary schools.

Fifty-seven primary schools were being maintained by the department at the close of the year—27 in Ganjam, 2 in Vizagapatam, 21 in Godávari, and 7 in Madras, and the attendance in this class of schools was nearly the same as in the preceding year. These schools, those in Madras excepted, are all in the Agency tracts, and were noticed in Chapter I.

Government primary schools in Madras.

Seven Muhammadan schools, as in the previous year, were being maintained in the town of Madras. 6 schools were on the combined system and the practising school attached to the Muhammadan normal school formed the seventh; but there was a great decrease in the attendance of these schools—from 301 to 212. The progress of the combined schools started in the town was indifferent on the whole.

Board and municipal primary schools for boys.

The number of schools maintained by district boards and municipal councils rose from 1,203 to 1,213, and their attendance from 35,187 to 38,295. The average strength of each school rose from 29 to 31. District boards alone were maintaining, at the close of the year, 1,132 primary schools for boys against 1,131 schools in 1885-86. The attendance in these schools rose from 31,747 to 34,367. Municipalities maintained 81 schools with an attendance of 3,928 boys as against 72 schools with 3,440 pupils in 1885-86.

Girls' schools.

There was an advance of 12 per cent. in the number of girls' schools and pupils. Of the entire number of girls, 3,331 were reading in the upper primary classes against 2,877 in 1885-86.

Government primary schools for girls.

Thirty-eight elementary schools for girls were being maintained by the department at the close of the year against 30 on the 31st March 1886. The transfer to the management of the department of 7 girls' schools, previously maintained by the Salem municipality, chiefly contributed to the increase in schools and scholars. In

Nellore, 2 new girls' schools were established at Gudúr, 1 for Muhammadan and the other for Hindu girls, while the Nabobspet girls' school was abolished in consequence of a large fall in the attendance. The Government girls' schools at Chidambaram and Panruti, classed as middle schools in 1885-86, have ceased to be such in 1886-87.

Board and Municipal primary schools for girls.

24 against 19 girls' schools were under the management of district boards at the close of the year. 3 of these were located in Bellary, 3 in Kistna, and 18 in Godávari. The attendance rose from 604 to 861. The number of girls' schools maintained by municipalities fell from 15 to 13. 2 additional schools, one of which is intended for Muhammadans, were opened by the Kumbakónam municipality, and the Municipal middle school, Srírangam, became a primary school. On the other hand, all the girls' schools in Salem were constituted Government schools. The attendance, however, rose from 937 to 1,042. All the schools appear to be making fair progress.

Aided and unaided primary schools for girls.

Aided and unaided primary schools for girls on the 31st March last numbered 462 and 170, respectively, with 16,737 and 5,499 scholars, respectively. Nearly a third of the aided schools and more than a fourth of the pupils in such schools appertained to the Tinnevelly district. The town of Madras comes next as regards schools and scholars. The six districts constituting the first and second divisions had only 38 girls' schools under private management.

Number of schools that presented and passed pupils under the first four standards.

The number of schools that presented pupils for the infant and first four standards was 10,519 against 11,485 schools in the previous year, and 10,334 schools passed pupils against 11,180 schools. There was a decrease of 8·4 per cent. in the number of schools that presented pupils and of 7·6 per cent. in the number of schools that passed pupils. The table appended gives particulars as to the number of boys and girls presented and passed under the infant and first four result standards. The aggregate number of boys presented was 162,762 and that of girls 23,340, of whom 113,909 boys and 17,228 girls passed. The percentage of passes under boys and girls was 70 and 74 against 73 and 78, respectively, in the previous year. The fall is the result of the new Grant-in-aid Code, under which arithmetic has been made a compulsory subject. The year under review was also the first year when examinations were held under the new code.

	Pupils presented.				Pupils passed.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant standard ...	...	...	22,030	7,396	...	...	17,258	5,839
First do. ...	63,421	7,284	54,265	7,108	47,187	5,496	37,095	5,083
Second do. ...	48,168	4,495	44,759	4,760	36,544	3,636	31,939	3,389
Third do. ...	31,543	2,498	30,815	2,931	22,115	1,943	20,754	2,115
Fourth do. ...	12,512	1,254	10,893	1,145	8,478	1,029	6,863	802
Total ...	155,644	15,531	162,762	23,340	114,324	12,104	113,909	17,228

VI.—Schools for Special or Technical Training.

Number and strength of schools for special or technical training.

The following statement gives the number and strength of schools for special and technical training :—

Classes of schools.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Training schools for masters	43	1,131	45	1,104
Do. for mistresses	12	291	12	324
School of Arts	1	176	1	265
Schools of Medicine	5	184	4	204
School of Engineering	1	167	1	164
School of Agriculture	1	90	1	83
Commercial school	1	153	1	112
Industrial schools	10	295	16	692
Ordnance Artificers' school	1	72	1	74
Total ...	75	2,559	82	3,022

(a) *Training Schools.*

Training schools for masters.

The number of normal schools for masters, including the junior department of the Teachers' College, rose from 43 to 45. The Municipal normal school, Madras, was closed, while three normal schools, viz., the Board school, Poraiyar, the American Mission school, Pasumalai, and the Mappila school, Tellicherry, were started. The attendance, however, fell from 1,131 to 1,104. From these normal schools, 821 pupils appeared for the Special Upper Primary examination, of whom 543 pupils passed against 833 and 467, respectively, in the preceding year. The percentage of passes rose from 56 to 66. 610 trained men from these schools obtained employment or returned to their appointments against 511 in 1884-85.

Training schools for mistresses.

The 12 training schools for mistresses remained the same as last year, while their attendance rose from 291 to 324. Only 28 out of 93, who appeared for the School Management examination, succeeded; 15 out of 20, who were examined for the Higher Examination for Women, 54 out of 82 examined for the Middle School examination, and 114 out of 136 examined for the Special Upper Primary examination passed.

(b) *School of Arts, Madras.*

The progress of this institution is separately noticed under the section "Arts and Sciences."

(c) *Schools of Medicine.*

In consequence of the abolition of the Board Medical school, Madura, the number of medical schools fell from 5 to 4. The attendance, however, rose from 184 to 204. 63 against 76 were studying in the school department of the Madras Medical College, though the number of female students rose from 7 to 15. 14 out of 16 candidates passed the primary examination for the Apothecary grade, and 26 out of 43 passed the final examination for that grade. The strength of the Auxiliary Medical school, Ráyapuram; rose from 45 to 99. 13 out of 15 pupils passed the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade. This school has, since the close of the year, been abolished in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee. The strength of the Nellore Board school was 7, the same as last year—5 of them passed for Hospital Assistants—and 4 students from the "Prince of Wales" Medical school, Tanjore, also passed. At this institution the numbers were 35 against 28 in the preceding year.

(d) *School of Civil Engineering.*

There was a slight fall from 167 to 164 of the strength of the school department of the Madras College of Engineering. On the 31st March 1885 the strength was only 106. The majority of the pupils are Brahmans and Sudras.

(e) *School of Agriculture.*

A scheme for the reorganization of the College of Agriculture, Saidápet, to adapt the instruction imparted in the institution to the requirements of the new technical education scheme, was given effect to during the year under report. The strength of the classes continued good during the session. Nearly one-half of the students (84) were Brahmans. The results in the higher examination in science, art, and industry were very favorable. Of 30 pupils sent up by the college in horticulture all passed, and 27 out of 28 passed in agriculture; the results were nearly as good in animal physiology, inorganic chemistry, and physiography, but they were poor in pure mathematics and mensuration. The accounts show a slight increase of expenditure (Rs. 2,694) over that of the previous year, due entirely to the outlay on the farm—a new item amounting to Rs. 3,485. The receipts rose from Rs. 812 to Rs. 2,632.

(f) *Commercial School.*

The Chengalvarayya Nayakar's commercial school, Madras, started by the Trustees to Pachaiyappa's Charities, had 112 pupils against 153 in 1886. The

results of the examinations in the special subjects—commercial correspondence and phonography—were very encouraging.

(g) *Industrial Schools.*

The number of industrial schools rose from 10 to 16 and the attendance from 295 to 692, but only one or two of the institutions are working as yet on a definite scheme. The majority of the pupils were Muhammadans and Native Christians; the proportion of Hindus was not one-third. Of the 6 new industrial schools, 2 were opened by the American Mission at Guntúr in connection with their press, one was opened by the Negapatam municipality, two at Dindigul, and one at Ramnad.

(h) *Ordnance Artificers' School.*

There were 74 students on the rolls on the 31st March 1887 against 72 at the close of the preceding year, 12 of whom were new admissions. The progress of the school was very satisfactory.

VII.—Scholarships.

Under the scheme introduced in 1885, 8 scholarships of Rs. 15 each, and 18 of Rs. 10 each per mensem are awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination. These scholarships are to encourage higher education among the backward classes and among women, and are divided as follows: 9 of them are for Muhammadans, 6 for women, 8 for the classes mentioned in article VI, chapter II, of the Code (hill tribes, &c.), and 3 for Uriyas. All the 9 scholarships reserved for Muhammadans were granted and one young woman joined the Doveton College, Madras, to continue her studies for the F.A. Examination. None of the scholarships allotted to the backward classes were availed of, but one was conferred on a Mappila pupil as a special case. No applications were received for the Uriya scholarships. Under chapter III of the Grant-in-aid Code, 5 colleges and 3 high schools were enabled to found scholarships with the help of a Government grant. 101 pupils received these stipends in 1886-87.

Scholarships in girls' schools.

The number of girls that received scholarships in connection with Government schools was 162 against 133 in the previous year, and the amount expended was Rs. 1,300 against Rs. 1,174. The Local Board girls' school at Nidamangalam spent Rs. 73 on scholarships.

Expenditure on scholarships.

The total amount spent on scholarships, not including stipends in normal schools, was Rs. 29,817 against Rs. 32,070 in 1885-86. Of this sum Rs. 20,259 was from Provincial revenues, Rs. 9,326 from endowments, &c., Rs. 73 from local rates and Rs. 159 from subscriptions.

VIII.—General.

Book department.

To the stock of the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society and the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore, valued at Rs. 1,02,097 at the close of the previous year, fresh stock of the value of Rs. 66,338 was added. The value of books disposed of during the year amounted to Rs. 55,820, leaving the value at the close of the year at Rs. 1,12,614. The net sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 36,558 and the charges to Rs. 40,839.

Physical training.

The subject of physical training of pupils continued to receive due attention. Gymnasia were erected in some more institutions and apparatus supplied with the aid of Government grant. Many collegiate and secondary institutions have instructors in gymnastics.

Sanitary condition of schools.

The sanitary condition of the large and well organised colleges and schools is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, but that of many secondary schools is execrable. The improvement that has taken place in some of the more important institutions is due in no small degree to the encouragement offered by Government. All colleges and schools are now inspected by the officers of the sanitary department during their tours of inspection.

School and public libraries.

The libraries of the Government colleges and schools were maintained in good order. The surplus library books of the abolished Bellary college were distributed among other Government colleges. From want of funds no aid could be given to any public libraries and literary societies.

Museums.

The museums in connection with the School of Arts and the Presidency and Medical colleges received some additions during the year and they are generally in good order.

Grant-in-aid Code.

The Grant-in-aid Code sanctioned in 1885 was modified by further encouragement being given to Mapilla schools; the tendency of the Code to encourage fancy needlework at the expense of plain needlework was prevented; weaving and lace-making industries were provided for, and domestic economy was introduced as an optional subject for European girls.

Revision of school fees.

A conference, composed of 21 representative members, was appointed in 1886 by Government to consider the whole question of fee rates and the mode of levying them. The committee submitted an elaborate report, but several of their recommendations were objected to by Dr. Duncan. The final orders appear in the Notification of 11th January 1887. This notification is to remain in force "as far as it affects rates of fee and mode of collection" for five years. It excludes primary schools aided on the results system from the operation of the notification; it deprives secondary schools of the option of levying fees in advance for the term, but it allows to students in colleges the option of paying by instalments; it deprives Government and local institutions of the privilege of levying lower rates, when not in competition with private schools; it reduces the percentage of difference between the rates of fee levied in Government first grade colleges and other colleges in competition with them; it introduces a difference in the rate of fee for schools in the mofussil and those fixed for schools in the town of Madras; it introduces a difference in the rate of fee in the F.A. and in the B.A. classes; it allows a student for the language branch of the B.A. course to pay a lower fee for that course only; it re-establishes, contrary to the views of the Education Commission, varying rates of fees for the various classes of the same department, as was the case before 1884.

Stipendiary and free scholars.

The following statement shows the number of stipendiary and free scholars in the different classes of institutions:—

—	Colleges.	Secondary schools for boys.	Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for boys.	Primary schools for girls.	Normal and technical schools.	Total.
Stipendiary ...	223	294	275	6	44	1,126	1,968
Free	227	3,303	3,016	15,359	5,385	264	27,536
Total ...	450	3,597	3,291	15,365	5,429	1,372	29,504

Supply of teachers.

In public schools of all kinds out of 23,851 teachers, 4,391 hold ordinary certificates and 3,927 hold General Education test certificates. Of 1,740 teachers in private primary schools, only 24 hold certificates of any kind. In public schools, there are 15,173 unpassed teachers against 16,726 last year. During the past three years, the number of teachers holding ordinary or normal certificates has risen by 49 per cent. and of those that have passed some General Education test by 58 per cent.

Expenditure on public instruction.

The aggregate outlay, excluding the cost of private schools, was Rs. 45,62,550 against Rs. 44,89,305 in 1885-86, made up of the following items: Rs. 5,42,095 on colleges; Rs. 15,56,470 on secondary schools; Rs. 13,03,265 on primary schools; Rs. 1,47,364 on training schools; Rs. 1,98,527 on technical and other special schools; and Rs. 8,14,829 on University, direction, inspection and other indirect charges.

Education Commission.

A summary of steps taken up to 1885-86 to give effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission was given in last year's report. This year attention was paid to the following subjects: (1) Establishment of a special school for the education of the sons and relatives of zamindars; (2) Institution of Educational Conference; (3) Indigenous schools, (4) Commercial schools; (5) Bifurcation of studies; (6) Scholarships.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1886-87.)

At the opening of the session of 1886-87, there were 211 students on the books and 4 were admitted at the beginning of the summer session. 41 were new admissions. The corresponding numbers at the beginning of the previous year were 226 and 46. Of the students, 85 were Europeans or Eurasians, 36 Native Christians, and 32 Brahmans. The numbers of these in 1885-86 were 87, 23 and 34, respectively. The number of Sudras fell from 72 to 54. The number of female students increased from 14 to 23. One student left for Europe to prosecute his studies and 6 students left from other causes, leaving 208 students at the close of the session. Dr. J. Keess retired during the year after a 20 years' connection with the institution. He was succeeded by Brigade-Surgeon Porter. The changes in the staff were numerous.

Senior department.

There were 26 students studying for the M.B. and C.M. degree, one of them being a female, and 120, including 4 females, for the L.M.S. degree. The result of the University examinations must be considered a failure. The number registered was 132, of whom 123 presented themselves, the number passed was 40, and the percentage 30. This contrasts strongly with the results in the previous year, when 61·2 per cent. of the candidates passed. The results of the examinations are shown below:—

	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage passed.	Registered.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
First L.M. and S.	84	47	55·9	78	18	23·2
Second do.	14	9	64·3	34	16	47·3
Preliminary scientific	5	3	60	15	4	26·6.
First M.B. and C.M.	9	8	88·9	3	2	66·6
Second do.	4	4	100	2	...	...
Total ...	116	71	61·2	132	40	30·0

The industry of the students has not been reported on favorably. In the first L.M.S., the failures were chiefly in practical anatomy.

Second department.

This department consisted of 44 civil hospital apprentices, 2 colonial students and 18 female students. These students are reported to be equal in intelligence and industry to apprentices of former years. With the exodus of the outgoing batch, only 13 students receiving stipends from Government will be left. The results of the primary examination were very good. 4 female and 12 private students appeared, 3 female and 11 private students passed. For the final examination, 43 appeared and 26 passed—11 in the first class.

Female branch.

The number of female students this year has increased to 23 from 14 last year and 11 in 1884-85. One of them is qualifying for the M.B. degree, 4 for the L.M.S, and 18 for the college certificate of Medical Practitioner.

Scholarships, &c.

During the year, a second Lane scholarship was founded, a scholarship was granted to a female pupil of the college by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and the Countess of Dufferin's Association instituted 2 new medals and 3 scholarships for women.

General.

Physical training was carried out satisfactorily. The students' association for reading papers and discussion is flourishing. The students' journal, started in 1885, continues to be published. The library had an addition of 131 new books, and good use seems to have been made of it. The museum secured a considerable number of specimens, and the nucleus of an herbarium for the use of students of botany was formed by the presentation to the college of 217 plants collected near Madras and on the Nílgiris by Brigade-Surgeon A. Porter, M.D.

Financial.

The fees amounted to Rs. 18,325, or Rs. 1,221 more than the fees of the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 64,006, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,490.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1886-87.)

Male branch.

The strength has again fallen considerably, the year having closed with only 260 boys on the rolls against 286 at the close and 298 at the beginning of the preceding year. The admissions were 37 and the departures 63. Of these, 40 are satisfactorily accounted for, but 7 boys were expelled, 11 removed with no reason given, and 5 boys removed from ill-health. The increase in lads over 16 years of age is small—10 against 8 in the previous year—and of these, 8 are in the telegraph class and 2 pupil teachers. Comparing ages with those of 1885-86, it is noteworthy that the falling off in strength occurs mainly among boys under 6 years, boys of 10-11, and of 13-14. The decrease in strength is chiefly in European boys, viz., 81 against 99. The Eurasians have decreased only from 187 to 179. The health of the asylum appears to have been good. The committee have resolved to build a detached hospital from their own funds. The results of the final examination in the telegraph class were highly satisfactory, as also the results of the Middle School examination in which a pupil passed first in the Presidency among some 8,000 candidates, and reflect great credit on the teachers concerned. The band class continued satisfactory. The receipts for the year were Rs. 99,958 and the total cost was Rs. 85,607. Fromt he accounts submitted, no conclusion as to the average cost per head of the boys' branch could be framed. The expenditure under household was only Rs. 411 less than in 1885-86 and is still Rs. 1,973 higher than in 1884-85. There was an increase of expenditure under clothing, supervision and sanitation.

Female branch.

The attendance decreased from 65 to 64. The admissions were only 7 against 10 in the preceding year, but the departures (18) were twice as many. In the case of 2 children, no particular reason is given. One girl was removed as being over age, but 3 over-age girls remained on the rolls—the same number as in 1885. The proportion of Eurasians has decreased from 14 to 11; or to only one-sixth of the strength as in the male asylum. The number of orphans has decreased by one-third. There were more Roman Catholic children, 9 to 7. The success obtained in the public examinations is highly creditable, whilst the Inspector records that the school passed a most satisfactory examination. The staff underwent no change. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 13,135 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 17,262, besides Rs. 20,000 in fixed deposits. The expenditure, Rs. 14,845, was very nearly the same as in the previous year. There appears to have been a considerable increase in the average cost per head.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION. (1886-87.)

In addition to the usual examinations held, a higher examination in science, art and industries was for the first time conducted. Including this there were eight examinations held.

Special Test examinations.

3,794 registered for the several tests against 3,577 in 1885-86, the increase being chiefly in the Revenue tests, for which candidates were allowed to appear without bringing up the Account Code. Only 939 passed against 1,035 in the previous year. The falling off was chiefly in the Criminal and Précis-writing tests.

Police test.

The results of the Police test were even worse than last year when 51 appeared and 6 passed for 53 appeared and only 4 passed.

Medical examinations.

42 appeared for the grade of "Civil Medical Pupil" and 56 for the grade of "Military Medical Pupil." Last year 88 and 23 candidates, respectively, appeared.

Higher examination in science, art, and industries

141 appeared for the new examination in various branches of technical science and art and 73 passed.

Salt tests.

Altogether 642 candidates appeared and 352 passed against 570 and 294, respectively, in 1885-86.

Middle School examination.

The subjoined table compares the results of the year under review with those of the previous year;—

	Males.			Females.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.
1885-86	7,564	2,551	34	324	89	27
1886-87	7,724	3,716	48	458	281	61

The percentage of passes though higher than in 1885-86 is lower than in 1884-85. The rules, therefore, while not so stringent as those in force formerly, do not err on the side of leniency. 194 candidates appeared in art and industrial subjects and the number of passes was on the whole satisfactory. 56 candidates (including 17 matriculates), who had already passed the Middle School examination, registered their names to come up again in special branches in which they had not passed. Of optional subjects, printing, book-keeping, astronomy, domestic economy, commercial arithmetic, and phonography were taken up for the first time. Out of 8,182 candidates examined 3,904 were Brahmans.

Special Upper Primary examination.

1,536 males and 759 females registered their names, of these 858 and 460, respectively, passed. The female candidates and passes increased from 657 and 282, respectively. 259 of the 460 passed females were Native Christians.

Higher Examination for Women.

184 registered their names and 142 passed as against 218 and 123 last year. Not reckoning Native Christians as Hindus, only one Hindu, a Brahman, appeared.

Examination of Matriculates in Handwriting.

1,493 appeared and 1,301 passed against 1,208 and 456 in 1885-86. The large number passing was perhaps owing to a change in the examiner.

Receipts and charges.

The receipts and charges for 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 62,481 and Rs. 59,123, while the corresponding figures for last year were Rs. 65,641 and Rs. 64,245.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1886.)

The entire number of works registered during 1886 was 930, showing an excess of 58 publications over the number registered in 1885 and 112 over that of the year preceding. Of the 930 publications, 793 came under the head of books and 137 under periodicals. Of the total registered, 455 were original works against 340 in 1885, 92 were translations, and 383 were re-publications. There is, therefore, a perceptible increase in the publication of original matter and decrease in mere reprints. About 26 per cent. of the books published are educational in character. The number of publications is far in advance of the average number for the 10 years ending 1885 in Art, History, Languages, Law, Miscellaneous, Religion, Science, and Travels; but there is a decline under Biography, Drama, Medicine, Poetry, and Fiction, while the difference in the case of Politics and Moral Philosophy is exceedingly small. Further, the number of original publications and that of translations are, respectively, about 100 per cent. and 50 per cent. more, and the number of reprints 27 per cent. less, than the average number under those heads for the preceding 10 years, but some copies of the reprints number 100,000, 50,000 and 20,000, so that the smaller number of reprints do not indicate a falling off in the supply for the increasing wants of schools. Of religious works which comprise more than 45 per cent. of the published literature, Muhammadanism claims this year a larger number of works than usual. The religious works may be classified—Hindu and others, 149; Muhammadan, 138; and Christian, 135. Most of the works called original appear only to be abstracts, adaptations, and imitations of the incidents related in the two great Indian epics and the puranas. A book on "Object Lessons," and works on "Commercial Arithmetic" and "Commercial Correspondences" may be regarded as a new feature in the publications. Several valuable additions were made to the works on language. The number of copyrights registered (156) is 16 less than that of the preceding year, but greater than the average of the preceding four years. The works in Tamil, original works in 9 out of 16 heads, are the most encouraging against 8 in Telugu, 5 in Malayalam, 4 in Hindu-

stani, and 3 in Canarese. The proportion of works published in the vernacular languages to the total number of publications is less than in the previous year :—66·5 to 68·3 in print under English alone has the proportion improved from 17·7 in 1885 to 19·8 in 1886. Infringement of copyright still goes on with impunity owing to the absence of an amended copyright law and an international convention between British India and foreign states. The following table compares the publications of 1885 and 1886 :—

Description of works.	Books published in English.		Books published in the vernacular spoken in the province.		Books published in Indian classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Total.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Original works	104	141	185	241	6	24	45	49	340	455
Translations	14	14	65	76	...	...	...	2	79	92
Republications	36	29	346	301	54	41	17	12	453	383
Total ...	154	184	596	618	60	65	62	63	872	930

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Madras School of Art. (1886-87.)

The year closed with 265 pupils (231 boys and 34 girls) on the rolls of the school against 176 pupils (156 boys and 20 girls) on the 31st March 1886—a result which indicates the growing popularity of the institution. All the girls are of European or Eurasian parentage. 78 of the pupils can read and write English. 149 certificates were issued against 66 issues in 1885. Want of accommodation was felt, and an estimate for a thatched shed to provide for this was passed for execution. 11 apprentices were admitted during the year and 3 discharged. 4 apprentices obtained appointments during the year. Terra-cotta balustrading, flooring, tiles and stained-glass windows were executed for various churches. The experiments with kaolin from Katgudy showed it was not suitable for fine porcelain. The number of visitors was 58,958, a decrease of 17,606 on the previous year when there was an increase of 31,000. The school fees rose from Rs. 388 to Rs. 520, but the sale of manufactures fell from Rs. 15,656 to Rs. 8,862, due to the unusually large receipts in 1885-86 for work done for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 32,552 against Rs. 50,122 in 1885-86 and Rs. 32,730 in 1884-85. The charges came to Rs. 36,282. The value of stock on hand was Rs. 4,674 at the close of the year against Rs. 6,056 at the beginning of the year. That the expenditure exceeded the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 3,714 is due to the appointment of an assistant in April 1886.

Government Central Museum. (1886-87.)

Visitors.

The total number of visitors to the museum during the year 1886-87 was 233,028, or a daily average of 746. Of these, 62·09 per cent. were males and 37·9 per cent. females. The average attendance of Gosha ladies on the days set apart for them was 62.

Ethnology and antiquities.

Among the donations to this section were an ancient pot, found in the ruins of Yellama's temple, presented by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, and impressions of seals and copper-grants presented by the Collectors of Coimbatore and South Arcot. To the archæological survey the museum was indebted for a number of sculptures from Magala, Hadagalli, Hira Hadagalli, Bidrahalla, and Vijayanagar, as well as fragments of ancient pots and sarcophagi found on the slope of a hill at Pallávaram.

A number of articles (jewellery, musical instruments, textiles, &c.), which were sent by Government to the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, were returned to the museum, where they will be displayed in the new art gallery. Indo-Colonial Exhibition.

The herbarium was enriched by the donation of 99 specimens of the genus Ficus presented by Dr. G. King, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta. Herbarium.

The total number of visitors to the library was 6,208 against 5,563 in 1885-86. 376 books, &c., were consulted, 835 added to the library and 146 books bound during the year. Library.

Considerable additions were made to this section, especially to the "fish gallery," which was enriched by many marine specimens obtained by the Superintendent during his tour to Rámesvaram Island. A valuable collection of sponges, which was made on that occasion, was forwarded to the British Museum for report. Many specimens of stuffed fishes were added, and the spirit collection was largely increased. A collection of the eggs of 113 different species of Indian birds was added to the bird gallery, and the commencement of a new stuffed collection of the birds of Southern India was made. The museum received, through the President of the Municipality, the carcases of many animals which died during the year at the People's Park, among these were a tiger cub, black panther, and a large tiger cat. Natural history.

A collection was made of the following raw products:—drugs, pulses, grains, dried fruits and seeds, spices and condiments, starches, oils and oil seeds, dyes, tans, and mordants. Raw products.

A catalogue of the coins of Mysore was in the press at the end of the year, and the following series were arranged:—Parthian, Greek and Indo-Scythic, Indo-Portuguese, Ceylon, Pondicherry, and the coins of the Patan Sultans of Delhi. Numismatics.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1886-87.)

The yearly grant of Rs. 3,200 allotted for the preservation and discovery of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts was transferred to the Archæological department, but good use was made of the contingent allowance of Rs. 600. Of this, Rs. 204 were spent in buying 283 rare and useful manuscripts of which 109 were in Tamil, and Rs. 194 in transcribing 13 of these. 34 other manuscripts were presented, making a total addition of 330 in all to the library, a figure less by only 175 to that of the preceding year. The Curator, Dr. Oppert, was able to collect catalogues from private individuals containing names of over 1,000 manuscripts. The library was visited during the year by 960 persons, of whom 305 came for the purpose of reading, 360 for copying, and 235 for mere visiting. The corresponding numbers last year were 936, 409, 220 and 307, respectively. The number of books and publications presented to the library during the year was five against four last year. The Sanskrit and Vernacular Text Publication Society is now having printed the Vaijayantinighantu.

Madras Observatory. (1886.)

The most urgent duty of the Astronomer during the year was the publication of a volume entitled "Results of Observation of the Fixed Stars made with the Meridian Circle at the Government Observatory, Madras, in the year 1862, 1863 and 1864." The printing of this was nearly completed at the close of the year and considerable progress was made with the progress of another volume to contain similar results for the next three years—1865 to 1867. Copies of the original

reductions in detail were in hand for 1879, 1880 and 1881. The numerous errors in the calculation of the old native assistants render it necessary for the Astronomer personally to revise the reductions.

Meridian circle.

Observations with this instrument were closed for the star catalogue in hand at the end of 1885, and it is now used for little else than ordinary time observations.

The equatoreals.

The use of these instruments was limited to the observation of four of the minor planets, viz., Ariadne; Vera, discovered at Madras in 1885; Phœdra, not observable in Europe; and Sappho.

Instruments.

The instrumental appliances at the observatory remain as before and are all in fair order.

Public time provisions.

Madras mean-time has been transmitted daily at 4 P.M. to all Government telegraph offices in India with sufficient accuracy for all postal, telegraph and railway services. True local time is indicated at Madras in three ways, viz., by gun-fire, by a semaphore, and by controlled electrical clocks. The Fort time signal gun has been fired by means of electrical currents from the observatory twice daily at noon and 8 P.M. since October 1870, and is usually correct within a small fraction of a second. Last year, out of 730 signals there were 75 failures, 44 of these being due to bad friction tubes. This is the worst report of the time gun's performance yet on record. The semaphore is attached to the marine office flagstaff and is dropped by electrical current at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Meteorology and telegraphic arrangements.

The Madras meteorological register was continued in the form adopted since the year 1861, and the results were communicated to the Meteorological Reporter, Madras, besides being published in a supplement of the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the local newspapers. The year was ordinary as regards atmospheric pressure, temperature and rainfall, but Madras was visited by three cyclones—a moderate one in May 23rd, a very severe one in November 9th when the wind velocity reached 45 miles per hour although the storm was northward of Madras, and a third comparatively insignificant in December 9th. Thunderstorms were also unusually frequent, 21 being recorded between April and November. Daily weather telegrams were despatched about noon to Simla during the official season there, and to Calcutta and Bombay throughout the year. The rain returns from Revenue Board stations, of which the Astronomer had honorary charge from 1867 to 1885, were handed over to the care of the then Meteorological Superintendent, Madras, from 1st January 1886.

Madras Meteorological Department. (1886).

With but one exception, continuous registers were maintained at the 17 meteorological observatories under the administration of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras throughout the year under review. Two of these work as second, and 15 as third class stations. In addition to the ordinary observations taken at 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M., hourly observations on four days in each month, *i.e.*, on the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th, and synoptic observations at the local time corresponding to 7 A.M., Washington mean time, for insertion in the "United States International Weather Bulletin," were regularly recorded at the 2 second class stations. At 10 of the third class stations, observations were taken three times a day, and at the remaining 5 twice a day, viz., at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. The new observatory erected last year in the Civil Dispensary compound at Mercara was furnished with a set of instruments in December 1886 and observations have been recorded twice daily since the 1st of January 1887. There were 5 changes of assistants at the mofussil observatories in the past year—3 through transfers in consequence of the observers holding other appointments, and 2 through misconduct. 2 new thermometer sheds were constructed and erected at Amini Divi and Bangalore. At the latter station, the shed was set up under the superintendence of the Meteorological Reporter

herself, but the uncertainty of the time it would take to make the required changes at Amini Divi rendered it advisable to depute the work at that station to an assistant. Three candidates for employment were trained at the Meteorological office, and appointed on probation—2 to mofussil observatories, and 1 to the Madras office to fill the post of fifth assistant which became vacant.

A larger number (13) of observatories than usual were visited during the year, and generally speaking they were found to be in efficient working order.

Daily weather telegrams of the 10 A.M. readings of the instruments were regulary submitted either to Calcutta or Simla from all the observatories excepting Amini Divi. The set of instruments supplied to the observatories is somewhat larger than usual, owing to changes at Bellary and the equipment of the new observatory at Mercara, which will, however, take the place of the one formerly situated at the Telegraph office, when comparison observations have been obtained for one year.

The Revenue Board rain stations were transferred from the Government Astronomer to the care of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras from the 1st of January 1886. Prior to this change, 100 new rain-gauges were duly tested and issued by the Government Astronomer, the original number of 217 stations was thus increased to 317. Of these, 89 new stations submitted rainfall returns from the 1st of January, 7 from April, and 2 from May; and from the remaining 2 no returns have been received. All the rain-gauges issued were made at the Madras Public Works Workshops, and were duly tested as to size of funnel and contents of glass measure at the astronomical observatory, so that the uncertainty, should be within 0·005 per inch of rainfall. Copies of rain reports were forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter, and the results tabulated and published in the usual form in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. None of the rain-gauge stations have been inspected hitherto, which is very necessary, as it appears that the gauges are irregulary placed at various heights, some being on the ground, others on brick pillars, and others on the roofs of buildings.

The work of the Madras office consisted of the careful scrutiny and revision of the records and registers received from the observatories at which the assistants reduce their own observations; the examination and reduction of the records from third class observatories; making copies of the registers for transmission to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; supplying information and returns requested by other Government officials; the tabulation of the Revenue Board rain-returns for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette;* carrying on the correspondence and the ordinary daily office routine; and training 3 assistants.

The following tables show the mean and extreme meteorological results for 1886, as registered at the various observatories:—

Mean annual meteorological results for 1886.

Stations.	Barometric pressure.	Vapour tension.	Solar heat in vacuo.	Temperature in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity.	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEGS.	DEGS.	DEGS.	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	DAYS.
Amini Divi (Laccadives).	29·887	·850	143·0	80·6	...	81	...	66·65	115
Bangalore ...	26·935	·558	126·5	72·6	19·4	70	139	44·79	111
Bellary ...	28·352	·560	133·8	80·3	22·1	55	162	12·77	58
Cochin ...	29·871	·811	121·4	80·0	11·4	79	...	106·97	165
Coimbatore ...	28·505	·653	144·1	78·3	20·2	67	95	17·87	88
Cuddapah ...	29·436	·654	152·8	83·8	20·2	57	...	34·35	85
Kurnool ...	28·903	·611	145·8	81·8	22·7	57	...	36·89	97
Madras ...	29·838	·800	139·9	80·6	15·3	76	143	47·78	109
Madura ...	29·389	·707	144·2	82·6	18·5	64	63	39·90	88
Mangalore ...	29·835	·797	145·0	79·9	12·2	78	81	107·95	154
Masulipatam ...	29·806	·828	140·1	82·7	15·2	74	146	56·50	89
Mercara ...	26·252	·540	142·7	68·2	15·4	79	78	116·19	165
Negapatam ...	29·844	·820	142·1	81·4	11·1	76	179	71·32	83
Rajahmundry.	29·710	·685	...	81·7	17·5	63	...	69·01	107
Salem ...	28·944	·752	133·2	79·7	23·4	74	74	39·12	108
Secunderabad.	28·035	·581	139·9	77·8	20·9	62	178	35·09	95
Trichinopoly ...	29·603	·737	138·1	82·1	19·1	67	...	37·94	48
Wellington ...	24·239	·401	125·2	61·4	16·8	73	76	43·45	159

Extreme meteorological records for 1886.

Stations.	Highest reading of sun maximum.		Highest reading of shade maximum.		Lowest reading of shade minimum.		Greatest velocity of wind.		Heaviest fall of rain.	
	DEGS.	On	DEGS.	On	DEGS.	On	MILES.	On	INCHES.	On
Amini Divi (Laccadives).	162·8	Mar. 7	...	...	66·4	Dec. 23	...	...	5·73	Sept. 30
Bangalore ...	147·4	April 4	96·9	April 3	52·0	Nov. 18	344	July 21	2·90	Nov. 10
Bellary ...	155·7	May 6	107·8	May 13	52·5	Jan. 10	544	June 17	1·86	Oct. 10
Cochin ...	134·7	Feb. 22	93·7	April 16	65·8	Dec. 22	...	...	4·44	May 23
Coimbatore ...	158·9	April 11	102·0	May 13	57·4	Jan. 8	221	Aug. 19	1·66	May 24
Cuddapah ...	171·4	May 17	111·5	May 12	57·4	Dec. 8	...	...	2·78	Aug. 7
Kurnool ...	168·4	April 3	111·5	May 13	49·7	Dec. 7	...	...	3·64	Oct. 10
Madras ...	156·9	Sept. 18	106·5	May 9	61·3	Dec. 9	579	Nov. 9	2·90	Nov. 9
Madura ...	158·7	April 27	104·0	April 18	62·7	Jan. 9	171	June 16	4·35	Sept. 23
Mangalore ...	159·4	Feb. 13	97·4	Feb. 23	64·5	Dec. 21	398	May 2	4·87	July 16
Masulipatam ...	174·4	May 8	108·4	May 9	59·1	Jan. 6	391	Aug. 18	5·34	Aug. 15
Mercara ...	167·1	Feb. 6	91·1	April 9	51·1	Jan. 2	326	June 19	5·68	July 16
Negapatam ...	162·0	April 17	97·9	May 13	62·1	Dec. 9	1,355	May 23	5·53	Nov. 4
Rajahmundry.	...	...	111·0	May 9	56·8	Jan. 6	...	...	3·40	Oct. 14
Salem ...	147·0	April 16	106·0	April 16	55·9	Jan. 9	160	Mar. 2	1·80	Sept. 25
Secunderabad.	162·4	May 10	108·9	May 13	51·6	Jan. 1	683	Aug. 19	2·81	Aug. 19
Trichinopoly ...	154·2	April 27	105·4	May 13	61·8	Jan. 8	...	...	4·67	May 24
Wellington ...	142·4	Sept. 12	80·9	April 14	37·3	Dec. 24	282	June 16	2·40	May 24

Government Architecture. (1886-87.)

An extension of the Civil Engineering College was begun in a style similar to the existing buildings, but carried out with more durable materials. The South Beach Marina was completed, an additional distance of 1,500 feet of wall and foot way being added to the drive. These were the chief architectural works carried out during the year.

VERNACULAR PRESS. (1886.)

The following is a statement of the vernacular newspapers and magazines published in the Madras Presidency during the year 1886 :—

Languages in which published.	Class and particulars of publication.													
	General and political.					Scientific and literary.				Religious.				Grand Total.
	Bi or tri weekly.	Weekly.	Fortnightly or tri-monthly.	Monthly.	Total.	Weekly.	Bi-monthly.	Monthly.	Total.	Weekly.	Fortnightly or tri-monthly.	Monthly.	Total.	
Diglotts.														
Tamil and English	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Telugu and English	1	1	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sanskrit and Tamil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Sanskrit and Malayalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Vernaculars.														
Tamil	1	7	5	...	13	1	1	...	2	...	...	5	5	20
Telugu	...	2	...	1	3	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	3	8
Canarese	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Malayalam	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Hindustani	...	7	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	11
Total ...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	12	56
Compare 1885 ...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	4	...	...	..	11	42

The papers that have the largest circulation are the Svadeshamitram, a bi-weekly political paper; the Hindu Janasamaskarini, a monthly political and general paper; and the Mahavigada Thuthan, a comic paper dealing with local and general topics. 4 of the 7 papers given under the heading "Hindustani weekly" are published (not always weekly) in Madras for circulation in Bangalore.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1886-87.)

The archæological survey continues to be under the direction of Mr. Rae. The first half of April 1886 was occupied in the completion of the survey of several fine Chálukyan temples in the Bellary district. On the 15th of the same month, the field season was closed and the staff proceeded to head-quarters at Madras and resumed the inking of previous seasons' drawings. On representations made from the department, an ancient inscribed stone was removed from Pallávaram to the Government Central Museum. On the 16th September 1886, Mr. Rae proceeded to Pallávaram and inspected the earthenware sarcophagi which had previously been discovered there. From one of those which had previously been excavated, the earth was removed and the small articles found inside were sent to the museum. Mr. Rae also discovered a large number of stone circles on an adjoining hill and noted a Chola temple at Trichalur with a large number of ancient inscriptions. Some other relics, which had been previously discovered at Pallávaram and lodged in the Harbour Works Engineer's Office there, were removed to the museum. In November 1886, Dr. E. Hultzsch arrived in Madras and took up his duties as epigraphist for the inscription work in the Madras Presidency. In December 1886, Mr. Rae proceeded to Mamallapuram accompanied by Dr. Hultzsch and worked up the inscriptions. While there, another unfinished cave temple was discovered and also, by excavation, a curious basement extending in front of another of the caves. From first return to head-quarters in Madras at the end of the field season 1885-86 till December 1886, the draftsmen were engaged in inking drawings. After return from Mamallapuram, Vellore was visited and a fine temple surveyed. By clearing the earth from around one of the central shrines, a few ancient relics, one of which is a black stone image, another a curious three-handled pot, &c., were discovered. All places of archæological interest within range of the camp were visited and, where necessary, surveys were made. On completion of the survey work at Vellore and surrounding places, Virinjipuram was taken up, and the large temple there surveyed. The beautifully carved temples at Melpadi, the Jaina rock sculptures at Vallimalai, and other places in the direction of Arcot were completed by survey parties working separately. A number of interesting structures at Sholinghur and the curious cave temple at Mahendravadi were also included in the total of work completed. The last move was to Tirumalai, 30 miles south of Vellore. The rock-cut Jaina sculptures as also some of the quaint and interesting paintings on the rock at the Tirumalai cave were copied. The work at this place occupied till the completion of the field season and Mr. Rae then returned to Madras. The delineation of architectural work during the official year under note is fully up to that of previous seasons, and the character and importance of the antiquities surveyed are such as will illustrate some important periods of art in Southern India. The previous year's work was done largely in the Anantapur and Bellary districts, while the bulk of this year's has been in portions of the North Arcot district. A large number of inscriptions were copied by Dr. Hultzsch at the various places visited. At the beginning of the year, the Pandit who had hitherto carried on the inscription work reverted to his permanent appointment in the Revenue Board Office.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884. (1886-87.)

District Boards, Taluk Boards and Unions.

THE Madras Local Board's Act V of 1884, which was introduced on the 1st April 1885, was in force in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in operation. The administration of local affairs was primarily vested in District Boards, each consisting of a President, the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, all revenue officers in charge of divisions of the district being members *ex officio*. On the 31st March 1887, the 21 District Boards consisted of 597 members, 149 officials and 448 non-officials, against 607 members, 148 officials and 459 non-officials, in 1885-86. All the present members of these boards have been nominated by Government, but under rules sanctioned during the year, one half the members of each District Board will eventually be elected by the Taluk Boards, except in the districts of Kurnool and Nílgiris, where no Taluk Boards exist. The several District Boards held 240 meetings against 279 in 1885-86, the average attendance at each meeting being 11 members, 2 officials and 9 non-officials, against 12 members, 3 officials and 9 non-officials, in the previous year. All the District Boards except those of Kurnool and Nílgiris had Taluk Boards subordinate to them, working in sub-divisions of the districts. Each Taluk Board consists of a President and not less than 12 members, the revenue officer in charge of the division being *ex officio* President. 83 Taluk Boards had been constituted up to the end of the year under review, but 17 of these commenced to work only in the next year (1887-88). The remaining 66 Boards consisted of 860 members, of whom 248 were officials and 612 non-officials. Complete information is not available regarding the number of meetings held by these boards and the attendance thereat. The Taluk Boards in all the districts except South Canara and Malabar, and the District Boards of Kurnool and Madura, had Union Panchayats subordinate to them. There were 213 Village Unions formed, and each Union Panchayat consisted of not less than 5 members, one of whom was chairman. The headmen of the revenue villages included in the Unions are *ex officio* members of the Panchayats. As in the case of the Taluk Boards, 77 of the Panchayats did not commence to work till the next year (1887-88). The work of the Panchayats was, as a rule, confined to sanitation, and it is satisfactory to note that there was a substantial improvement in this direction. Rules for the guidance of Local Boards and their agents and officers in matters connected with the carrying out of the provisions of the Act were finally passed during the year under review, but they did not come into force until after its close.

Taxes and receipts.

The cess on land was levied at the rate of 2 annas per rupee of the annual rent value in Malabar, and at one anna in the other districts, except South Canara and Godávari, where it was 1 anna and 3 pies and 9 pies, respectively. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals passing along roads were levied at 205 stations in 17 districts, and house tax, which was for the first time ordered to be imposed in 76 unions, was actually levied in 53 of them. The total Local Fund receipts, including the opening balance of Rs. 20,57,285 and Rs. 11,616, the receipts under

debt heads, amounted to Rs. 81,52,236, as shown below, against Rs. 78,99,027 in 1885-86 :—

——	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	18,44,840	20,57,285
Receipts under debt heads	13,501	11,616
Grants from Provincial funds	2,27,135	3,01,305
Contributions from Special funds	1,52,345	1,53,244
Revenue from rates and taxes	49,43,377	48,91,200
Fees collected in Local Fund schools and training institution	96,351	98,275
Contributions from municipalities and private individuals	54,721	38,407
Income from endowments	3,25,471	3,13,014
Miscellaneous receipts	2,41,286	2,87,890
Total ...	78,99,027	81,52,236

Note.—The difference in some cases between the figures of 1885-86 as shown in the above abstract and those given in the Administration Report for that year is due to their re-classification by the Accountant-General.

Of the grants obtained from Provincial funds, Rs. 2,07,980 were for roads, Rs. 36,655 for schools, Rs. 4,786 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 33,330 for choultries, Rs. 17,000 for general purposes, and Rs. 1,554 for miscellaneous objects. The grants for roads were paid to the Boards of South Arcot (Rs. 1,27,130), South Canara (Rs. 18,850), and Nílgiris (Rs. 62,000). The grants for schools, excluding Rs. 960 paid to the North Arcot Board for the maintenance of the Yeomiah school at Arcot, were given by the Director of Public Instruction under the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code. The grant of Rs. 4,786 for hospitals and dispensaries was made up of Rs. 2,066 contributed from the Arcot Langerkhana fund to the North Arcot Board towards the upkeep of the Ranipet Dispensary, Rs. 2,840 paid to the Tanjore Board towards the maintenance of the Raja-Mirassidar Hospital at Tanjore, and Rs. 80 paid to the Madura Board on account of medicines used in the treatment of police constables in the Local Fund Dispensary at Ramnad. Grants amounting to Rs. 33,330 for choultries were, as in former years, paid to the Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Nílgiris, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevelly Boards in lieu of emoluments from lands originally assigned to the choultries by their founders, but since resumed by Government. The grant for general purposes was paid to the Boards of South Canara (Rs. 5,000) and Nílgiris (Rs. 12,000), in consideration of the paucity of their funds.

The decrease of Rs. 52,177 under rates and taxes was the net result of a decrease of Rs. 1,55,794 under land-cess and of an increase of Rs. 1,03,617 under tolls and house tax. The decrease under land-cess was mainly due to the fact that the collections of 1885-86 included a large amount of arrears. The increase under tolls and house tax was chiefly due to the establishment of 8 additional toll gates in the districts of Anantapur, South Canara, Cuddapah, Nellore and Nílgiris; to the inclusion in the District Boards' accounts of the entire receipts from tolls levied in the Nílgiri district on a road in charge of the Public Works department; and to the imposition of house tax for the first time in 53 unions. The decrease of Rs. 12,457 in the income from endowments occurs mainly under choultry rents in Tanjore, and was due to the fact that the collections of 1885-86 included a large amount of arrears.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure, including charges under debt heads, amounted to Rs. 58,54,849 as shown below, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,97,387 at the end of the year :—

—	1885-86.	1886-87.
	RS.	RS.
Public works	30,74,937	28,81,810
Public Works establishments including tolls and ferries	5,62,613	5,82,075
Tools and plant	37,610	24,002
Contributions to Provincial funds, municipalities, &c.	1,22,079	1,15,179
Education	7,00,797	6,45,776
Medical and sanitary purposes	10,84,597	10,79,679
General establishments and contingencies	2,35,542	2,84,713
Investments	1,500	2,18,200
Charges under debt heads	22,067	23,415
Total ...	58,41,742	58,54,849
Balance ...	20,57,285	22,97,387
Grand Total ...	78,99,027	81,52,236

Of the expenditure on public works, Rs. 7,08,153 were spent on the construction of new roads, bridges, school-houses, dispensaries, &c., and Rs. 21,73,657 on the upkeep of existing roads, bridges and avenues, and on the repair of buildings, &c., in charge of the Local Boards.

Roads.

The subjoined statement shows the outlay on roads and bridges, and the number of miles of road newly constructed and maintained, in the several districts:—

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road newly constructed.	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road maintained.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	RS.	MILES.	RS.
1. Anantapur	...	...	680	41,958
2. Arcot, North	37	4,522	1,323	1,31,929
3. Arcot, South	...	28,278	1,023	1,98,851
4. Bellary	1	1,583	449	54,409
5. Canara, South	...	24,695	856	63,397
6. Chingleput	2	136	683	87,510
7. Coimbatore	2	789	1,291	1,48,365
8. Cuddapah	17	2,791	1,146	89,248
9. Ganjam	...	14,517	676	94,127
10. Godávari	25	1,25,161	778	69,483
11. Kistna	26	1,15,045	690	1,13,668
12. Kurnool	4	13,018	523	42,434
13. Madura	...	68,981	1,100	1,34,830
14. Malabar	1	42,942	1,359	1,16,730
15. Nellore	5	32,476	629	63,410
16. Nilgiris	27	37,963	365	42,928
17. Salem	3	4,503	1,296	1,06,869
18. Tanjore	73	24,936	1,472	1,38,627
19. Tinnevelly	3	22,349	1,018	1,12,235
20. Trichinopoly	5	10,028	620	65,127
21. Vizagapatam	30	41,381	707	1,09,197
Total ...	261	6,16,094	18,684	20,25,332

Public works were, as heretofore, supervised by the separate engineering establishments maintained by the Local Boards.

Dispensaries and vaccination.

Including 11 dispensaries newly opened during the year, there were 236 such institutions against 225 at the close of the previous year. The cost of their maintenance, including the value of medicines, &c., but excluding the cost of the District Medical Officers' establishments, was Rs. 2,71,246 against Rs. 2,77,005 in 1885-86. The total number of patients treated in these dispensaries was 1,188,944 against 1,141,971 in the previous year and 1,052,655 in 1884-85. There were 93 midwives employed by the Local Boards and they attended 3,302 labor cases against 2,951 cases attended by 101 midwives in 1885-86.

The vaccine staff, consisting of 626 vaccinators and probationers, supervised by 46 Deputy Inspectors, performed 596,794 operations, of which 567,599 proved successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 601,160 and

569,058. The percentage of successful cases thus rose from 94·6 to 95·1 in the year under report, while the average cost of every such case fell from As. 4 to As. 3-11.

The expenditure on sanitation amounted to Rs. 2,51,529 against Rs. 2,46,651 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 47,864 were devoted to the improvement of water-supply; Rs. 19,849 to the improvement of village sites; Rs. 1,54,022 to scavenging establishments; Rs. 9,250 to special sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals; and Rs. 20,544 to other sanitary purposes. *Sanitation.*

Full information regarding the progress of education in the Local Fund and aided schools will be found in Chapter VII. *Education.*

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL. (1886-87.)

The year under report was the second in which the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 was in force. The number of municipalities rose from 47 to 54. Of the 9 municipalities newly constituted during 1885-86, 7 have been at work during the present year. The remaining 2 (Srívilliputur and Ramnad) were, on consideration of the strong representations of the people and the backward condition of the two towns, again abolished. The number of municipalities at work during the year was thus 54 against 47 in 1885-86. The affairs of each municipality were managed by a council consisting of not less than 12 or more than 24 members. The total number of councillors was 856 against 813 in 1885-86. Of this number, 54 were members *ex officio* (Revenue divisional officers), 493 nominated, and 309 elected against 47, 469 and 297, respectively, in the previous year. Including officials elected by the rate-payers, there were 207 official and 649 non-official members against 205 and 608, respectively, in 1885-86. Classified according to race, there were 169 Europeans and Eurasians and 687 natives, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 177 and 636. The elective system was in force in 32 towns, of which one (Nellore) exercised the privilege for the first time during the year. The right of electing their own chairman was enjoyed by 39 municipal councils against 40 in the preceding year, the Tanjore council having been deprived of this privilege, owing to failure in securing the quorum of members necessary to elect.

The following abstract shows the receipts from various sources in 1886-87 as compared with those of previous year :— *Receipts.*

Receipts.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	RS.	RS.
Tax on buildings and lands	4,43,248	4,58,195
Tax on arts, &c., including penalties	1,58,359	1,55,925
Tax on vehicles and animals and registration of carts ...	1,21,018	1,34,472
Tolls and ferries	3,00,576	3,16,717
License fees	16,899	15,893
Total income from taxation ...	10,40,100	10,81,202
Rent of markets, &c.	70,238	79,868
Rent of other buildings and gardens	47,167	56,827
Fines	19,375	16,279
School-fees	62,051	68,777
Endowments	49,936	33,710
Miscellaneous	97,023	1,01,218
Fees from private scavengering, &c.	25,770	26,032
Contribution from Provincial or Local funds	1,61,103	1,65,871
Total income ...	15,72,763	16,29,784
Opening balance	2,51,615	2,88,567
Grand Total ...	18,24,378	19,18,351

The total receipts of the year were in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 57,021, the net result chiefly of an increase under (1) tax on buildings and

lands, (2) tax on vehicles, animals and carts, (3) tolls and ferries, (4) rents of markets, buildings, gardens, &c., and (5) miscellaneous, and of a decrease under endowments, &c. The creation of the new municipalities above referred to was the main cause of the increased revenue.

Incidence of taxation.

The following statement shows the incidence of taxation, including and excluding tolls, in each municipality :—

Name of municipality.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation, including tolls.	Incidence of taxation, excluding tolls.	Name of municipality.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation, including tolls.	Incidence of taxation, excluding tolls.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Anantapur ...	4,907	6,507	1 5 3	0 11 6	31. Gudiyátam ...	16,690	7,494	0 7 2	0 6 0
2. Adóni ...	22,441	18,967	0 13 6	0 11 5	32. Tirupati ...	13,232	7,571	0 9 2	0 5 2
3. Bellary ...	53,460	43,677	0 13 1	0 9 2	33. Vellore ...	37,491	26,417	0 11 3	0 7 4
4. Conjeeveram..	37,275	22,771	0 9 9	0 8 6	34. Wálajápet ...	10,387	6,629	0 10 3	0 7 4
5. Coimbatore ...	38,967	26,130	0 10 9	0 6 10	35. Salem ...	59,631	35,055	0 9 5	0 6 4
6. Erode ...	9,864	7,283	0 11 10	0 8 4	36. Tirupatúr ...	14,278	7,208	0 8 1	0 4 9
7. Karúr ...	9,205	8,322	0 14 6	0 8 0	37. Vániyambádi,	15,933	6,926	0 6 11	0 4 4
8. Cuddapah ...	18,982	26,752	1 6 6	0 13 3	38. Chidambaram.	19,837	10,471	0 8 5	0 7 0
9. Berhampore.	23,599	13,591	0 9 3	0 5 2	39. Cuddalore ...	43,545	26,985	0 9 11	0 6 11
10. Chicacole ...	18,302	7,761	0 6 9	0 4 5	40. Mangalore ...	32,099	25,468	0 12 8	0 11 5
11. Parlakimedi.	15,365	8,352	0 8 8	0 6 3	41. Kumbakónam .	50,098	44,891	0 14 4	0 8 3
12. Cocanada ...	32,707	27,292	0 13 4	0 9 5	42. Mannárgudi ...	19,409	15,783	0 13 0	0 7 4
13. Ellore ...	25,092	16,890	0 10 9	0 7 3	43. Máyavaram ...	23,044	16,834	0 11 8	0 8 8
14. Rajahmundry	24,555	18,071	0 11 9	0 8 3	44. Negapatam ...	53,855	49,400	0 14 8	0 11 7
15. Guntúr ...	19,646	25,311	1 4 7	0 10 0	45. Tanjore ...	54,745	38,508	0 11 3	0 7 11
16. Masulipatam.	35,056	27,130	0 12 5	0 7 6	46. Palamcottah ...	17,964	11,943	0 10 8	0 6 8
17. Kurnool ...	20,329	18,015	0 14 2	0 9 3	47. Tinnevelly ...	23,221	18,238	0 12 6	0 9 4
18. Dindigul ...	14,182	9,376	0 10 7	0 5 7	48. Tuticorin ...	16,281	17,016	1 0 9	0 10 10
19. Madura ...	76,847	55,409	0 11 6	0 8 1	49. Srírangam ...	19,773	12,706	0 10 3	0 9 5
20. Palni ...	13,315	6,864	0 8 3	0 4 5	50. Trichinopoly ...	84,449	55,803	0 10 7	0 8 1
21. Periyakulam.	16,446	6,302	0 6 2	0 2 9	51. Anakápalle ...	13,341	5,407	0 6 6	0 6 6
22. Calicut ...	57,085	35,251	0 9 11	0 8 9	52. Bimlipatam ...	8,582	9,153	1 1 1	0 8 6
23. Cannanore ...	26,386	11,196	0 6 9	0 4 11	53. Vizagapatam...	30,291	33,242	1 1 6	0 7 9
24. Cochin ...	15,698	10,803	0 11 0	0 11 0	54. Vizianagrum...	22,577	17,192	0 12 2	0 6 3
25. Pálghat ...	36,339	21,210	0 9 4	0 6 6					
26. Tellicherry ...	24,581	22,956	0 14 11	0 13 8	Total ...	1,445,202	10,81,202	...	...
27. Nellore ...	27,505	18,449	0 10 9	0 7 10					
28. Ongole ...	9,200	6,324	0 11 0	0 7 3	Average ...	...	...	0 12 0	0 8 6
29. Coonoor ...	4,778	8,166	1 11 4	1 11 4					
30. Ootacamund.	12,335	39,734	3 3 6	3 3 6					

The average incidence per head of the population was As. 12 with and As. 8-6 without tolls against As. 12-5 and As. 8-10, respectively, in the previous year.

Charges.

The following abstract shows the several heads of municipal expenditure as compared with those of the previous year :—

Charges.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grant I—Public works—		
Roads	1,99,369	2,25,312
Drainage	19,853	15,271
Water-supply	40,091	30,180
Buildings	1,12,865	57,783
Public Works establishment	23,396	24,707
Miscellaneous	23,002	17,549
Total, Public works ...	4,18,576	3,70,802
Grant II—Education	2,11,173	2,22,580
Grant III—Medical Services and Sanitation—		
Hospitals and dispensaries	1,64,180	1,81,694
Vaccination	13,383	13,458
Registration of births and deaths	8,887	10,703
Conservancy	3,87,709	3,82,528
Grant IV—Lighting and Miscellaneous Municipal purposes—		
Lighting	59,408	72,742
Watering roads	1,303	1,293
Miscellaneous	1,08,272	1,24,152
Interest and repayment of debt	14,676	12,468
Contribution to Local or Provincial funds	25,674	50,319
Grant V—Supervision and management	1,19,193	1,30,235
Total ...	15,32,434	15,72,974
Balance	2,91,944	3,45,377
Grand Total ...	18,24,378	19,18,351

The total charges of the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 40,540, the increase occurring chiefly under (1) education, (2) hospitals and dispensaries, (3) lighting, (4) contributions, (5) supervision and management, and (6) miscellaneous, counterbalanced by a large decrease under public works (buildings). The town roads received a fair share of attention.

Education in municipalities has already been fully noticed in Chapter VII. The opening of industrial schools was sanctioned at Tinnevelly, Madura, and Negapatam, but the first two were not started within the year, probably on account of the difficulty experienced in enlisting the services of proper superintendents.

All the municipalities maintained one or more dispensaries, for which they received in most cases a contribution from Local funds. In Coonoor, the hospital belongs to Government. In these institutions 16,219 in- and 695,135 out-patients were treated against 16,404 and 663,635, respectively, in 1885-86. This subject, as well as vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation, has already been noticed in Chapter VI. Every municipal town is more or less lighted. Except in Coonoor and Ootacamund, which employ a paid chairman and secretary, respectively, the municipal establishments were on the whole on a moderate scale.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN. (1886-87.)

The receipts and charges of the year were as follows:— Financial.

Receipts.

		Rs.
Opening balance	in cash	66,231
	in fixed deposit	70,000
	Total	1,36,231
Revenue and receipts—		
Taxation		8,73,878
Rents		45,001
Fines and fees		14,787
Contribution from Provincial funds		1,32,419
Profits on workshops and stores		3,510
Miscellaneous		62,863
	Total	11,32,458
Suspense		61,682
	Grand total	13,30,371

Charges.

	Rs.
Public works	4,30,251
Education	10,655
Sanitation and medical services	3,60,847
Miscellaneous (lighting, market, parks, &c.)	63,084
Supervision and management	1,04,442
Pensions	4,103
Repayment of debts	1,53,022
Total	11,26,404
Closing balance in cash	32,917
Closing balance in fixed deposit	1,71,050
Grand total	13,30,371

The Cossapett bridge was completed. The extension of Veeraragava Moodelly street in Triplicane remained unfinished at the end of the year. *New works—Communications.*

The improvements of the office premises were proceeded with during the year. The new cemetery, Black Town, was completed, the site was levelled, a wall built round it, and walks made through it. Buildings at the Royapettah Hospital, vaccine and registration buildings were also carried out. The total spent on these was Rs. 15,926. One lodge at Napier's Park was completed and another nearly completed within the year. *Buildings.*

Rs. 1,71,759 were spent on the Black Town drainage scheme. The Government contribution from Provincial funds towards the scheme was Rs. 1,00,000. The masonry portion of sewer No. I was finished and 1,330 feet of stoneware pipes were laid. Repairs were executed to sewer No. II, and a total length of 2,668 feet was completed in the year. 51,642 feet of all sizes of drains for surface drainage were constructed during the year, making a total, up to the end of the year, of 39·3 miles. Other new drains in Astaboogam road, General Patter's road, and Andiappah Moodelly street were also constructed. The sewage hitherto used on the Triplicane farm was diverted, owing to the farm being removed to the Kistnampett tank to irrigate the extended Kistnampett farm at a cost of Rs. 20,274. *Drainage.*

No steps were taken to proceed further with the new water-supply scheme, and, owing to a pretty regular rainfall, the necessity of pumping from the Red Hills tank into the delivery channel did not present itself. About 5¼ miles of pipes of various *Water-supply.*

sizes were laid during the year. The chief works were the new main from Kilpauk to Nungambaukum, which passes along Taylor's road and McNichol's road and joins the second main in Nungambaukam high road. A branch from this was also laid south along the Poonamallee road for a distance of 2,470 feet and another along the Harrington road for 2,029 feet to supply water to two villages in Chetput. The People's Park had also very considerable additions to its water-supply.

Maintenance—*Communications.* The amount spent during the year in repairing 22½ miles of roads was Rs. 56,443. Ordinary repairs of other roads cost Rs. 17,510; this included the roadway over bridges. The steam-roller worked satisfactorily.

Drainage. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 2,422 on the Esplanade scoop drain, which was cemented throughout its length, and Rs. 2,921 on street drains. The sewage outfall channel was maintained in good order.

Water-supply. The Red Hills tank stood at a comparatively high level throughout the year. The amount paid by consumers of water for non-domestic purposes was 2 annas per 1,000 gallons. Meters were placed on pipes where a large consumption of water was taking place.

Miscellaneous. The chief work coming under this heading was the repair to Cooum fence at a cost of Rs. 2,524. A retaining wall in Luz church road was re-erected at a cost of Rs. 648.

Education. Aid was given by the municipality to elementary education in poor schools, and was, as usual, in the form of results grants. The amount so disbursed was Rs. 9,271-3-3 against Rs. 10,898-5-4 in 1885-86. The cost of establishment remained the same. The total amount spent on education was Rs. 10,655-3-2. The number of poor schools under inspection was 205. The children under inspection were boys 9,069, girls 1,570, total 10,639. Of the total number of pupils, 4,785 were sent up for examination as compared with 3,157 in 1885-86 and 3,127 passed as compared with 2,649 in 1885-86.

Hospitals and dispensaries. The cost of the Triplicane Hospital was Rs. 8,994-6-9 against Rs. 12,171-7-6. The latter figure includes Rs. 4,305-1-7 for repairs and additions. These charges are now debited to Grant I, Public Works. The cost of the Black Town dispensary was Rs. 5,061-11-2 against Rs. 5,383-6-3 in 1885-86. These institutions are largely resorted to. A sum of Rs. 4,734 was contributed towards the cost of the Medical College and Rs. 20,000 towards the General Hospital. Rs. 300 were paid as contribution towards the upkeep of St. Thomé dispensary, a private institution maintained by voluntary contributions.

Vaccination. The total number of cases vaccinated was 20,270 against 38,589 in 1885-86. The decrease is due to changes introduced in the compulsory vaccination bye-laws. The changes were, first, the age for vaccination was altered to six months from three months, and, second, instead of the vaccinated children being taken to vaccine depôts for inspection, they have to be inspected in their own houses by vaccinators. The successful cases were 19,220, the unsuccessful 450, while 600 were not traced. The ratio of successful cases to the total vaccinated was 94·81 against 96·00 per cent. in 1885-86 and of unsuccessful cases 2·22 against 2·04 in 1885-86. The number of infants under one year vaccinated was 12,073 against 17,097 in 1885-86.

Public health—Births. The birth-rate per mille was 40·0 in 1886 as compared with 40·3 in 1885. The total number of births was 15,976 against 15,996 in 1885. The percentage of male births to females was 51·6 to 48·4. 256 still-born births were registered, being 1·6 per cent.

Deaths. The death-rate was 36·8 per 1,000 as compared with 37·4 in 1885. The total number of deaths was 14,699 as compared with 14,925 in 1885.

Conservancy. The cost of this department was Rs. 3,60,846-9-4. 1,259 coolies, 402 carts and 6 canal barges were employed for the removal of rubbish and filth. 359,733 cart loads were removed besides about 42,137 tons of night soil.

Sewage farms. The financial working of the farms is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipt	14,719	13	8
Expenditure	16,768	3	3
Result	−2,048	5	7

A parcherry which stood to the east of Monegar Choultry road and immediately to the north of the Robinson Park was obtained from Mr. Mahadeva Chettyar in exchange for land of equal area in Cemetery road. This parcherry was extremely badly drained, in fact the drainage ran into it in some portions, so that radical measures resulting in the removal of all the huts, 56 in number, had to be taken. A small compensation was paid to each hut owner to move, Rs. 1,310 in all. The ground acquired will be added to the Robinson Park. Parcherries.

The lighting of the town with kerosine oil was continued. The rate was As. 10-5 per lamp per season of 98 hours. 66 additional lamps were erected, making a total of 3,252. Lighting

The expenditure on the People's Park amounted to Rs. 16,354 against Rs. 17,980 the previous year; the receipts were Rs. 3,757. Government contributed from Provincial funds Rs. 2,000 for the zoological collection in the Park and Rs. 6,000 for erecting cages there. The expenditure on the Napier Park was Rs. 2,617 and the receipts were Rs. 1,566 against Rs. 2,761 and Rs. 2,329, respectively, in 1885-86. Public Park.

Rs 2,077 were spent on the upkeep of avenues during the year. Avenues.

The repayment of interest and sinking funds was as follows :— Repayment of debts.

—	Amount of loan.	Interest.	Sinking fund.	Total sinking fund accumulated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Water works Loan of 1869–73 ...	14,30,000	57,200	28,600	5,19,790 1 6
Market Loan of 1879	20,000	1,140	357	2,758 0 5
Drainage Loan of 1882	1,00,000	4,825	2,000	10,878 14 3
Water-supply Extension Loan of 1882	2,50,000	9,750	5,000	2,7194 3 4
Drainage Loan of 1883	3,00,000	15,000	6,000	22,400 0 0
Do. of 1885	3,00,000	17,150	6,000	6,159 6 6
Total ...	24,00,000	1,05,065	47,957	5,89,180 10 0

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1886-87.)

On the 31st March 1887, the number of clergymen in the Diocese of Madras was 236, of whom 39 were Government chaplains, 20 were employed on education and ministering to European congregations or retired, 2 were Bishops superintending parts of the Native Church, 33 were missionaries, 137 were native clergymen with spiritual charges, and 5 were otherwise employed or retired. The total number exceeds that of last year by 12. 8 chaplains were absent on furlough on the 31st March and 5 missionaries. 1 chaplain was absent throughout the year serving with the Expeditionary force in Burmah. General.

One chaplain, 4 other clergymen and 2 missionaries retired and 3 native clergymen died. Casualties.

The new appointments have been 2 chaplains, 2 other clergymen, 2 missionaries, and 15 native clergymen. Appointments.

One ordination was held by Bishop Caldwell at which 15 natives were admitted to the order of deacon and 1 native deacon to that of priest. Ordination.

The number of persons confirmed was 1,780, viz., 276 Europeans and Eurasians and 1,504 natives. Confirmations.

The church at Dowlaishweram was consecrated during the year. Consecration.

The Bishop visited Mysore and its out-stations, South East Wynaad, the principal stations in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari districts, finishing with Ellore, Bezváda, Raghavapur and Masulipatam. Visitation.

Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians in church or otherwise amounted to Rs. 1,28,922. The corresponding amount last year was Rs. 1,41,616. At the close of the year, there were 6 Voluntary contributions.

clergymen in the diocese supported by voluntary contributions with aid from Government and ministering to European and Eurasian congregations.

STATIONERY DEPOT. (1886-87.)

The value of stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,30,624, the receipts during the year were Rs. 4,80,960, and the issues were valued at Rs. 3,36,515, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 5,75,069 against Rs. 4,30,624 at the end of the preceding year. The value of the receipts in the previous year was Rs. 5,55,700. A small portion only of the stores due for the year was received within the year; hence the decrease. In 1886-87, the printing paper was purchased entirely in India and not indented for as previously done. The value of European manufactures purchased in India was Rs. 3,760. Different articles of Indian manufacture were purchased as substitutes for similar articles of European manufacture and the saving thereby effected is estimated at Rs. 21,042 as against Rs. 15,322 in 1885-86. The supply of pen-knives of Indian manufacture was discontinued, as the quality of those that could be obtained was found to be indifferent. Color saucers from the local School of Art were found to cost more than those obtained in England and have been included in the last indent on the Secretary of State. Of the issues, articles valued at Rs. 3,13,818 were supplied to public offices free of payment against articles valued at Rs. 4,23,329 in 1885-86, not because of a falling off in demand, but because indents were not adequately complied with during the last quarter of the past year. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 15,731 against Rs. 19,228 in 1885-86 and the cash disbursement to Rs. 3,10,491 against Rs. 2,89,027. Of this, Rs. 2,82,429 is the value of stationery purchased. The present Superintendent of Stationery, Mr. Barlow, was not in office till after the close of the year under review. The following statement shows the value of stationery supplied to each department:—

Departments.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Board of Revenue, Collectors and Salt Commissioner ...	1,89,660	86,183
High Court, District and Subordinate Judge	36,895	33,622
Registration	30,085	33,214
Public Works	29,940	35,115
Superintendent, Government Press	28,367	33,106
Do. Revenue Survey	14,379	25,552
Police	10,811	12,721
Postal, Telegraph and State Railways	9,782	2,265
Forest	7,262	6,826
Government Secretariat	4,992	3,743
Jail	876	1,556
Ecclesiastical	370	562
Military	27,429	23,836
Army and Regimental schools	2,215	1,560
Other miscellaneous departments...	30,266	13,957
Total ...	4,23,329	3,13,818

GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1886-87.)

Value of work and expenditure.

The total value of work done in the various branches of the Government Press during the year was valued at Rs. 2,69,057 and the expenditure was Rs. 2,41,137, leaving a profit to Government of Rs. 27,920. The corresponding figures of 1885-86 were Rs. 3,27,925 and Rs. 2,44,003, showing a profit of Rs. 83,922. No comparison, however, can be made with last year's figures, for, when the 1885-86 accounts were closed, it was apparent that with such a large profit the scale could be reduced to bring the valuation nearer the actual cost. Accordingly, for this

year's report, the composition rate has been reduced by 25 per cent. for book work; the press work scale by 25 per cent. for impressions between 25,000 and 50,000, and 50 per cent. for impressions over 50,000; the binding scale reduced by 42 per cent.; the type-casting scale by nearly 33 per cent; and the roller-casting scale by 62½ per cent. The following is the profit and loss statement for 1886-87:—

Charges.					Receipts.			
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
To salaries and overtime		1,56,308	1	5	By value of printing work	2,00,304	3	6
„ contingent charges		2,825	6	4	„ do. of binding do.	38,788	12	6
„ service postage		8,135	6	0	„ do. of type-casting and stereotyping	5,031	0	2
„ value of stores used in press and binding departments		15,482	9	8	„ do. of roller-casting	1,039	15	6
„ value of paper		23,892	10	5	„ do. of paper	23,892	10	5
„ depreciation of stock		23,824	4	4				
„ house-rent		4,560	0	0				
„ repairs, &c.		562	12	5				
„ value of convict labor		5,545	15	0				
		2,41,137	1	7				
	Profit ...	27,919	8	6				
	Total ...	2,69,056	10	1	Total ...	2,69,056	10	1

Printing.

The expenditure in the composing and press and machine branches was slightly in excess of the preceding year, it being Rs. 1,80,017 against Rs. 1,76,867. The value of work printed was Rs. 2,00,304 against Rs. 2,36,679 in 1885-86. There was an increase of 4,267 pages of original matter set up and a decrease of 258 pages of remade-up matter; the number of impressions (49,288,357) was less by 581,280. The cost per page of the matter, converted as usual into pica foolscap folio, including the stricking off, was Rs. 1-2-3, being 2 pies less per page than in the preceding year. The chief changes in the amount of work done for the various departments were increases in the Public department, Revenue Board department, Gazette department and Job department, and decreases in the Military department, Vernacular department, Book department and Penitentiary branch.

Binding and type-casting,

The binding department was very busy throughout the year. The expenditure (Rs. 24,681) was slightly in excess of last year's (Rs. 24,051). The outturn of the type-casting and stereotyping was 3,298 lb. in excess of that of 1885-86, and the expenditure was heavier in consequence. The quantity turned out (11,505 lb.) was valued at Rs. 5,031 and the expenditure was Rs. 4,013.

Penitentiary branch.

There was a decrease in the number of pages set up and of impressions struck off, and a decrease in expenditure. This branch gave considerable assistance in striking off the extra copies required for the District Gazette supplements and Vernacular Acts and Bills. The value of work done was Rs. 47,705 and the expenditure Rs. 31,991. Last year the expenditure was Rs. 32,416.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1886.)

The net outturn of the press for 1886 was Rs. 1,34,104 against Rs. 1,11,458 in 1885, after deducting plant, &c., supplied to the branch press at Ootacamund. Of the outturn Rs. 57,109 remained uncollected at the close of the year as against Rs. 23,328 uncollected at the close of the previous year. The heavier balance as compared with 1885 is due to a change in the system of accounting, under which outturn is now charged at once in the accounts instead of being held over pending receipts. The opening cash balance of the year was Rs. 4,420, the receipts Rs. 1,09,653, and the disbursements Rs. 99,449 inclusive of payments made on account of the branch, as against Rs. 1,29,850 and Rs. 1,27,210, respectively, during 1885. The expenditure includes Rs. 5,000—contribution to the Lawrence Asylum. Last year, in consequence of other necessary expenditure, the press was

unable to contribute its usual quota to the Lawrence Asylum. Rs. 8,000 was transferred to a sinking fund, termed the "Lawrence Asylum Press Fire Insurance Sinking Fund." The stereotyping department is now in thorough working order, and among other improvements, dry letter press printing and monogram printing in colors have been introduced. There were 20 apprentices at the commencement of the year and 9 at its close. Seven left during the year to fill up appointments. The general results of the Ootacamund branch were satisfactory, the profits of the year being Rs. 3,703 against Rs. 3,245 in 1885.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1886-87.)

The following statement shows the value of work turned out in each district and the receipts and charges as compared with those of the previous year :—

Districts.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	11,557	3,629	4,183	8,715	1,408	3,907
Vizagapatam	6,930	1,626	4,019	6,720	1,583	3,549
Godávari	6,403	3,301	4,334	6,927	2,216	3,940
Kistna	5,561	2,897	4,058	5,937	2,260	3,017
Nellore	7,803	1,235	3,891	8,282	952	4,054
Cuddapah	5,965	2,727	3,230	7,304	2,149	4,289
Anantapur	6,135	2,217	3,699	6,704	1,127	2,686
Bellary	9,255	5,600	3,112	9,084	3,061	3,093
Kurnool	8,363	3,863	3,052	8,746	3,455	2,824
Chingleput	5,705	1,174	3,458	6,089	3,297	3,475
North Arcot	9,299	4,430	6,318	9,714	3,806	5,658
South Arcot	10,326	2,156	4,216	9,7?5	2,069	4,004
Tanjore	12,048	6,048	5,807	11,380	2,761	5,782
Trichinopoly	8,018	5,087	4,290	8,242	1,338	3,804
Madura	8,379	5,559	5,270	10,804	2,718	4,171
Tinnevelly	7,817	6,817	4,164	8,845	5,369	3,537
Coimbatore	8,497	2,741	3,305	8,553	1,505	4,245
Nilgiris	23,56	435	3,305	2,110	1,018	2,797
Salem	8,327	2,300	3,579	8,378	1,690	3,767
South Canara	6,829	2,648	3,129	7,386	1,842	3,046
Malabar	11,945	2,762	4,731	11,975	2,165	7,852
Total ...	1,67,518	69,252	85,150	1,71,690	47,699	83,497

The value of work done during the year amounted to Rs. 1,71,690 against Rs. 1,67,518, showing an increase of Rs. 4,172, or 2·5 per cent., as compared with the preceding year. This is made up of a gross increase of Rs. 8,840 in 15 districts and of a gross decrease of Rs. 4,668 in 6 districts. The increase was large in Cuddapah, Madura and Tinnevelly. In Cuddapah, it was due partly to the printing of forms and standing circulars and partly to the increased number of local boards to whom gazettes were supplied. In Tinnevelly, it was due to the numerous lists of persons liable to income-tax and notices relating to abkári matters that had to be published. Of the districts that exhibit a decrease, Ganjam stands foremost. In this district as well as in others where decrease occurred, it was generally due to the local and municipal bodies and private persons having resorted more largely to private presses for printing their proceedings, in consequence of the rates charged there being less than the Government rates. The receipts amounted to Rs. 47,699 against Rs. 69,252, showing a decrease of Rs. 21,553. The decrease occurred in almost all the districts and was mainly due to the success of the private presses which now print for the district boards and municipalities, and partly also to the enhancement of the rates of subscription to the district gazettes. The charges amounted to Rs. 83,497 against Rs. 85,150, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,653, as compared with the preceding year. This is the result of a gross increase of Rs. 5,488 in 6 districts and of a gross decrease of Rs. 7,141 in the others. The increase was large in Cuddapah (Rs. 1,059), Coimbatore (Rs. 940), and Malabar (Rs. 3,121). In the first two district it was

mainly due to the purchase of stock during the year, and in the third to the purchase of a printing machine in England. In most of the districts where decrease occurred, it is ascribed to the system of distributing gazettes free of charge through the village servants, and also to the smaller number of gazettes supplied during the year. In Madura, it is further due to the necessity for paying the contractor having ceased, the working of the press having been resumed by Government.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1886.)

The amount of work done was considerably more than that of any previous year. The increase over 1885 in the number of medico-legal cases was 7 and in the total number of articles examined 249. The principal increase has been in miscellaneous examinations made for Government departments, especially the Salt and Commissariat departments. The following table shows details:—

—	—	Number of cases.		Number of articles received for examination.	
		1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Medico-legal	Suspected poisoning	128	131	464	517
	Do. blood stains	27	29	84	108
	Do. seminal stains	1	3	4	6
Cattle cases	Suspected poisoning	112	114	287	285
Miscellaneous examinations.	Government departments and private parties	545	721	547	721
	Total ...	813	998	1,388	1,637

Medico-legal investigations. (a) Human poisoning.

The number of cases of suspected human poisoning was 131 involving the examination of 517 articles. Poison was detected in 74 cases or 50·4 per cent. against 50·0 per cent. last year. There were 84 cases in which death was suspected to be due to poison, and viscera or evacuations were examined and poison was detected in 50 of them. Last year the numbers were 81 and 47, respectively. 45 are shown under inorganic poison against 34 in 1885, and 5 under organic against 13 for last year. In cases in which no viscera or evacuations were examined, poison was found in 24 out of 47 cases against 17 out of 47 cases in 1885. Arsenic in various forms was found in 51 cases and mercury in 4. The organic poisons detected were datura, opium, odiwan, calotropis, ganjah and assafœtida.

(b) Blood stains.

29 cases were examined against 27 last year. In 18 cases mammalian blood was discovered against 17 in the previous year.

(c) Seminal stains.

3 cases were submitted in 1885, but nothing was detected.

Cattle poisoning.

75 cases were examined, and poison was found in 44 of them—in all but one arsenic was used. Last year 67 cases, in 50 of which poison was found, were examined. Anantapur, Godávari and Kistna sent up the largest number of cases.

Miscellaneous section.

691 examinations were made for Government departments, municipalities, &c., and 30 for private persons or firm. 45 samples of water and 407 samples of salt were analysed during the year. 7, out of 44 petroleum oils examined, were found to be dangerous. 89 samples of spirits were analysed for the Abkári department and 21 samples for other offices. Copper was found in various samples of arrack. 3 samples—2 of "brandy" and 1 of "old tom"—from Chingleput were found to be spurious and of 5 samples of "foreign" and country liquors from Madras, 3 were not genuine.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1886-87.)

The following table shows the total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1887 and compares it with those in service on the 1st April 1886. The appointments include those of two Statutory Civilians :—

Salary. Annual.	Total number of appointments.		Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans.		Percentage of Muhammadans employed.		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	
Rupees 250 and less ...	28,650	28,719	5,793	5,915	20·2	20·6	+ ·4
„ 250 to 500 ...	3,247	3,233	182	190	5·6	5·9	+ ·3
„ 500 to 1,000 ...	1,950	1,959	68	64	3·5	3·3	— ·2
„ 1,000 to 2,500 ...	1,096	1,072	45	48	4·1	4·4	+ ·3
„ 2,500 to 5,000 ...	372	375	14	11	3·7	2·9	— ·8
„ 5,000 to 10,000 ...	254	241	3	3	1·2	1·2	0
Total ...	35,569	35,599	6,105	6,231	17·16	17·50	+ ·34

The percentage of Muhammadans to population is 6·2 per cent. and the percentage of Muhammadans employed to employés is 17·50, an increase of 0·34 from last year. The increase is chiefly in the appointments worth less than Rs. 250 per annum. Out of the 6,231 employed, 5,365 are in the police against 5,438 last year. In the Revenue and Judicial departments, the numbers this year are 135 and 289 against 132 and 269, respectively, last year. Excluding police constables below the first grade, the number of Muhammadans admitted to superior service in 1886-87 was 55 against 38 in 1885-86. Of higher appointments, Muhammadans still hold far less than the population test would give them and of appointments worth less than Rs. 250 per annum, they hold a percentage this year of 4·6 against 4·5 last year.

PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated during the year* 1886-87.

Districts.	Whether Government, Inam or Zemindary.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forest.
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	Government	1,443,615	...	833,838	833,838	609,777	342,991	23,819	366,810	70,526	120,077	190,603	52,364
	Inam	158,305	...	10,971	10,971	147,334	115,579	...	115,579	20,721	11,034	31,755	...
	Zemindary	3,754,240	...	3,754,240	3,754,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,356,160	...	4,599,049	4,599,049	757,111	458,570	23,819	482,389	91,247	131,111	222,358	52,364
Vizagapatam	Government	1,193,269	...	1,003,899	1,003,899	189,370	95,816	23,285	119,101	9,468	44,164	53,632	16,637
	Inam	50,891	...	...	...	50,891	35,757	14,793	50,550	...	341	341	...
	Zemindary	9,630,720	...	9,630,720	9,630,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,874,880	...	10,634,619	10,634,619	240,261	131,573	38,078	169,651	9,468	44,505	53,973	16,637
Godavari	Government	2,307,938	...	436,867	436,867	1,871,071	615,862	313,427	929,289	160,322	423,696	584,018	357,764
	Inam	546,796	...	46,156	46,156	500,640	339,456	130,665	470,121	363	18,568	18,931	11,588
	Zemindary	2,121,045	...	2,121,045	2,121,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,975,779	...	2,604,068	2,604,068	2,371,711	955,318	444,092	1,399,410	160,685	442,264	602,949	369,352
Kistna	Government	3,565,908	...	107,951	107,951	3,467,957	1,486,775	418,661	1,905,436	355,917	755,290	1,111,207	441,314
	Inam	672,172	...	...	...	672,172	421,954	216,551	638,505	...	33,667	33,667	...
	Zemindary	1,183,360	...	1,183,360	1,183,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,421,440	...	1,291,311	1,291,311	4,130,129	1,908,729	635,212	2,543,941	355,917	788,957	1,144,874	441,314
Nellore	Government	2,423,546	...	94,080	94,080	2,329,466	748,347	217,660	966,007	382,613	434,531	817,144	546,315
	Inam	721,414	...	...	...	721,414	318,553	218,048	536,601	76,054	69,519	145,573	39,240
	Zemindary	2,448,000	...	2,448,000	2,448,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,592,960	...	2,542,080	2,542,080	3,050,880	1,066,900	435,708	1,502,608	458,667	504,050	962,717	585,555
Cuddapah	Government	4,817,117	...	...	...	4,817,117	1,139,836	65,619	1,205,455	639,998	2,484,111	3,124,109	487,553
	Inam	764,963	...	...	...	764,963	466,765	199,290	666,055	27,303	71,605	98,908	...
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,582,080	...	...	...	5,582,080	1,606,601	264,909	1,871,510	667,301	2,555,716	3,223,017	487,553
Anantapur	Government	2,805,120	...	297,246	297,246	2,507,874	977,211	79,950	1,057,161	947,793	280,379	1,228,172	222,541
	Inam	755,840	...	129,510	129,510	626,330	396,103	219,702	615,805	...	10,005	10,005	520
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,560,960	...	426,756	426,756	3,134,204	1,373,314	299,652	1,672,966	947,793	290,384	1,238,177	223,061
Bellary	Government	2,763,204	103,040	...	103,040	2,660,164	1,307,351	60,056	1,367,407	979,330	98,232	1,077,562	215,195
	Inam	822,076	...	...	...	822,076	598,851	204,975	803,826	...	4,276	4,276	13,974
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,585,280	103,040	...	103,040	3,482,240	1,906,202	265,031	2,171,233	979,330	102,508	1,081,838	229,169

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(1)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated during the year* 1886-87—continued.

Districts.	Whether Government, Inam or Zemindary.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forest.
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Kurnool	Government	3,999,404	163,200	5,120	168,320	3,831,084	1,084,938	64,561	1,149,499	476,305	607,501	1,083,806	1,597,779
	Inam	990,036	...	...	...	990,036	740,525	165,499	906,024	81,942	570	82,512	1,500
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,989,440	163,200	5,120	168,320	4,821,120	1,825,463	230,060	2,055,523	558,247	608,071	1,166,318	1,599,279
Madras	Government	16,221	...	16,171	16,171	50	41	1	42	2	6	8	...
	Inam	1,335	...	1,109	1,109	226	226	...	226	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary	764	...	764	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,320	...	18,044	18,044	276	267	1	268	2	6	8	...
Chingleput	Government	1,312,819	...	...	...	1,312,819	515,875	76,722	592,597	150,187	458,269	608,456	111,766
	Inam	265,142	...	...	...	265,142	113,301	150,697	263,998	1,144	...	1,144	...
	Zemindary	239,876	...	239,876	239,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,817,837	...	239,876	239,876	1,577,961	629,176	227,419	856,595	151,331	458,269	609,600	111,766
North Arcot	Government	2,411,716	...	...	...	2,411,716	693,722	93,300	787,022	379,333	975,825	1,355,158	269,536
	Inam	191,779	...	...	...	191,779	113,380	30,839	144,219	27,370	20,190	47,560	...
	Zemindary	2,198,425	...	2,198,425	2,198,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,801,920	...	2,198,425	2,198,425	2,603,495	807,102	124,139	931,241	406,703	996,015	1,402,718	269,536
South Arcot	Government	3,078,997	...	113,065	113,065	2,965,932	1,240,283	81,109	1,321,392	854,815	591,823	1,446,638	197,902
	Inam	156,843	...	...	...	156,843	89,204	26,644	115,848	26,555	14,440	40,995	...
	Zemindary	23,680	...	23,680	23,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,259,520	...	136,745	136,745	3,122,775	1,329,487	107,753	1,437,240	881,370	606,263	1,487,633	197,902
Tanjore	Government	1,500,107	...	...	...	1,500,107	952,526	119,324	1,071,850	90,834	322,958	413,792	14,465
	Inam	608,420	...	...	...	608,420	245,541	159,367	404,908	54,815	143,035	197,850	5,662
	Zemindary	191,633	...	191,633	191,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,300,160	...	191,633	191,633	2,108,527	1,198,067	278,691	1,476,758	145,649	465,993	611,642	20,127
Trichinopoly	Government	2,323,865	704,640	...	704,640	1,619,225	827,652	212,030	1,039,682	233,656	283,434	517,090	62,453
	Inam	234,215	...	...	...	234,215	121,337	58,331	179,968	11,851	42,396	54,247	...
	Zemindary	476,800	...	476,800	476,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,034,880	704,640	476,800	1,181,440	1,853,440	948,989	270,661	1,219,650	245,507	325,830	571,337	62,453
Madura	Government	2,042,933	...	376,987	376,987	1,665,946	839,107	102,089	941,196	316,623	408,127	724,750	Correct information not available.
	Inam	218,187	...	...	...	218,187	132,391	30,298	162,689	40,591	14,907	55,498	
	Zemindary	3,370,240	...	3,370,240	3,370,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	5,631,360	...	3,747,227	3,747,227	1,884,133	971,498	132,387	1,103,885	357,214	423,034	780,248	...

Tinnevelly	Government	2,231,943	...	...	...	2,231,943	1,015,516	412,686	1,428,202	105,024	362,521	467,545	* 336,196
	Inam	269,817	...	...	...	269,817	170,766	62,538	233,304	4,853	31,660	36,513	...
	Zemindary	956,160	...	956,160	956,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,457,920	...	956,160	956,160	2,501,760	1,186,282	475,224	1,661,506	109,877	394,181	504,058	336,196
Coimbatore	Government	4,556,633	...	669,671	669,671	3,886,962	1,940,419	391,277	2,331,696	464,661	462,788	927,449	627,817
	Inam	337,101	...	...	...	337,101	233,039	83,330	316,369	7,319	13,413	20,732	...
	Zemindary	100,826	...	100,826	100,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,994,560	...	770,497	770,497	4,224,063	2,173,458	474,607	2,648,065	471,980	476,201	948,181	627,817
Nilgiris	Government	612,506	...	...	...	612,506	62,789	81,037	143,826	47,000	222,538	269,538	199,142
	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	612,506	...	...	...	612,506	62,789	81,037	143,826	47,000	222,538	269,538	199,142
Salem	Government	3,547,809	...	...	...	3,547,809	1,139,822	85,384	1,225,206	600,454	425,509	1,025,963	1,296,640
	Inam	259,614	...	...	...	259,614	89,107	25,090	114,197	42,592	102,825	145,417	...
	Zemindary	1,135,725	...	1,135,725	1,135,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,943,148	...	1,135,725	1,135,725	3,807,423	1,228,929	110,474	1,339,403	643,046	528,334	1,171,380	1,296,640
South Canara	Government	2,484,695	...	...	...	2,484,695	366,789	30,232	397,021	88,964	873,575	962,539	1,125,135
	Inam	12,585	...	...	...	12,585	9,999	1,431	11,430	...	1,155	1,155	...
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,497,280	...	...	...	2,497,280	376,788	31,663	408,451	88,964	874,730	963,694	1,125,135
Malabar	Government	3,674,998	...	...	...	3,674,998	848,509	† 15,083	† 863,592	Not available.		† 2,513,395	† 298,011
	Inam	10,988	...	...	...	10,988	10,632	356	10,988			...	..
	Zemindary	3,614	...	3,614	3,614	...	...	...	...			...	...
	Total ...	3,689,600	...	3,614	3,614	3,685,986	859,141	15,439	874,580	Not available.		2,513,395	298,011
Grand Total	Government	55,114,363	970,880	3,954,895	4,925,775	50,188,588	18,242,177	2,967,312	21,209,489	7,353,825	10,635,354	20,502,574	8,476,525
	Inam	8,048,519	...	187,746	187,746	7,860,773	4,762,466	1,998,744	6,761,210	423,473	603,606	1,027,079	72,484
	Zemindary	27,835,108	...	27,835,108	27,835,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	90,997,990	970,880	31,977,749	32,948,629	58,049,361	23,004,643	4,966,056	27,970,699	7,777,298	11,238,960	21,529,653	8,549,009

NOTE.—The increase of acres 1,280 in column 2 against Malabar is due to the inclusion of the area of Cochin, left out in the statement furnished by the Survey Department.

* Given at acres 355,563 by the Collector approximately.

† The large difference between these figures and those for 1885-86 is due to the fact that there is no scientifically recorded information in this district regarding the different kinds of lands and that no cultivation accounts as such are kept in the amshoms or taluks.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(2)—*Character of the surface for the year* 1886-87.

Nature of different tracts.	Names.	Area in square miles.	Total area in square miles.	Situation of each tract.	Whether in British or Native territory.	Remarks.
			Nil.			

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(3)—*Climate for the year* 1886.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rainfall.				Temperatures in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total for the year.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	
Amini Divi (Laccadives)	...	57·57	9·08	66·65	...	...	...	...	83·5	75·7	88·7	72·4	...	72·0	...	66·4	...	8	6	
Bangalore	6·69	26·97	11·13	44·79	88·5	68·8	95·5	63·7	80·5	66·5	84·8	65·0	76·1	58·6	80·9	52·7	3	7	5	
Bellary	1·04	7·88	3·85	12·77	101·3	77·7	107·8	73·9	90·8	74·2	96·5	71·7	84·1	61·0	89·2	53·3	2	7	5	
Cochin	22·86	64·05	20·06	106·97	88·2	77·6	90·6	73·8	83·0	74·4	86·6	71·4	88·4	72·2	91·4	65·8	3	7	4	
Coimbatore	6·92	6·21	4·74	17·87	91·9	73·0	102·0	65·1	87·2	71·1	92·0	68·3	85·5	65·9	89·3	59·1	4	6	5	
Cuddapah	3·02	17·96	13·37	34·35	102·6	81·9	111·5	74·2	94·1	77·3	98·8	72·8	84·5	65·5	90·2	57·4	3	7	5	
Kurnool	2·16	23·46	11·23	36·85	103·8	79·9	111·5	71·9	90·0	74·2	93·5	72·3	85·3	58·5	91·4	49·7	2	8	5	
Madras	6·66	16·70	24·42	47·78	95·1	79·9	106·5	69·7	92·2	77·4	96·7	71·8	83·1	69·9	87·5	61·3	3	6	6	
Madura	3·31	25·19	6·40	39·90	96·9	77·6	102·4	70·6	93·0	75·9	97·9	72·0	86·5	69·6	90·1	64·2	2	5	4	
Mangalore	3·17	87·19	12·59	107·95	90·0	79·0	94·4	73·5	81·7	73·4	85·7	70·1	87·9	70·1	91·9	64·5	2	8	4	
Masulipatam	1·96	38·48	16·06	56·50	97·2	80·0	103·4	73·8	91·8	77·3	97·9	71·6	82·5	66·2	89·6	59·7	7	7	5	
Mercara	11·21	89·84	15·14	116·19	80·4	65·4	86·1	62·2	71·3	62·9	81·3	60·4	78·7	57·5	76·6	53·4	4	9	6	
Negapatam	16·68	21·06	33·58	71·32	91·8	79·5	97·9	71·6	90·2	77·6	96·0	74·6	81·3	72·6	88·8	62·1	5	6	7	
Rajahmundry	6·98	41·06	20·97	69·01	100·1	79·5	111·0	71·7	88·2	77·1	95·2	73·5	84·2	64·4	90·0	58·9	3	7	5	
Salem	10·85	21·43	6·84	39·12	97·1	74·5	104·5	66·7	91·6	71·7	96·8	67·8	85·7	63·1	90·5	56·9	2	4	3	
Secunderabad	1·36	28·14	5·59	35·09	100·7	77·7	108·9	72·6	84·6	71·6	89·9	69·0	82·0	57·7	88·0	52·8	3	7	4	
Trichinopoly	13·69	16·19	7·96	37·94	97·2	77·7	105·4	70·5	93·8	76·4	97·1	71·7	84·8	68·7	88·0	62·4	5	7	6	
Wellington	9·22	20·22	14·01	43·45	74·5	59·1	80·4	54·8	69·3	58·4	74·9	54·8	67·0	48·6	70·7	37·3	4	7	5	

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(4)—*Native States for the year* 1886-87.

Name of state.	In subsidiary alliance.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Travancore	In subsidiary alliance ...	In money, Rs. 8,10,652 per annum.	2,401,158	Rs. 66,65,552 (last year).	1,360 infantry, 60 cavalry, and 30 artillery with four guns, drummers, fifers and band not included.	None	Pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut, areca-nut, tamarind, coffee, jack, tapioca and yams, rice, horse-gram, green-grams, dholl, gingelly and laurel-nut, teak and other timber. *Manufactures.* *Oils.*—Cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass and laurel-oils. Jaggery and molasses, salt, arrack, cotton cloths and yarn, pottery, coir yarn, coir rope and coir-matting. *Mines.*—None regularly worked, but plumbago is found.
2. Cochin	In subsidiary alliance ...	In money Rs. 2,00,000.	600,278 souls according to the census taken in 1881.	Rs. 16,18,336-12-3 ...	329 men	None	Paddy, cocoanut, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamoms, areca-nuts, hides, cocoanut-oil, mats, coir yarn, coir mats, and grass mats.
3. Pudukota	Feudatory	None	302,127	About Rs. 5,75,000 ...	3,564 including village police.	None	Paddy. Other grains, such as varagu, &c. Kavi, or ochre and iron, besides granite. Earth-salt.
4. Banganapalle ...	In subsidiary alliance	None	30,754	Rs. 3,11,605	None	None	"Jonna" (Holcus sorghum), "sazza" (Holcus spicatus), "korra" (Panicum Italicum), "arike" (Paspalum frumentaceum), indigo, mangoes, oranges, country cloth, lacquered ware, and small diamond mine.
5. Sandur	Feudatory	None	10,532	Rs. 42,000	None	None	Cholam, tobacco, sugar-cane, jaggery, and betel-leaves.

(5)—*Native chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1886-87.

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. TRAVANCORE STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Rama Varma ...	The Maharajah (regnant) ...	*Caste.*—Kshetrya. *Race.*—Race of Sheraman Perumal. *Religion.*—Hinduism.	29	...	Rules the country.	Yes; the right of adopting nieces to perpetuate the line.	Descent in the female line.	All those mentioned in column 1 are heirs to the throne.	
His Highness Ravi Varma * ...	.....		51	...	Private life.				* The Maharajah's uncle is of unsound mind.
Do. Kerala Varma ...	The Elaya Rajah (nephew) ...		22	...	Do.				
Do. Rama Varma ...	The 1st Prince (do.) ...		19	...	Do.				
Do. Martanda Varma ...	The 2nd do. (do.) ...		15	By private tuition.	Under tuition.				
Family Name.—Thripathathu Swaroopam.									

2. COCHIN STATE.								
Name.—His Highness Rama Vurmah of Perimpadappu Swaroopam.	Rajah	*Caste.*—Kshetrya ... *Religion.*—Hinduism.	51	Private tuition in Malayalam and Sanskrit.	In governing the country.	Holds sannad authorizing adoption.	Succession devolves on the eldest male members of the family according to Malabar law.	Has male heirs.
3. PUDUKOTA.								
Name.—His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das, Rajah Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Pudukota State, Tondiman family.	Independent	*Caste.*—Kallar ... *Religion.*—Siva rect.	11	Is being educated by an English tutor (Mr. F. F. Crossby, B.A., Trinity College) assisted by a native tutor, a graduate of Madras University, Sanskrit is taught by Pundits.	Being a minor the young Rajah is being educated and trained up, the state being administered by a Regent.	Has sannad for adoption.	Follows primogeniture.	Not yet married.
Principal male member of the Rajah's family—Balasubbramania Ragoonatha Tondiman, cousin of His Highness the Rajah.	Has a jaghire which has descended to him from his father, the Rajah's late paternal uncle.	Do.	24	Was educated in the College, Madras; has matriculated.	Jaghiredar ...	...	.....	Has two sons.
4. BANGANAPALLE.								
Saiyid Fathi 'Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalle State, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of Banganapalle ...	Mussalman of Shi'a sect and Saiyid.	38	By private tutor...	In administering his state.	Has male issues, nearest relative is taken for the state.	Yes	Has three sons, by name Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur and As'ad 'Ali Khan Bahadur, and Saiyid Husain Ali Khan Bahadur.
Saiyid Murtaza 'Ali Khan Bahadur, younger brother of the present Nawab.	Under the control of the Nawab ...	Do. ...	34	Do. ...	Reading ...	... ..	.....	...
Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur, first son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	13	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	...
Saiyid As'ad 'Ali Khan Bahadur, second son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	7	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	...
Saiyid Husain 'Ali Khan Bahadur, third son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	8 mths.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	...
5. SANDUR.								
Ramachandra Vittul Rao Sahib, Ghorepaudy descended from Mallaji Rao Ghorepudy, an officer in the army of the Beejapur state.	Rajah	Mahratta	39	Privately ...	In administering his state.	Adoption allowed under Lord Canning's sannad.	Yes	None.
Bala Sahib Ghorepudy	Brother	Do.	30	Do. ...	Inspector of Sandur Police.	.....	.....	Do.

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Ganjam.	Civil ... District Judge	1	8,369	1,749,604	Berhampore ... 23,599	6,938
	Civil ... District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	3				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	6				
	Agency ... Agency Judge	1				
	Agency ... Assistant Judges	3				
	Agency ... Hill Munsifs	4				
Vizagapatam.	Civil ... District Judge	1	16,992	2,481,284	Vizagapatam ... 30,291	12,982
	Civil ... District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	5				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	5				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	23				
	Agency ... Agency Judge	1				
	Agency ... Assistant Judges	3				
	Agency ... District Munsifs	10				
Godavari.	Civil ... District Judge	1	7,772	* 1,795,369	Cocanada ... 28,856	2,612
	Civil ... Sub-Judges	2				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	22				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	12				
	Agency ... Agency Judge	1				
	Agency ... Assistant Judges	4				
	Agency ... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars	4				
Kistna.	Civil ... District Judge	1	8,471	1,548,480	Masulipatam ... 35,056	1,940
	Civil ... District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	13				
Nellore.	Civil ... District Judge	1	8,739	1,220,236	Nellore 27,505	1,901
	Civil ... District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	13				
Cuddapah.	Civil ... District Judge	1	8,722	1,121,038	Cuddapah ... 18,982	1,342
	Civil ... District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	11				
Anantapur.	Civil ... Sub-Judge	1	5,564	599,889	Anantapur ... 4,907	944
	Civil ... District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	3				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	3				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	7				
Bellary.	Civil ... District Judge	1	5,441	726,275	Bellary 53,460	1,573
	Civil ... Sub-Judge	1				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	3				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	12				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	3				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	8				
Kurnool.	Civil ... District Judge	1	7,541	678,551	Kurnool ... 20,329	789
	Civil ... District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	13				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	8				

* Includes 3,857, the population of the Dutsarti and Gudutheru

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1886-87.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 13 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 15 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 3 — 30	Civil ... ... 40 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 91 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 66 Revenue ... ... 50 Civil (Agency) ... 66	18·5 28·3 16·3 21 26·8	1,180	7,11,379	13,65,587	16,81,642
Civil ... 21 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 5 — 40	Civil ... ... 49 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 58 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue 57	16 21 9 21	1,793	8,81,891	13,92,078	21,13,981
Civil ... 15 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 28 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 Agency Magistrates (2nd class). 5 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 — 45	Civil ... ... 60 Do. (Agency) ... 80 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 60 Do. (Agency). 76 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 47 Do. Agency ... 80 Revenue ... ... 60 Do. (Agency). 76	14 18 23 26 12 24 23 26	1,226	11,81,913	44,62,527	56,11,064
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 27 Do. (3rd do.) 5 Magisterial Benches (3rd class). 3 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Do. (3rd do.) 4 — 45	Civil ... ... 78 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 78 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates. ... 32 Revenue 78	20 25 12 25	1,040	5,56,308	43,54,346	50,99,498
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 7 Magisterial Benches ... ... 9 Special Magistrate ... ... 1 — 44	Civil ... ... 70 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates. ... 50 Revenue 70	36 54 32 54	1,165	5,35,624	25,36,068	29,33,758
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... 5 Magisterial Bench (2nd class). 1 — 32	Civil ... ... 80 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37 Revenue 80	25 27 9 27	1,040	5,45,840	17,24,622	22,70,090
Civil ... 3 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Special 1st-class Magistrate 1 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 14 Do. (3rd do.)... 4 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 24	Civil ... ... 65 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 65 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 60 Revenue 65	32 27 20 27	523	2,74,028	8,78,372	12,13,883
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other Magistrates (1st class). 1 Do. (2nd do.) 9 Do. (3rd do.) 1 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 3 — 28	Civil ... ... 75 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 62 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 34 Revenue 62	30 26 12 26	691	7,10,561	12,73,094	18,06,009
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrates ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 17 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 — 26	Civil ... ... 70 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 48 Revenue 70	27 27 20 27	1,024	5,79,080	13,56,066	19,19,427

Muttas transferred from the Vizagapatam district.

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY IN

Districts.		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Madras.	Civil	1	29	405,848	Madras ... 405,848	21
	Criminal ... Presidency Magistrates	2				
	Revenue	1				
Chingleput.	Civil ... District Judge	1	2,841	981,381	Saidápet ... 10,290	2,073
	Civil ... District Munsifs	3				
	Civil ... Small Cause Judge	1				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	3				
	Criminal ... Cantonment Magistrates	3				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	3				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	6				
North Arcot.	Civil ... District Judge	1	7,503	1,817,814	Chittoor ... 5,809	3,380
	Civil ... District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	16				
South Arcot.	Civil ... District Judge	1	5,093	1,814,738	Cuddalore ... 43,545	3,230
	Civil ... District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	8				
Tanjore.	Civil ... District Judge	1	3,594	2,130,383	Tanjore 54,745	3,551
	Civil ... Sub-Judges	3				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	11				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	5				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	21				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	5				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil ... District Judge	1	3,641	1,215,033	Trichinopoly ... 84,465	1,634
	Civil ... District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	3				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	10				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	3				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	5				
Madura.	Civil ... District Judge	1	8,799	2,168,680	Madura ... 73,807	5,459
	Civil ... Sub-Judges	2				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	13				
Tinnevelly.	Civil ... District Judge	1	5,403	1,699,747	Tinnevelly ... 23,221	1,621
	Civil ... Sub-Judge	1				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	9				
Coimbatore.	Civil ... District Judge	1	7,804	1,657,690	Coimbatore ... 38,967	1,558
	Civil ... District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	10				
Nilgiris.	Civil ... Sub-Judge	1	957	91,034	Ootacamund ... 12,335	39
	Civil ... District Munsif	1				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	3				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officer	1				
	Revenue ... Deputy Tahsildars	3				
Salem.	Civil ... District Judge	1	7,724	1,599,595	Salem ... ...* 59,631	4,590
	Civil ... District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	9				

* Increase of population due to the extension of

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1886-87—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 9 Revenue ... 2	Four	Civil ... ... 5 Criminal— Presidency Magistrates ... 5 Revenue 5	3 2·5 3	895	16,40,478	74,080	26,41,034
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Cantonment Magistrates (1st class). ... ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 15 3rd-class Magistrates ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... 4 — 27	Civil ... ... 49 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 75 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 26 Revenue ... 75	16 22 9 22	623	10,75,595	18,32,922	23,97,861
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 7 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 7 Magisterial bench (2nd class) 1 — 43	Civil ... ... 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 95 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 30 Revenue ... 95	20 28 14 28	1,247	8,55,991	27,93,191	38,35,618
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 24 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 8 — 43	Civil ... ... 64 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 64 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates. ... 37 Revenue ... 64	28 38 21 38	1,056	7,88,904	34,52,451	41,89,619
Civil ... 15 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 7 Special Magistrates ... ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... ... 5 — 45	Civil ... ... 51 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 28 Revenue 80	11·7 22·5 9·1 22·5	1,272	12,22,389	47,58,329	66,94,219
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 13 3rd-class Magistrate ... ... 3 — 20	Civil ... ... 43 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 46 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue 46	15 15 9·5 15	724	6,38,797	15,26,957	19,85,639
Civil ... 9 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 25 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 2 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 2 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 — 35	Civil ... ... 106 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 76 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue 87	20 17 10 18	1,107	9,22,124	23,79,848	31,13,183
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 20 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 6 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 4 — 41	Civil ... ... 31 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 35 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 18 Revenue 35	15 19 9 19	902	6,90,086	27,49,311	34,05,304
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 7	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 18 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 9 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 Asst. Magistrate (2nd class)... 1 Asst. Magistrate (3rd class) ... 1 — 37	Civil ... ... 68 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 105 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 52 Revenue 105	22 30 9 30	868	10,88,602	27,89,357	34,75,676
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 2	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrate ... ... 1 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 2 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 2 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 — 11	Civil ... ... 35 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 35 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 35 Revenue 35	14 14 13 14	191	2,68,720	1,31,884	4,23,628
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 25 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates ... ... 5 — 42	Civil ... ... 85 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 69 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50 Revenue 69	47 48 24 48	1,018	6,77,812	23,25,695	30,20,831

the municipal limits to two adjoining villages.

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY IN

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
South Canara.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,902	959,514	Mangalore ... 32,099	1,282
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	2				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	2				
		Tahsildars	5				
Malabar.	Civil	District Judges	2	5,763	2,365,035	Calicut 57,085	428
		Small Cause Judge	1				
		Sub-Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	18				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	8				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	6				
		Tahsildars	9				
		Total ...	...	140,664	30,827,218	...	59,887

NOTE 1.—The population has been adopted from the census report of 1881; the figures relating to Sandúr, Banganapalle and Pudukóta have been excluded from those for Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly, respectively.

2.—The total land revenue and the total gross revenue entered in columns 14 and 15 are exclusive of Rs. 7,093 and Rs. 140,15,380, respectively, for which districtwar particulars are not known. The latter sum is composed of land revenue, Rs. 7,093; opium and intoxicating drugs, Rs. 61,151; excise on spirits, Rs. 47; assessed taxes, Rs. 1,87,642; salt, Rs. 137,58,758; and stamps, Rs. 689. The salt revenue according to *divisions* was as shown below:—

Divisions.	Revenue. Rs.
1. Chatrapur division (part of Ganjam)	13,23,045
2. Chicacole division (the remaining part of Ganjam and Vizagapatam)	17,44,223
3. Masulipatam division (Godávari and Kistna)	9,05,426
4. Nellore division (part of Kistna and Nellore)	21,51,566
5. Chingleput division (part of Nellore, Madras and Chingleput)	38,36,552
6. Negapatam division (South Arcot and Tanjore)	17,54,245
7. Tinnevelly division (Madura and Tinnevelly)	19,35,488
8. Calicut division (South Canara and Malabar)	1,02,003
9. Arcot	432
10. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	5,778
Total ...	137,58,758

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1886-87—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 2 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 13 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 5 28	Civil ... ... 46 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 76 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 46 Revenue ... 66	14 21 12 21	584	4,58,673	12,66,189	17,14,600
Civil ... 25 Revenue ... 7	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 8 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 29 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 12 Magisterial Benches 5 58	Civil ... ... 40 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Mrgistrates. 128 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 34 Revenue ... 128	18 44 17 48	1,440	13,61,080	18,25,723	30,20,807
290	748	...	...	21,609	176,66,875	472,48,697	646,21,426

D.—POPULATION.

(7)—*For the year* 1886-87.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.							Number per square mile.	Classification of population.					
				Adults (above twelve years of age).		Children (under twelve years of age).		Age not stated.		Total.		Christians.					Hindus.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Others.	Not stated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ganjam ...	Particulars not available.	Particulars not available.	278,081	471,523	495,051	267,468	268,391	432	436	1,503,301	484	126	222	774	...	415	1,495,229
Vizagapatam ...			370,785	587,688	592,759	309,202	300,352	226	241	1,790,468	515	163	394	982	...	1,863	1,766,840
Godávari ...			317,323	573,113	595,608	310,249	301,308	164	171	1,780,613	273	250	409	2,580	...	646	1,737,855
Kistna ...			268,849	525,906	512,533	254,576	255,246	106	113	1,548,480	183	52	73	15,967	...	20,102	1,425,013
Nellore ...			233,059	434,421	423,022	180,798	181,780	113	102	1,220,236	140	33	320	17,289	...	3,152	1,138,031
Cuddapah ...			247,186	416,410	394,181	153,497	156,835	63	52	1,121,038	128	42	282	4,592	...	1,151	1,017,211
Anantapur ...			119,128	224,419	209,726	80,985	84,668	48	43	599,889	117	14	56	431	...	356	558,585
Bellary			142,117	270,734	255,064	97,843	102,498	73	63	726,275	127	536	71	1,120	...	2,402	653,072
Kurnool			142,642	255,414	244,395	88,395	90,214	62	71	678,551	90	52	35	5,830	...	5,538	591,199
Madras			48,286	144,476	143,717	55,652	56,900	42	61	405,848	15,031	3,295	12,659	22,428	14	1,325	315,527
Chingleput ...			142,182	331,191	321,206	161,401	167,511	34	38	981,381	345	1,683	1,174	13,804	...	113	939,314
North Arcot ...			279,328	622,011	614,446	285,253	295,912	90	102	1,817,814	251	115	446	8,398	...	1,059	1,717,595
South Arcot ...			243,773	616,082	607,737	289,619	301,156	70	74	1,814,738	372	84	375	35,678	...	3,434	1,721,614
Tanjore			374,532	688,991	757,045	337,443	346,690	94	120	2,130,383	583	168	677	75,509	...	1,904	1,939,421
Trichinopoly ...			201,180	400,756	434,315	185,622	194,197	56	87	1,215,033	341	177	371	58,261	...	2,631	1,119,434
Madura			395,096	685,610	779,040	346,999	356,788	98	145	2,168,680	258	176	377	84,061	...	286	1,942,820
Tinnevelly ...			366,597	554,543	598,267	271,261	275,500	83	93	1,699,747	315	125	566	138,716	...	1,539	1,468,977
Coimbatore ...			354,920	541,862	576,078	264,913	274,647	84	106	1,657,690	211	274	272	10,111	...	2,669	1,606,343
Nilgiris			17,844	38,111	27,187	12,852	12,861	13	10	91,034	95	1,698	1,012	5,462	2	314	78,970
Salem			311,393	542,597	572,494	235,811	248,541	75	77	1,599,595	209	180	445	15,782	...	160	1,531,855
South Canara ...			171,432	316,086	331,141	156,080	156,063	70	74	959,514	246	120	127	14,667	...	43,301	797,430
Malabar			404,968	778,443	806,819	395,533	383,746	248	196	2,365,035	410	1,558	1,524	20,172	...	19,942	1,669,271
Total ...			5,430,701	10,020,387	10,296,831	4,741,502	4,811,804	2,344	2,475	29,875,343	249	10,831	21,887	552,614	16	114,302	27,231,606
Banganapalle			6,552	11,945	11,605	3,535	3,666	3	...	30,754	121	...	...	9	...	...	24,793
Sandur			2,173	3,839	3,751	1,459	1,483	...	...	10,532	64	2	...	3	...	6	9,000
Pudukota			58,449	96,109	110,381	46,697	48,930	4	6	302,127	274	1	...	11,371	...	...	281,809
Total ...			67,174	111,893	125,737	51,691	54,079	7	6	343,413	226	3	...	11,383	...	6	315,602
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjam			58,565	382	35	7	11	*129,653	*116,215	246,303	47	3	...	5	...	6	245,945
Agency Tracts specially censused. Vizagapatam ...			152,681	675	603	313	302	†356,746	†336,034	694,673	49	5	2	...	...	1	693,634
Agency Tracts specially censused. Godávari			2,410	104	22	12	10	5,327	5,424	10,899	13	...	3	3	...	3	10,879
Total ...			213,656	1,161	660	332	323	491,726	457,673	951,875	48	8	5	7	...	10	950,458
Grand Total ...			5,711,531	10,133,441	10,423,228	4,793,525	4,866,206	494,077	460,154	31,170,631	221	10,842	21,892	564,004	16	114,318	28,497,666

* Includes { Adults ... ... 78,424 (Males) 70,788 (Females); Juveniles ... 51,228 (Males) 45,427 (Females). Total ... 129,652 (Males) 116,215 (Females).

† Includes { Adults ... ... 212,920 (Males) 212,663 (Females); Juveniles ... 143,826 (Males) 123,366 (Females). Total ... 356,746 (Males) 336,034 (Females).

D.—POPULATION—*continued.*

(7)—*For the year* 1886-87—continued.

Districts.	Classification of population—*continued.*			Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Number of emigrants registered during the year.	Immigration during the year.
	Muhammadans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male agriculturists.	Male non-agriculturists.			
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ganjam	5,729	270	536	270,988	468,435	1, Ooriyah (748,904); 2, Telugu (602,344); 3, Savara (31,465); 4, Khond (20,344); 5, Hindustani (7,019).	6,729	3,553
Vizagapatam	19,372	695	159	415,732	481,384	1, Telugu (1,726,095); 2, Ooriyah (21,460); 3, Khond (12,761); 4, Hindustani (12,138)	6,111	6,050
Godávari	38,786	17	70	372,670	510,856	1, Telugu (1,715,772); 2, Hindustani (30,216); 3, Khond (25,025)	...	...
Kistna	87,161	8	104	335,346	444,242	1, Telugu (1,451,954); 2, Hindustani (78,300); 3, Yerukala (5,914); 4, Lambadi (5,565)	...	...
Nellore	61,344	...	67	267,836	347,496	1, Telugu (1,141,504); 2, Hindustani (50,010); 3, Tamil (22,451)	...	...
Cuddapah	97,749	...	11	279,401	290,569	1, Telugu (1,013,368); 2, Hindustani (78,706); 3, Canarese (9,077); 4, Yerukala (6,224)	...	...
Anantapur	40,239	203	5	156,794	148,658	1, Telugu (699,674); 2, Canarese (502,711); 3, Hindustani (94,846)	...	...
Bellary	68,246	758	70	178,495	190,155	4, Mahratti (14,169); 5, Tamil (11,351); 6, Lambadi (7,219)	...	...
Kurnool	75,875	6	16	145,128	198,743	1, Telugu (619,000); 2, Hindustani (69,257); 3, Canarese (8,113)	...	...
Madras	50,208	164	228	3,904	196,266	1, Tamil (239,108); 2, Telugu (94,330); 3, Hindustani (46,410); 4, English (17,099)	719	502
Chingleput	25,034	229	30	217,765	274,861	1, Tamil (730,271); 2, Telugu (221,434); 3, Hindustani (18,382); 4, Canarese (5,010)	24	...
North Arcot	82,438	7,761	2	442,353	465,001	1, Tamil (987,029); 2, Telugu (733,845); 3, Hindustani (50,266); 4, Canarese (29,225); 5, Mahratti (11,662).	202	...
South Arcot	48,289	5,261	3	472,759	433,012	1, Tamil (1,572,445); 2, Telugu (196,727); 3, Hindustani (28,244); 4, Canarese (11,556) ...	...	2,331
Tanjore	112,058	627	19	432,425	594,103	1, Tamil (1,991,279); 2, Telugu (85,670); 3, Putnool (16,078); 4, Mahratti (14,421); 5, Hindustani (12,309); 6, Canarese (7,122).	4,173	...
Trichinopoly	34,104	39	16	299,178	287,256	1, Tamil (1,017,153); 2, Telugu (146,983); 3, Canarese (26,736); 4 Hindustani (15,221)	5	...
Madura	140,948	9	3	491,335	541,372	1, Tamil (1,728,703); 2, Telugu (307,329); 3, Canarese (84,128); 4, Putnool (30,510); 5, Hindustani (12,850).	17,547	19,842
Tinnevelly	89,767	...	57	340,955	484,932	1, Tamil (1,438,767); 2, Telugu (233,844); 3, Canarese (12,490); 4, Hindustani (7,497)	18,478	22,056
Coimbatore	37,855	131	35	351,209	455,650	1, Tamil (1,086,077); 2, Telugu (344,271); 3, Canarese (201,296); 4, Hindustani (18,396)	89	...
Nilgiris	3,531	...	45	21,433	29,543	1, Canarese (50,769); 2, Tamil (19,879); 3, Malayalam (7,431)	...	...
Salem	51,092	64	17	387,347	391,136	1, Tamil (1,131,868); 2, Telugu (295,015); 3, Canarese (118,353); 4, Hindustani (37,670); 5, Mahratti (7,908).	...	...
South Canara	93,652	10,055	162	214,304	257,932	1, Tulu (425,579); 2, Canarese (203,417); 3, Malayalam (161,819); 4, Mahratti (147,390); 5, Hindustani (15,372).	...	...
Malabar	652,198	211	159	346,868	827,406	1, Malayalam (2,195,181); 2, Tamil (101,288); 3, Canarese (23,162); 4, Telugu (19,088); 5, Hindustani (7,582).	...	...
Total ...	1,915,765	26,508	1,814	6,445,225	8,319,008	.....	54,077	54,334
Banganapalle	5,952	...	...	6,043	9,440	.....	...	...
Sandur	1,521	...	...	2,571	2,727	.....	...	...
Pudukota	8,946	...	...	74,882	67,928	1, Tamil (285,432); 2, Telugu (9,480)	...	...
Total ...	16,419	...	...	83,496	80,095	.....	...	...
Agency Tracts specially censused. — Ganjam	344	...	...	62,434	67,608	.....	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	1,031	...	...	232,102	125,632	.....	...	...
Godávari	12	...	...	5	5,438	.....	...	...
Total ...	1,387	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,933,571	26,508	1,814	6,823,262	8,597,781	.....	* 54,077	* 54,334

NOTE.—In the census of 1881, occupations have not been tabulated by ages except for males in towns (Board's Proceedings, dated 21st December 1882, No. 3195). The figures given in columns 22 and 23 show the total male agricultural and non-agricultural population including children.

* Of these numbers 2,416 and 2,406 were children, respectively.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL.

(8)—*Particulars of Survey for the year* 1886-87.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1886.			Cost and cost per square mile.				Surveyed during the year 1886-87.			Cost and cost per square mile.			
	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ganjam	3,451	1,661	1,363	Rs. A. P. 88,860 2 0	Rs. A. P. 25 11 11	Rs. A. P. 4,41,996 11 10	Rs. A. P. 266 1 8	...	1	1	Rs. A. P. (a) 2 10 10	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. (c,h)1,432 1 4	Rs. A. P. ...
Vizagapatam	10,458	139	114	3,38,220 4 2	32 5 5	33,674 6 1	241 14 7	15	48	32	1,201 5 9	80 4 11	19,267 13 5	398 4 2
Godavari	4,466	2,880	2,123	1,74,662 6 10	39 1 9	2,96,160 15 11	102 13 4	...	1	4	(b) 1,912 14 5	...	437 7 2	316 15 10
Kistna	1,637	5,454	4,348	38,303 10 9	23 6 5	5,15,820 5 7	94 9 3	428	...	...	12,377 8 4	28 14 8	...	...
Kurnool	2,949	4,839	3,659	43,966 1 10	14 14 6	8,23,842 9 1	170 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	264	1,555	1,549	16,984 11 9	64 3 7	2,34,850 12 6	151 0 2	43	738	685	1,151 13 4	26 12 7	83,428 8 8	113 0 9
Anantapur	431	1,907	1,508	5,735 14 0	13 4 11	3,42,666 11 11	179 10 10	...	...	...	(c) 17 7 7	...	(c)1,315 11 11	...
Cuddapah	3,309	5,429	4,205	67,323 9 0	20 5 6	12,23,853 14 6	225 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 143 12 6	...
Nellore	4,506	4,282	2,643	55,950 13 10	12 6 8	4,35,453 6 1	102 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	(a)4,711 2 8	...
Chingleput	746	2,096	1,267	26,150 8 5	35 1 0	3,71,234 15 5	177 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 90 9 9	...
Madras	...	27	27	...	...	57,063 12 3	2,113 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 144 8 7	...
North Arcot	4,652	2,851	2,148	1,38,047 4 8	29 10 10	4,67,764 8 9	164 0 10	...	...	...	(c) 194 1 2	...	(c) 566 2 2	...
South Arcot	470	4,228	3,095	11,329 4 11	24 1 3	4,92,897 14 9	116 9 3	5	429	361	363 13 0	72 12 2	75,642 1 3	176 5 2
Salem	4,118	3,611	3,079	2,08,046 12 11	50 8 3	4,80,702 6 1	133 2 1	...	2	3	(c) 59 10 4	...	5,118 13 2	2,245 1 7
Coimbatore	2,635	5,169	4,581	1,13,398 11 3	43 0 6	9,42,961 12 6	182 6 8	...	...	...	(c) 1,381 10 3	...	...	...
Nilgiris	957	450	544	52,961 8 9	55 5 4	5,89,891 11 6	1,310 13 5	...	1	20	145 10 10	...	(f)3,659 1 0	...
Malabar	904	159	148	83,376 0 2	92 3 10	1,71,123 1 5	1,076 0 8	215	107	107	40,409 6 11	187 8 10	1,01,122 3 0	948 11 3
Trichinopoly	945	2,697	2,132	9,697 7 2	10 4 2	2,16,164 1 8	80 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	108	101	355 10 5	...	34,515 5 2	318 15 11	...	280	245	...	...	93,514 8 1	334 8 6
Madura	5,122	3,080	2,575	1,62,994 12 2	31 13 1	5,68,844 7 2	184 11 3	...	....	...	(g) 1,314 15 0	...	(j) 171 7 9	...
Tinnevelly	1,719	3,080	2,731	84,999 5 1	49 7 3	6,93,905 6 1	225 4 3	...	...	...	(k) 510 9 3	...	(h) 231 4 0	...
Cochin	...	...	...	1,866 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Cost of revision of demarcation.
(b) Outturn taken credit for in the accounts of 1885-86.
(c) Cost of preparing taluk maps.
(d) Cost of preparing a map of the Madras Penitentiary.
(e) Cost of final examination of plane table heads by an officer in the field.
(f) Cost of special survey for Wynaad settlement.
(g) Cost of forest surveys and compilation of area registers.
(h) Cost of survey of salt factories.
(j) Cost of survey of waste land blocks.
(k) Cost of survey of Zemindary forests.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(9)—*Settlement for the year* 1886-87.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessment.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settlement in perpetuity	...	...	...	
Settlement for 30 years and upwards	2,107	11,12,978	1893-94	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	15,28,873	1894-95	Godavari.
	4,548	27,75,033	1901-2	Kistna.
	2,931	17,00,919	1901-2	Salem.
	4,895	19,03,896	1902-3	Nellore.
	2,929	25,59,944	1906-7	Tinnevelly.
	2,008	16,63,384	1907-8	Chingleput.
	3,367	14,17,057	1907-8	Kurnool.
	4,655	28,88,096	1911-12	Coimbatore.
	7,476	19,49,874	1912-13	Cuddapah.
	928	7,91,816	1913-14	Ganjam.
	1,953	17,81,257	1915-16	North Arcot.
	371	1,84,736	1916-17	Nilgiris exclusive of Ouchterloney Valley.
Total ...	40,137	222,57,863 *	...	
Settlement for 10 years and upwards	...	...	...	
Do. under 10 years	...	...	...	
Do. in progress	19,083	...	...	South Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur and Madura.
Total ...	19,083	...	...	
Settlement previously made including full records of right	...	...	...	
Settlement without such records	18,088	...	...	Vizagapatam, Tanjore, South Canara, Malabar, Ouchterloney Valley.
Settlement during the year ... Detailed	2,324	19,65,993	...	
Settlement during the year ... Summary	...	...	...	

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Surveyed and assessed area for* 1886-87.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zemindary or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed		Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 12).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								On fully assessed area (column 4).	On cultivated area (column 9 of Statement A).	For total area (columns 4 and 8).	For cultivated area only (column 9).			Number.	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
Ganjam ...	Ryotwary	1,510,063	1,088,648	421,415	8,40,533	550,413	1 8 5	7,96,960	7,61,751	1 14 3	2 1 3	550,413	1 7 2	3	50,766
	Zemindary	3,754,240	1,377,189	2,377,051	4,36,941	1,130,392	0 6 2	4,36,941	...	0 2 11	...	1,130,392	0 6 2		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	91,357	91,857	...	24,710	68,799	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Vizagapatam.	Ryotwary	1,229,430	1,102,296	127,134	4,45,320	226,986	1 15 5	3,72,012	‡ 2,72,138	2 14 10	2 4 7	226,986	1 10 3	5	93,008
	Zemindary	9,630,720	Not given.	9,630,720	9,69,193	2,240,347	0 6 11	9,69,193	...	0 1 7	...	2,240,347	0 6 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	14,730	14,730	...	3,327	13,951	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Godavari ...	Ryotwary	2,663,607	1,359,579	1,304,028	*38,12,114	1,084,821	3 8 3	§ 16,13,211	§ 15,08,569	1 3 10	1 10 0	1,084,821	1 7 10	5	101,374
	Zemindary	2,121,045	224,608	1,896,437	7,41,618	646,362	1 2 4	7,41,618	...	0 6 3	...	646,362	1 2 4		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	191,127	191,127	...	53,389	64,186	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kistna ...	Ryotwary	4,040,865	1,770,045	2,270,820	40,47,625	1,170,365	3 7 4	§ 38,26,279	§ 29,98,136	1 11 0	1 9 2	1,170,365	3 4 4	3	64,774
	Zemindary	1,183,360	436,993	746,367	2,95,144	317,508	0 14 10	2,95,144	...	0 6 4	...	317,508	0 14 10		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	197,215	197,215	...	32,618	60,607	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nellore ...	Ryotwary	2,753,924	1,444,356	†1,309,568	21,24,614	702,748	3 0 4	22,68,752	19,25,705	1 11 9	1 15 11	702,748	3 3 8	1	27,505
	Zemindary	2,448,000	645,760	1,802,240	3,97,105	413,618	0 15 4	3,97,105	...	0 3 6	...	413,618	0 15 4		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	391,036	391,036	...	83,354	103,870	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cuddapah ...	Ryotwary	5,334,265	3,237,912	2,096,353	18,87,285	1,081,014	1 11 11	22,23,242	18,42,974	1 1 0	1 8 6	1,081,014	2 0 11	1	18,982
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	247,815	247,815	...	39,887	40,024	0 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Anantapur ...	Ryotwary	3,427,249	1,422,295	2,004,954	8,91,018	577,442	1 8 8	11,23,538	8,11,912	0 9 0	0 12 3	577,442	1 15 2	...	...
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	133,711	133,711	...	13,575	22,447	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bellary ...	Ryotwary	3,353,817	1,021,069	2,332,748	13,16,700	702,934	1 14 0	17,71,068	11,50,034	0 12 2	0 13 5	702,934	2 8 4	3	86,120
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	128,423	128,423	...	13,894	23,341	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kurnool ...	Ryotwary	4,731,591	3,105,787	1,625,804	13,84,989	662,535	2 1 5	15,20,909	12,16,409	0 15 0	1 0 11	662,535	2 4 9	1	20,329
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	94,649	94,649	...	10,694	16,016	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Madras ...	Ryotwary	16,891	4,225	12,666	73,821	405,848	0 2 11	73,821	91	‖ 5 13 3	¶ 2 2 8	405,848	0 2 11	1	405,848
	Zemindary	764	Not given.	764	425			425	...	0 8 11	...				
	Whole Inam Villages ...	665	665	...	282			...	...	...	...				
Chingleput ...	Ryotwary	1,377,594	650,293	727,301	17,08,521	729,497	2 5 6	16,61,470	15,20,271	2 4 7	2 9 1	729,497	2 4 5	3	162,578
	Zemindary	239,876	10,439	229,437	1,02,375	137,926	0 11 11	1,02,375	...	0 7 2	...	137,926	0 11 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	200,367	200,367	...	74,242	113,958	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...		

* In the previous year water tax and miscellaneous revenue were omitted. These have now been included.

† The area has been adopted from the settlement registers.

‡ Decrease over last year due to decrease in the rented villages of Palkondah taluk caused by unfavorable season.

§ Exclusive of water tax.

‖ Quit-rent in the town.

¶ Assessment on cultivated land in the transferred villages.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Surveyed and assessed area for* 1886-87—continued.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zemindary or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed		Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 12).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								On fully assessed area (column 4).	On cultivated area (column 9 of Statement A).	For total area (columns 4 and 8).	For cultivated area only (column 9).			Number.	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
North Arcot.	Ryotwary	2,522,599	1,356,244	1,166,355	22,39,737	1,085,291	2 1 0	21,13,013	19,57,147	1 13 0	2 7 9	1,085,291	1 15 2	6	92,859
	Zemindary	2,198,425	Not given.	2,198,425	4,77,068	634,596	0 12 0	4,77,068	...	0 3 6	...	634,596	0 12 0		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	80,896	80,896	...	27,934	97,927	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
South Arcot.	Ryotwary	3,170,026	993,542	2,176,484	34,60,694	1,738,723	1 15 10	46,12,706	32,76,918	2 1 11	2 7 8	1,738,723	2 10 5	3	83,554
	Zemindary	23,680	9,066	14,614	8,611	20,190	0 6 10	8,611	...	0 9 5	...	20,190	0 6 10		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	65,814	65,814	...	22,703	55,825	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tanjore ...	Ryotwary	1,586,927	410,809	1,176,118	42,68,282	1,734,298	2 7 5	42,31,593	40,99,867	3 9 7	3 13 2	1,734,298	2 7 0	5	201,151
	Zemindary	191,633	16,346	175,287	31,434	81,048	0 6 2	31,434	...	0 2 10	...	81,048	0 6 2		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	521,600	521,600	...	1,19,784	315,037	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trichinopoly.	Ryotwary	1,705,092	410,936	1,294,156	15,04,711	977,753	1 8 7	18,75,783	* 12,98,466	1 7 2	1 4 0	997,753	1 14 8	2	104,222
	Zemindary	476,800	155,729	321,071	52,335	170,176	0 4 11	52,335	...	0 2 7	...	170,176	0 4 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	148,348	148,348	...	10,717	67,104	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Madura ...	Ryotwary	2,140,225	882,294	1,257,931	17,33,646	907,473	1 14 7	19,79,713	16,69,754	1 9 2	1 12 5	907,473	2 2 11	7	150,646
	Zemindary	3,370,240	Not given.	3,370,240	7,69,823	1,217,279	0 10 1	7,69,823	...	0 3 8	...	1,217,279	0 10 1		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	120,895	120,895	...	11,135	43,928	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tinnevelly ...	Ryotwary	2,298,253	767,043	1,531,210	28,21,083	1,207,836	2 5 4	26,63,610	25,76,779	1 11 10	1 12 10	1,207,836	2 3 3	12	174,227
	Zemindary	956,160	202,364	753,796	3,07,164	389,932	0 12 7	3,07,164	...	0 6 6	...	389,932	0 12 7		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	203,507	203,507	...	52,777	101,979	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Coimbatore ...	Ryotwary	4,858,465	1,746,743	3,111,722	27,98,212	1,601,202	1 12 0	31,74,589	27,14,700	1 0 4	1 2 8	1,601,202	1 15 9	1	38,967
	Zemindary	100,826	18,006	82,820	27,691	44,561	0 9 11	27,691	...	0 5 4	...	44,561	0 9 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	35,269	35,269	...	3,418	11,927	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nilgiris ...	Ryotwary	612,506	469,528	142,978	1,17,357	91,034	1 4 8	1,08,528	1,08,528	0 12 2	0 12 1	91,034	1 3 1	1	12,335
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Salem ...	Ryotwary	3,606,287	1,878,303	1,727,984	17,32,404	1,132,124	1 8 6	22,65,025	17,68,514	1 5 0	1 7 1	1,132,124	2 0 0	4	92,946
	Zemindary	1,135,725	132,366	1,003,359	4,43,089	427,076	1 0 7	4,43,089	...	0 7 1	...	427,076	1 0 7		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	201,136	201,136	...	42,300	40,395	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
South Canara.	Ryotwary	2,497,280	2,082,622	414,658	13,52,637	955,842	1 6 8	13,91,431	13,63,823	3 5 8	3 7 0	955,842	1 7 3	1	32,099
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malabar ...	Ryotwary	3,685,986	2,914,481	771,505	18,13,276	2,334,876	0 12 5	17,82,039	17,82,039	2 4 11	2 1 0	2,334,876	0 12 3	7	185,683
	Zemindary	3,614	Not given.	3,614	15,000	30,159	0 7 11	15,000	...	4 2 5	...	30,159	0 7 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	Ryotwary	59,122,942	30,119,050	29,003,892	423,74,579	† 21,661,055	1 15 4	434,49,292	366,24,525	1 8 0	1 11 8	21,661,055	2 0 1	75	2,099,973
	Zemindary	27,835,108	3,228,866	24,606,242	50,75,016	7,901,170	0 10 3	50,75,016	...	0 3 4	...	7,901,170	0 10 3		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	3,069,060	3,069,060	...	6,40,740	1,261,321	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...		

* Decrease over last year due to exclusion of second crop assessment and water rate.

† Includes also the population of the zemindary and inam villages in the Madras district.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(11)—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the year* 1886-87.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	13	9,118	13	5,704,012	438,770	1,94,326 10 6	...
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	2	336	2	230,343	115,172	70,662 8 0	...
Large Zemindaries paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture	51	9,856	53	8,066,583	158,168	14,101 12 8	...
Large Zemindaries paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law	76	1,565	118	1,351,127	17,778	11,668 13 5	...
Zemindaries paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue	605	3,168	890	2,688,118	4,443	1,289 1 7	...
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100	91	434	96	276,280	3,036	53 5 1	...
Peasant proprietors paying separately	2,728,823	26,435	3,955,788	20,376,064	7·5	13 2 6	...
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. — In perpetuity	444,058	30,910	737,110	8,060,013	18·2	6 5 6	...
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. — For life or lives	1,763	847	2,422	34,045	19·3	9 9 7	...
Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue	496	157	540	3,914	7·9	0 4 3	...
Purchases of waste lands	682	138	197	35,626	52·2	31 15 1	...
Total ...	3,176,660	...	4,697,229	46,826,125	14·7	13 12 8	...

NOTE.—Column 8 is not filled in with reference to para. 8 of G.O., dated 10th May 1887, No. 451, Revenue Department.

(12)—*Register of transfers for* 1886-87.

—	Number of transfers.			Total area (in acres) transferred.		
	By order of court.	By sale for arrears of revenue.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By sale for arrears of revenue.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Zemindars or holders of permanently-settled estates	5	...	39	* 31,084	...	206,345
Peasant proprietors or ryotwar holders	1,179	6,651	95,988	7,336	17,808	317,379
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures	171	403	3,822	7,341	2,957	31,372

* Of this, Acres 26,389 represent the area of the Bagalore polliam in the Salem District.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(13)—*Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in the year* 1886-87, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1886.	By Government ...	The object of this Act was to remedy a legal defect in the Madras Harbour Trust Act II of 1886.	21st April 1886.
An Act to provide for the prevention of injury to railways from the escape or overflow of water from irrigation works situated upon the lands of zemindars or other landholders.	Do. ...	The title of this Act defines its object. Under its provisions the Government have power to cause their officers to enter upon and inspect all private irrigation works which overlie any railway within the Presidency and to call on the owner of any such work to execute all repairs and improvements which may be deemed essential to the security of such railway. In the event of the owner of such irrigation work failing to execute such repairs or improvements, or in the event of emergency, the Government have power to execute the same by the agency of their own officers. After the execution of such repairs or improvements the Government have power to recover from the owner of the irrigation work the cost or a portion thereof.	10th June 1886.
An Act to secure to the tenants in the Malabar district the market value of their improvements.	Do. ...	The object of this Act is to secure to all tenants in the Malabar district the full market value of their improvements on eviction. The Committee on Malabar Land Law presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Master, C.S.I., considered it desirable that legislation to secure the above object should be undertaken both because the right to compensation for improvements has long been recognized in Malabar and also because it was desirable to check the practice of eviction.	7th January 1887.

(14)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature in the year* 1886-87.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
A Bill to amend the law in regard to curnams in estates permanently settled, &c.	By Government...	The object of this Bill is to define and regulate the position of village curnams or accountants in permanently-settled estates. It provides for the appointment of a curnam in every village in such estates, for the speedy disposal of claims to the office, for the enfranchisement of the inam lands held by curnams as emoluments of office, for the prevention and punishment of irregularities on the part of curnams, and especially for bringing the curnams under the supervision and control of the Collectors of the districts wherein the permanently-settled estates to which their villages belong are situated.	Introduced on the 1st October 1883.	.....	Select Committee's report published on the 21st December 1883. Referred back to the Select Committee on the 22nd January 1884.
A Bill to provide for irrigation and navigation in the Madras Presidency.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to consolidate and establish the law relating to irrigation and navigation in this Presidency. It declares and defines the powers of Government and officers of Government in carrying out and managing works of irrigation and drainage, and secures compensation to landholders for damage sustained. It regulates the obligations and rights of owners of water channels, the settlement of disputes relating thereto, and the construction of new water channels by private persons. It empowers Government to levy rates for canal water supplied, to issue bye-laws for the conduct of navigation in navigable canals, and to obtain labor on emergent cases for the repairs of canals.	Introduced on the 18th August 1884.	.....	Select Committee's report published on the 19th March 1886.
A Bill to amend Madras Act I of 1870.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to enable the surplus funds collected under Act I of 1870 to be utilized not only for the purpose of improving ferries and communications leading thereto, but for the purpose of superseding ferries by the construction of bridges—a method of expenditure which has been found to be highly desirable in the interests of traffic in certain districts of this Presidency.	Published under Rule 25 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 24th February 1886.	.....	.....

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

(14)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature in the year* 1886-87—continued.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
A Bill to empower local authorities to guarantee interest on capital expended on certain purposes.	By Government ...	This Bill has been prepared in order to confer on local bodies in this Presidency that power of charging their funds by guaranteeing the payment of interest on capital expended on certain purposes which Act XV of 1885 has declared may, by special enactment, be so conferred. The Bill has been drawn so as to be of general application throughout the Presidency.	Introduced on the 30th March 1886.	.....	Passed by the Council on the 30th November 1886, and forwarded for the Governor-General's assent.
A Bill to amend Madras Act I of 1884.	By the Hon'ble Mr. Barlow.	The object of the measure is to amend certain provisions of the city of Madras Municipal Act (I of 1884) intended to bring under control the building of *parcherries* or clusters of huts inhabited by the lower working classes. It has been found that these provisions can in practice be evaded, and the amending Bill has been introduced with a view to remedy this state of things.	Introduced on the 28th October 1886.	.....	The draft Bill as amended by the Select Committee has been forwarded to the Madras Municipal Commission for report.

(15)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1886-87.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Nil.			

B.—POLICE.

(16)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the official year* 1886-87.

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.										Cost of Police.						
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col. 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (col. 3).	Other expenses of col. 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (cols. 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (cols. 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 12, 14 and 15.
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Chief Office	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	15	...	...	(a) 66,364	...	...	...	...	1,410	...
	Madras City Police	...	* 3	10	37	4	804	44	902	...	...	...	30,869	...	(b) 7,734	40,937	(c) 96,908	3,560
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16,865	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	3	11	13	...	1,144	...	1,171	...	...	...	21,600	5,688	...	25,950	1,16,405	5,805
	Vizagapatam	...	3	12	17	...	1,285	...	1,317	...	...	...	18,601	4,218	...	33,388	1,27,875	5,708
	Jeypore	...	2	3	6	...	435	...	446	...	...	...	10,143	2,666	...	12,450	46,302	3,092
	Godávari	...	2	11	14	...	1,178	...	1,205	...	...	...	15,911	2,085	...	29,943	1,19,397	5,330
	Kistna	...	2	7	17	...	1,141	...	1,167	...	...	...	15,405	2,115	...	21,008	1,04,361	3,684
	Total ...	1	12	44	67	...	5,183	...	5,307	...	...	16,865	81,660	16,772	...	1,22,739	5,14,340	23,619
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16,340	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	2	9	12	...	1,141	...	1,164	...	...	...	10,471	1,583	...	24,254	1,06,365	5,830
	Kurnool	...	2	10	11	...	908	...	931	...	...	...	9,167	1,576	...	22,840	90,106	4,086
	Bellary	...	1	7	12	...	684	...	704	...	...	...	11,555	1,657	...	18,272	67,673	2,588
	Anantapur	...	1	5	6	...	525	...	537	...	...	...	8,400	2,086	...	11,701	52,151	2,379
	Cuddapah	...	2	10	12	...	1,018	...	1,042	...	...	...	18,337	3,285	...	23,649	1,02,275	4,036
	North Arcot	...	2	9	14	...	1,220	...	1,245	...	...	...	14,400	3,688	...	27,073	1,20,082	5,192
	Chingleput	...	1	7	8	...	608	...	624	...	...	...	12,387	932	...	16,761	60,089	3,299
	South Arcot	...	2	9	10	...	1,048	...	1,069	...	...	...	16,065	2,242	...	22,770	1,04,029	3,732
	Total ...	1	13	66	85	...	7,152	...	7,317	...	...	16,340	1,00,832	17,049	...	1,67,320	7,02,770	31,142
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	19,680	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	...	2	9	14	...	1,226	...	1,251	...	...	...	13,882	1,784	...	26,590	1,26,169	3,723
	Trichinopoly	...	1	5	9	...	648	...	663	...	...	...	10,070	807	...	14,438	71,559	2,281
	Madura	...	2	11	14	...	1,079	...	1,106	...	...	...	18,695	2,383	...	31,126	1,09,372	5,435
	Tinnevelly	...	2	8	12	...	871	...	893	...	...	...	15,894	2,506	...	20,984	89,780	3,070
	Salem	...	2	9	11	...	1,046	...	1,068	...	...	...	15,886	2,725	...	23,057	1,03,471	4,475
	Coimbatore	...	2	10	14	...	1,053	...	1,079	...	...	...	22,748	4,046	...	29,599	1,13,950	4,596
	Malabar	...	4	11	26	...	1,397	...	1,438	...	...	...	25,608	5,313	...	37,383	1,47,199	6,839
	South Canara	...	1	5	6	...	574	...	586	...	...	...	8,162	1,463	...	12,336	57,678	3,039
	Total ...	1	16	68	103	...	7,894	...	8,085	...	...	19,680	1,30,945	21,087	...	1,95,513	8,19,178	33,463
	Grand Total ...	5	44	188	295	4	† 21,046	44	21,626	...	...	1,19,249	3,44,306	54,908	7,734	5,26,509	21,34,606	91,784

* 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police.
† Includes 168 village watchers.
(a) Includes cost of Inspector-General's establishment of 39 clerks and 11 servants (not Police Officers).
(b) Includes cost of Commissioner's establishment of 8 clerks and 55 servants (not Police Officers).
(c) Includes cost of Marine establishment, consisting of 2 tindals, 24 boatmen, and 4 boys and 2 servants and a driver of prison van (not Police Officers).

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(16)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the official year* 1886-87—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police—*continued.*						Distribution of force.										Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.
		Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in cols. 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In district.								On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In cantonments.		
								Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.					
		Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Chief Office			10,918	78,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	2	13	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police			38,311	2,18,319	...	...	...	10	43	702	7	140	50	852	892	...	27	405,848
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			1,623	18,488	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam			36,208	2,11,656	...	...	...	19	21	846	6	279	27	1,144	90	...	8,311	1,749,604
	Vizagapatam			34,886	2,24,676	...	...	...	16	25	1,040	7	229	32	1,285	98	...	8,880	1,900,951
	Jeypore			10,657	85,310	...	...	...	11	8	335	3	89	11	435	...	...	8,500	534,190
	Godávari			27,847	2,00,513	...	...	...	14	23	973	4	191	27	1,178	109	...	7,345	1,791,512
	Kistna			20,322	1,66,895	...	...	...	58	20	852	6	231	26	1,141	96	...	8,471	1,548,430
	Total			1,31,543	9,07,538	...	...	...	118	98	4,046	26	1,019	124	5,183	393	...	41,507	7,574,737
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			230	16,570	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore			19,594	1,68,097	...	...	...	31	20	970	3	140	23	1,141	65	...	8,739	1,220,236
	Kurnool			15,266	1,43,041	...	...	...	13	20	679	3	216	23	908	46	...	7,788	709,305
	Bellary			13,526	1,15,271	...	...	...	10	15	549	5	125	20	684	102	3	5,904	736,807
	Anantapur			10,383	87,100	...	...	...	...	10	399	2	126	12	525	9	...	5,103	599,889
	Cuddapah			20,889	1,72,521	...	...	...	18	21	809	3	191	24	1,018	45	...	8,745	1,121,088
	North Arcot			23,235	1,93,670	...	...	...	30	21	1,012	4	178	25	1,220	68	...	7,256	1,817,814
	Chingleput			13,670	1,07,138	...	...	...	13	14	423	2	172	16	608	34	68	2,842	981,381
	South Arcot			17,685	1,66,523	...	...	...	35	17	867	4	146	21	1,048	83	...	4,873	1,814,738
	Total			1,34,478	11,69,931	...	...	...	150	139	5,708	26	1,294	165	7,152	452	76	51,250	9,001,208
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			645	20,325	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore			25,614	1,97,767	...	...	...	39	21	943	4	244	25	1,226	333	...	3,654	2,130,383
	Trichinopoly			14,731	1,13,886	...	...	...	8	11	496	4	144	15	648	144	...	3,561	1,215,033
	Madura			22,260	1,89,271	...	...	...	10	21	896	4	173	27	1,079	127	...	8,401	2,168,680
	Tinnevelly			19,679	1,51,913	...	...	...	..	18	701	4	170	22	871	95	...	5,381	1,699,747
	Salem			21,089	1,70,763	...	...	...	12	19	863	3	171	22	1,046	79	...	7,653	1,599,595
	Coimbatore			26,309	2,01,248	...	...	...	8	20	842	4	203	26	1,053	109	3	8,799	1,748,724
	Malabar			34,341	2,56,683	...	...	...	10	31	1,060	10	327	41	1,397	179	45	5,765	2,365,035
	South Canara			10,846	93,524	...	...	...	22	9	426	3	126	12	574	44	...	3,902	959,514
	Total			1,75,514	13,95,380	...	...	...	109	151	6,227	36	1,558	191	7,894	1,110	48	47,116	13,886,711
	Grand Total	Rupees 10½ per mensem.	Rupees 8 per mensem.	4,90,764	37,69,860	...	...	...	387	431	16,683	97	4,024	532	21,094	2,847	124	139,900	30,868,504

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(16)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the official year* 1886-87—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).						Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station duties (cols. 26 and 28).
		To area.			To population.			To area.			To population.				
		Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police	·03	...	...	447	...	447	·04	...	...	534	...	534	24,007	32
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	7·2	...	...	1,517	1,608	444	9·6	...	...	2,016	2,197	444	5,874	7
	Vizagapatam	6·8	...	...	1,461	1,548	763	8·3	...	...	1,785	1,888	763	4,362	4
	Jeypore	19·5	...	...	1,343	1,343	...	24·8	...	...	1,703	1,703	...	621	2
	Godávari	6·2	...	...	1,521	1,602	720	7·4	...	...	1,799	1,931	720	5,616	6
	Kistna	7·6	...	...	1,396	1,475	570	9·7	...	...	1,776	1,925	570	5,218	6
	Total ...	8·02	...	...	1,463	1,532	631	10·02	...	...	1,828	1,953	631	21,691	5
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	7·7	...	...	1,076	1,107	565	8·8	...	...	1,231	1,278	565	4,111	4
	Kurnool	8·5	...	...	773	790	442	11·3	...	...	1,029	1,072	442	1,987	3
	Bellary	8·5	...	...	1,062	1,116	744	10·5	...	...	1,306	1,431	744	7,443	13
	Anantapur	9·5	...	...	1,117	1,127	545	12·5	...	...	1,467	1,487	545	2,773	7
	Cuddapah	8·5	...	...	1,095	1,126	422	10·5	...	...	1,351	1,404	422	3,980	5
	North Arcot	5·9	...	...	1,496	1,543	704	70·2	...	...	1,760	1,834	704	5,046	5
	Chingleput	4·7	...	...	1,606	1,636	1,096	6·5	...	...	2,246	2,343	1,096	6,153	14
	South Arcot	5·3	...	...	1,979	2,100	764	5·5	...	...	2,053	2,186	764	5,829	7
	Total ...	7·3	...	...	1,277	1,318	676	8·8	...	...	1,539	1,612	676	37,322	6
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	3·2	...	...	1,838	2,336	604	3·8	...	...	2,208	3,053	604	5,578	6
	Trichinopoly	5·4	...	...	1,855	2,174	724	70·2	...	...	2,397	3,060	724	4,785	9
	Madura	7·7	...	...	1,979	2,147	693	9·2	...	...	2,365	2,634	693	7,127	8
	Tinnevelly	6·03	...	...	1,903	2,058	605	7·5	...	...	2,364	2,632	605	4,142	6
	Salem	7·2	...	...	1,515	1,585	641	8·7	...	...	1,814	1,929	641	3,612	4
	Coimbatore	8·2	...	...	1,633	1,740	689	10·2	...	...	2,029	2,223	689	5,704	22
	Malabar	4·2	...	...	1,714	1,834	905	5·3	...	...	2,168	2,416	905	8,120	7
	South Canara	6·9	...	...	1,701	1,783	730	8·9	...	...	2,206	2,372	730	1,510	3
	Total ...	5·9	...	...	1,764	1,938	694	7·4	...	...	2,177	2,490	694	40,578	6
	Grand Total ...	6·7	...	...	1,474	1,605	608	8·2	...	...	1,804	2,022	641	123,598	7

(17)—*Statement showing the equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for the year* 1886.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength on the 31st December 1886.		Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force. (*b*)			Punishments.												Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
									Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.												
													Under Police Act.		Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX (Secs. 161 to 171) of Penal Code.		Other offences.		By promotion.	By money rewards.													
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only. (*c*)	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
	1	1(*a*)		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Madras City.	42	914	44	932	70	63	745	1	28	5	169	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	39	42	812	...	79	55	464	437	21	5	26	29	13	3	6	30·8	·6
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	24	1,176	24	1,184	1,012	188	...	...	17	4	173	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	14	4	37	24	645	1	104	125	544	592	26	3	16	17	56	6	10	58·6	·8
	Vizagapatam.	28	1,281	29	1,286	1,003	306	...	1	19	3	298	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	19	28	1,006	1	134	132	614	566	41	3	13	20	2	8	25	184	1·9
	Jeypore ...	9	421	9	435	418	12	...	...	17	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	5	9	218	...	106	54	231	140	1	2	7	17	4	8	9	84·2	2·1
	Godávari ...	25	1,206	25	1,226	709	447	75	...	7	1	269	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	11	2	12	25	707	...	147	125	518	596	68	7	17	7	9	3	33	130·5	2·7
	Kistna ...	24	1,069	24	1,105	464	529	...	1	22	4	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	24	24	581	2	216	183	420	491	114	...	16	23	1	5	27	43·5	2·5
	Total ...	110	5,153	111	5,236	3,606	1,482	75	2	82	12	965	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	54	22	97	110	3,157	4	707	619	2,327	2,385	250	15	69	84	72	30	104	105·5	2
Central Range.	Nellore ...	21	1,036	21	1,044	545	438	74	...	3	3	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24	27	21	547	...	151	90	571	486	42	5	21	3	5	4	17	87·9	1·6
	Kurnool ...	21	880	21	905	455	426	...	...	13	2	229	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	11	29	21	360	...	76	79	407	415	21	2	23	13	27	2	15	91·6	1·7
	Bellary ...	19	665	19	686	377	307	...	...	22	5	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	9	19	357	...	92	87	484	181	21	2	39	22	3	13	4	64·8	·6
	Anantapur ...	10	508	11	525	261	257	...	...	6	2	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	12	11	199	...	62	43	281	227	21	...	10	6	...	2	4	65·3	·8
	Cuddapah ...	21	1,019	22	1,019	456	437	131	...	18	1	224	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	11	21	550	...	211	115	558	379	40	15	45	18	4	1	9	83·7	·9
	North Arcot.	22	1,198	23	1,198	574	646	...	...	33	2	167	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	79	27	22	873	...	138	131	733	487	40	14	52	33	15	6	15	71·1	1·2
	Chingleput ...	15	594	15	610	266	321	22	...	9	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	45	15	594	...	84	62	139	402	36	2	13	9	...	2	3	35·6	·5
	South Arcot.	19	1,037	19	1,044	427	528	101	...	13	3	262	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	248	19	816	...	113	72	441	555	40	3	18	13	16	4	5	68·3	·5
	Total ...	148	6,937	151	7,031	3,361	3,360	328	...	117	18	1,490	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	31	153	408	149	4,296	...	927	679	3,614	3,182	261	43	221	117	70	34	72	73·5	1
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	3	1,260	23	1,270	461	537	285	...	11	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	52	8	23	1,214	...	99	98	530	655	64	2	19	11	25	5	5	86	·4
	Trichinopoly.	13	681	13	686	360	334	...	...	6	1	99	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	4	13	664	...	77	38	278	390	49	1	9	6	24	...	5	68·6	·7
	Madura ...	25	1,068	25	1,077	415	678	...	...	6	2	288	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	35	25	971	...	125	46	553	497	22	4	25	6	1	3	8	66	·7
	Tinnevelly ...	18	884	19	889	469	433	...	...	6	2	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	18	803	...	160	110	429	309	87	4	22	56	...	1	12	113·2	1·3
	Salem ...	20	1,020	20	1,042	374	666	...	...	14	2	176	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	7	20	666	...	107	68	649	391	33	4	28	14	9	8	14	64·4	1·3
	Coimbatore ...	19	843	19	843	269	540	53	...	11	3	126	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	14	19	791	...	154	104	402	356	43	...	23	11	1	4	8	76	·9
	Nilgiris ...	5	199	5	199	51	104	49	...	5	...	51	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	186	...	24	9	134	61	6	2	17	5	...	3	4	100	2
	Malabar ...	a36	a1,399	37	1,413	697	738	...	1	27	2	175	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	59	36	1,309	1	161	99	686	648	64	9	26	28	7	...	26	67·8	1·8
	South Canara	11	570	11	584	264	317	...	...	5	2	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	12	11	324	...	80	43	226	312	31	5	6	5	3	2	3	55·5	·5
	Total ...	170	7,924	172	8,003	3,360	4,347	387	1	91	14	1,426	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	36	121	150	170	6,928	1	987	615	3,887	3,619	399	31	175	92	70	26	85	75·8	1·1
	Grand Total.	470	20,928	478	21,202	10,397	9,252	1,535	4	318	49	4,050	...	32	...	11	...	...	...	138	296	694	471	15,193	5	2,700	1,968	10,292	9,573	931	94	491	322	225	93	267	80·3	1·2

(*a*) Includes Punitive Police (109) *vide* G.O., No. 1727, dated 1st July 1885, J. D.
(*c*) All members of the force below the grades of Head Constables are armed with batons.

(*b*) Includes Maliah Police and Hill Force.
NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendent or Officers of higher rank.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(18)—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886.

| Ranges. | Districts. | Race. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religion or caste. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).

(19)—(*Civil and Criminal*)—*Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras on the last day of the year* 1886, *with the cost of tribunals.*

Province of Madras.		Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction: Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided: Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeal. Regular.	Appeal. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																Rs.	Rs.
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,318	31,109,707	...	21	107	5	...	...	20	125	188,702	447,978	8,774	839	40,78,071	38,82,208
	Criminal...				22	337				21	698	182,163	2,992	5,981	...		
	Revenue...				21	80				21	83	4,384	2,152	...	...		
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revenue...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	138,318	31,109,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—This statement does not exhibit village munsifs.

Grades of Judicial Officers.

Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction—	Europeans.	Natives.
High Court Judges	4	1
District Judges	20	...
Additional Judges	...	...
Subordinate Judges	1	13

Officers exercising original jurisdiction only—	Europeans.	Natives.
Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court ...	1	2
Judges of the Cantonment Small Cause Court ...	2	...
Munsifs	...	106

(20)—(*Civil and Criminal*)—(*Supplement*)—*Statement showing the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras for the year* 1886.

Tribunals.	Original powers. European.	Original powers. Native (including Eurasian).	Original powers. Total.	Appeal powers. European.	Appeal powers. Native (including Eurasian).	Appeal powers. Total.	Grand total. European.	Grand total. Native (including Eurasian).	Grand total. Total.
High Court Judges	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5
Presidency Small Cause Judges	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
District and Sessions Judges	20	...	20	20	...	20	20	...	20
Subordinate Judges	1	13	14	1	13	14	1	13	14
District Munsifs	...	106	106	...	...	...	...	106	106
Presidency Magistrates	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4
Collectors and District Magistrates	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	21(*a*)
Sub-Divisional Officers and Magistrates	41	46	87	37	46	83	41	46	87(*b*)
Cantonment Magistrates	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3(*c*)
Special do.	6	52	58	...	...	...	6	52	58
Other paid do.	3	494	497	...	...	...	3	494	497(*d*)
Benches of do.	5	44	49	...	...	...	5	44(*e*)	49
Total ...	107	760	867	83	60	143	107	760	867

(*a*) 3 of these had also the powers of a District and Sessions Judge and 1 had those of an additional Sessions Judge.
(*b*) Of these, 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a Sub-Judge.
(*c*) 2 of these exercised powers of a Small Cause Judge.
(*d*) Of these, 19 exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
(*e*) 3 of these were composed of both Europeans and natives.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(21)—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the Province of Madras, in the year* 1886.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous years.	Number of persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons: Convicted.	Number of persons: Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Number of persons: Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,004	1,735	1,713	14,629	8,889	4,765	1	974
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	83	70	69	112	75	34	...	3
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	2,547	2,445	2,438	3,485	1,491	1,911	1	82
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	969	872	856	1,502	734	693	...	75
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII ...	138	116	116	148	80	66	...	2
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	223	198	198	303	128	147	...	28
Do. affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.	6,589	6,350	6,338	8,890	2,571	6,266	3	50
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	111	88	87	299	223	67	...	9
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	707	624	605	1,151	689	366	4	92
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	100	69	68	106	48	44	2	12
Hurt	10,802	9,602	9,125	26,214	21,729	4,066	1	418
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	2,318	1,783	1,736	5,235	4,530	586	...	119
Criminal force and assault	33,084	30,322	25,591	67,990	59,490	7,910	1	589
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor.	188	131	126	336	255	64	...	17
Rape	105	69	65	93	77	14	...	2
Unnatural offences	8	4	4	15	10	5	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Theft	19,554	15,294	15,207	35,182	22,284	11,928	13	957
Extortion	468	365	361	1,054	937	79	...	38
Robbery and dacoity	590	404	394	1,602	1,128	339	1	134
Criminal misappropriation of property	724	599	597	1,173	741	402	...	30
Criminal breach of trust	2,737	2,051	1,983	2,772	2,125	548	1	98
Receiving stolen property	559	533	531	758	279	457	1	21
Cheating	1,181	777	759	1,325	1,077	200	1	47
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property...	172	134	133	483	385	88	...	10
Mischief	7,457	6,131	6,059	17,289	14,606	2,079	1	603
Criminal trespass	11,518	9,014	8,699	22,346	17,382	4,451	6	507
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	286	218	218	710	612	47	...	51
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	18	17	16	31	24	7	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	1,034	854	820	1,644	1,428	162	...	54
Defamation, Chapter XXI	648	489	419	1,091	939	106	...	46
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	2,835	2,584	2,247	4,983	4,290	651	...	42
Offences under Special and Local Laws	94,807	93,514	92,403	113,364	24,618	88,087	24	635
Total ...	204,564	187,506	179,981	336,315	193,874	136,635	61	5,745

(22)—*Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Madras in the year* 1886.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI and XXV.	8	11	2	8	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace.	112	596	172	312	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour.	48	136	94	38	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter X ...	211	464	67	18	
5. Possession—Chapter XII	82	304	104	33	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250.	504	553	14	533	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII.	38	38	3	35	
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	1,971	1,971	479	513	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII.	324	462	94	362	
Total ...	3,298	4,535	1,029	1,852	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(23)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year* 1886.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.				Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Courts in the interior.										
Village Officers	22,237	...	8,430	13,365	...	...	442	14,039	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.	5,048	2	2,395	2,538	...	10	103	3,334	4	6,240
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	257,914	39	172,805	74,047	2,389	3,274	5,360	117,641	7	286,857
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	35,457	15	10,697	1,668	22,886	...	191	29,473	1	23,819
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, C.P.C.	870	...	191	645	...	16	18	532	8	781
Chief Magistrates of Districts	272	...	132	60	31	46	3	121	6	511
Presidency Magistrates	38,029	...	6,490	124	31,312	62	41	30,050	...	15,173
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.										
Courts of Session	2,103	3	1,130	879	...	69	22	978	23	7,151
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction ...	99	2	34	56	...	...	7	51	...	376
Superior Court. Under Section 307, C.P.C. ...	30	...	25	2	...	...	3	7	...	...
Superior Court. Under Section 374, C.P.C. ...	73	...	10	52	...	* 5	6	51	...	...
Total ...	362,132	61	202,339	93,436	56,618	3,482	6,196	196,277	...	340,908

* In the case of these persons new trial was ordered.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(24)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year* 1886.

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Details of punishment.															Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipping			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Courts in the interior.																												
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	* 13,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.	...	...	...	108	62	...	2,405	5	...	...	2,367	38	...	...	...	...	3,960	3,453	336	96	74	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	13,033	2,061	8	62,431	1,199	300	37	56,290	5,720	337	79	5	...	3,38,383	2,66,808	19,468	4,665	10,041	419	6	...	382	601	216	35
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	62	278	...	24,188	2	...	...	24,142	45	1	...	...	...	14,387	14,125	499	320	20	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, C.P.C.	...	...	...	560	14	3	131	62	23	...	41	78	4	8	...	...	4,693	2,295	60	48	162	364	...	...	2	32	28	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	37	7	...	51	2	1	1	34	10	2	5	...	...	1,725	1,574	254	6	26	12	1	...	...	...	2	...
Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	...	...	...	870	61	...	30,160	198	20	...	29,990	143	19	8	...	...	33,050	27,807	2,003	299	513	119	...	...	119	77	2	...
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.																												
Courts of Session	...	112	...	728	29	...	69	13	...	...	4	21	10	29	5	...	14,521	4,658	833	8	131	214	359	45	2	2	9	...
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction	...	1	...	55	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2,000	...	...	...	1	14	36	4	...	...	...	...
Superior Court. Under Section 307, C.P.C.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Court. Under Section 374, C.P.C.	42	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	42	123	...	15,455	15,877	11	1,19,437	1,481	† 344	38	1,12,868	6,055	373	129	12	...	4,12,719	3,20,720	23,453	5,442	10,968	1,142	404	49	511	713	257	35

* Of these, 3,732 were confined in stocks.

† Of these, 84 persons were ordered, under Section 106, Cr. P.C., to furnish sureties in addition to other punishment.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(25)—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year* 1886.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To Chief Magistrates of Districts*	11,904	2	952	5,316	...	982	3,771	32	155	...	694	23
To Courts of Session	1,193	...	250	477	...	128	244	...	3	...	91	29
To Superior Courts † by persons convicted ...	893	...	305	289	...	70	54	...	13	...	162	55
To Superior Courts † by Government from judgments of acquittal.	59	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	43	...	6	55
Total ...	14,049	2	1,507	6,088	...	1,180	4,073	32	214	...	953	...
Revision.												
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,573	...	1,072	56	...	...	1	35	215	95	99	20
By Courts of Session	950	...	505	175	...	1	9	16	79	87	78	29
By Superior Court	2,028	...	754	153	12	144	...	332	213	...	420	...
Total ...	4,551	...	2,331	384	12	145	10	383	507	182	597	...
Grand Total ...	18,600	2	3,838	6,472	12	1,325	4,083	415	721	182	1,550	...

* Or other magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, Cr.P.C.
† Persons concerned in cases under Sections 307 and 374, Cr.P.C., are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement No. 4.
NOTE.—Persons in cases taken up for revision of the courts' own motion are also included.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(26)—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the civil and criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1886.

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed distinguishing criminal from civil courts.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons, the verdict in respect to whom the judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C.P.C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C.P.C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors.	2	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	15	44	1	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code. Jurors ...	5	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Act III of 1884	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session. Jurors ...	*5	356	...	343	8	5	14	12	...	...	...	
Courts of Session. Assessors.	*2	...	†559	...	...	...	...	...	403	39	99	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. Jurors ...	9	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	409	619	396	8	5	14	12	418	83	100	

* Qualifications as described in Sections 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).
† Exclusive of 18 cases in which no opinion was taken.

D.—

(27)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry...	Central Prison.	Convicts	563	21	584	200	28	228	763	49	812
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Vellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	659	41	700	301	20	321	960	61	1,021
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	...	4
Trichinopoly ...	Do. ...	Convicts	615	30	645	398	39	437	1,013	69	1,082
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	617	23	640	268	4	272	885	27	912
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	5	1	6	81	3	84	86	4	90
Cannanore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	416	...	416	154	...	154	570	...	570
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Do. ...	Convicts	374	8	382	446	17	463	820	25	845
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	70	4	74	70	4	74
		Civil	15	...	15	38	3	41	53	3	56
Madras ...	Do. ...	Convicts	560	31	591	1,964	169	2,133	2,524	200	2,724
		Under-trial ...	15	1	16	79	8	87	94	9	103
		Civil	1	...	1	53	13	66	54	13	67
Russellkonda...	Hill Jail ...	Convicts	117	1	118	353	4	357	470	5	475
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts	112	3	115	391	23	414	503	26	529
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	70	5	75	71	5	76
		Civil	2	...	2	34	1	35	36	1	37
Vizagapatam ...	Do. ...	Convicts	157	15	172	415	58	473	572	73	645
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	56	4	60	65	4	69
		Civil	8	...	8	38	3	41	46	3	49
Parvatipur ...	Hill Jail ...	Convicts	126	...	126	263	...	263	389	...	389
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry.	District Jail ...	Convicts	98	6	104	408	6	414	506	12	518
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	54	...	54	55	1	56
		Civil	4	...	4	28	1	29	32	1	33
Guntur ...	Do. ...	Convicts	118	4	122	316	14	330	434	18	452
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	16	...	16	43	...	43	59	...	59
Nellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	56	3	59	261	17	278	317	20	337
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	21	...	21	24	...	24
		Civil	4	...	4	17	4	21	21	4	25
Kurnool ...	Do. ...	Convicts	35	2	37	195	14	209	230	16	246
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	27	2	29	40	2	42
		Civil	2	...	2	21	5	26	23	5	28
Bellary ...	Do. ...	Convicts	331	21	352	519	37	556	850	58	908
		Under-trial ...	18	1	19	124	12	136	142	13	155
		Civil	17	...	17	58	3	61	75	3	78
Cuddapah ...	Do. ...	Convicts	81	...	81	252	21	273	333	21	354
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	67	4	71	71	4	75
		Civil	8	...	8	74	2	76	82	2	84
Chittoor ...	Do. ...	Convicts	141	7	148	420	36	456	561	43	604
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	85	10	95	85	10	95
		Civil	13	...	13	35	1	36	48	1	49
Cuddalore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	196	5	201	439	15	454	635	20	655
		Under-trial ...	10	2	12	94	3	97	104	5	109
		Civil	11	2	13	77	1	78	88	3	91
Tanjore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	199	10	209	499	35	534	698	45	743
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	134	5	139	141	5	146
		Civil	20	...	20	182	9	191	202	9	211
Trichinopoly ...	Do. ...	Convicts	133	...	133	384	...	384	517	...	517
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	61	4	65	65	4	69
		Civil	8	...	8	62	3	65	70	3	73
Madura ...	Do. ...	Convicts	263	12	275	508	14	522	771	26	797
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	175	6	181	179	6	185
		Civil	26	2	28	138	5	143	164	7	171
Tinnevelly ...	Do. ...	Convicts	239	14	253	606	29	635	845	43	888
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	202	7	209	206	7	213
		Civil	5	...	5	71	8	79	76	8	84
Cochin ...	Do. ...	Convicts	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	Do. ...	Convicts	161	1	162	688	15	703	849	16	865
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	75	2	77	75	2	77
		Civil	38	...	38	209	15	224	247	15	262

PRISONS.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1886.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
252	24	276	511	25	536	529·12	23·80	552·92	531·79	23·80	555·59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	3	...	3	2·67	...	2·67			
259	19	278	701	42	743	680·48	42·39	722·87	683·97	42·39	726·36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	4	...	4	3·49	...	3·49			
281	39	320	732	30	762	649·33	29·87	679·20	649·34	29·87	679·21
...	...	...	1	...	1	·01	...	·01			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
259	7	266	626	20	646	620·00	21·47	641·47	626·06	21·60	647·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
72	3	75	14	1	15	6·06	·13	6·19			
145	...	145	425	...	425	407·13	...	407·13	407·13	...	407·13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
411	8	419	409	17	426	344·07	11·15	355·22	357·13	11·55	368·68
68	4	72	2	...	2	4·09	·16	4·25			
45	1	46	8	2	10	8·97	·24	9·21			
1,987	168	2,155	537	32	569	569·71	36·14	605·85	579·93	37·50	617·43
82	9	91	12	...	12	7·81	1·01	8·82			
49	13	62	5	...	5	2·41	·35	2·76			
350	3	353	120	2	122	131·10	·72	131·82	131·10	·72	131·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
407	24	431	96	2	98	110·07	5·24	115·31	114·95	5·36	120·31
54	5	59	17	...	17	2·45	·11	2·56			
34	1	35	2	...	2	2·43	·01	2·44			
442	54	496	130	19	149	124·81	10·45	135·26	133·42	11·02	144·44
58	4	62	7	...	17	1·81	·39	2·20			
40	3	43	6	...	6	6·80	·18	6·98			
240	...	240	149	...	149	139·31	...	139·31	139·31	...	139·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
413	12	425	93	...	93	103·38	2·04	105·42	110·85	2·11	112·96
54	1	55	1	...	1	2·65	·01	2·66			
28	1	29	4	...	4	4·82	·06	4·88			
350	12	362	84	6	90	114·95	4·15	119·10	123·70	4·15	127·85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
49	...	49	10	...	10	8·75	...	8·75			
254	17	271	63	3	66	59·39	3·69	63·08	63·31	4·11	67·42
17	...	17	7	...	7	·85	...	·85			
19	4	23	2	...	2	3·07	·42	3·49			
202	15	217	28	1	29	49·57	3·38	52·95	54·98	4·37	59·35
39	2	41	1	...	1	3·50	·05	3·55			
20	5	25	3	...	3	1·91	·94	2·85			
503	46	549	347	12	359	314·55	16·52	331·07	332·38	17·79	350·17
136	11	147	6	2	8	8·06	·76	8·82			
69	2	71	6	1	7	9·77	·51	10·28			
245	13	258	88	8	96	82·03	3·74	85·77	96·44	4·53	100·97
67	4	71	4	...	4	4·98	·61	5·59			
79	2	81	3	...	3	9·43	·18	9·61			
455	39	494	106	4	110	131·99	6·93	138·92	143·13	7·55	150·68
85	10	95	...	...	...	3·77	·53	4·30			
47	1	48	1	...	1	7·37	·09	7·46			
441	16	457	194	4	198	184·60	6·27	190·87	199·88	6·66	206·54
95	5	100	9	...	9	5·93	·14	6·07			
75	3	78	13	...	13	9·35	·25	9·60			
511	37	548	187	8	195	191·69	7·10	198·79	221·20	8·12	229·32
136	5	141	5	...	5	8·77	·16	8·93			
177	7	184	25	2	27	20·74	·86	21·60			
430	...	430	87	...	87	93·98	...	93·98	103·86	·38	104·24
60	4	64	5	...	5	4·94	·29	5·23			
63	2	65	7	1	8	4·94	·09	5·03			
579	20	599	192	6	198	218·53	5·87	224·40	246·00	6·80	252·80
179	6	185	...	...	...	12·53	·26	12·79			
145	6	151	19	1	20	14·94	·67	15·61			
601	37	638	244	6	250	233·24	9·78	243·02	255·37	11·00	266·37
200	6	206	6	1	7	14·84	·46	15·30			
73	5	78	3	3	6	7·29	·76	8·05			
9	...	9	...	...	...	·34	...	·34	·34	...	·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
636	13	649	213	3	216	164·94	2·30	167·24	199·73	3·44	203·17
70	1	71	5	1	6	3·34	·05	3·39			
206	13	219	41	2	43	31·45	1·09	32·54			

D.—PRISONS

(27)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Mangalore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts	98	10	108	176	12	188	274	22	296
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	28	4	32	30	4	34
		Civil	9	1	10	70	16	86	79	17	96
Coimbatore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	148	6	154	452	13	465	600	19	619
		Under-trial ...	19	1	20	111	6	117	130	7	137
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund ...	Do. ...	Convicts	44	2	46	111	13	124	155	15	170
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	9	1	10	10	1	11
		Civil	1	...	1	29	1	30	30	1	31
Do. ...	European Prison.	Convicts	10	...	10	17	...	17	27	...	27
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	Debtors' Jail ...	Civil	21	...	21	399	61	460	420	61	481
	Total Jails. ...	Convicts	6,667	276	6,943	11,413	653	12,066	18,080	929	19,009
		Under-trial ...	115	6	121	1,543	87	1,630	1,658	93	1,751
		Civil	237	6	243	1,761	158	1,919	1,998	164	2,162
		Total ...	7,019	288	7,307	14,717	898	15,615	21,736	1,186	22,922
Subsidiary Jails	... ...	Convicts	382	11	393	13,839	1,792	15,631	14,221	1,803	16,024
		Under-trial ...	779	29	808	21,876	1,326	23,202	22,655	1,355	24,010
		Civil	7	...	7	154	20	174	161	20	181
		Total ...	1,168	40	1,208	35,869	3,138	39,007	37,037	3,178	40,215
Grand Total		Convicts	7,049	287	7,336	25,252	2,445	27,697	32,301	2,732	35,033
		Under-trial ...	894	35	929	23,419	1,413	24,832	24,313	1,448	25,761
		Civil	244	6	250	1,915	178	2,093	2,159	184	2,343
		Total of all ...	8,187	328	8,515	50,586	4,036	54,622	58,773	4,364	63,137

—*continued.*

and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1886—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
227	13	240	47	9	56	68·59	8·87	77·26	78·00	9·88	87·88
24	3	27	6	1	7	1·03	·08	1·11			
63	15	78	16	2	18	8·38	1·13	9·51			
459	16	475	141	3	144	127·88	4·14	132·02	138·33	4·60	142·93
129	7	136	1	...	1	10·45	·46	10·91			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
127	14	141	28	1	29	38·66	·69	39·35	42·19	·93	43·12
8	1	9	2	...	2	·42	·20	·62			
24	1	25	6	...	6	3·11	·04	3·15			
12	...	12	15	...	15	11·19	...	11·19	11·19	...	11·19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
398	858	456	22	3	25	19·60	2·45	22·05	19·60	2·45	22·05
11,487	666	12,153	6,593	263	6,856	6,494·63	266·50	6,761·13	6,794·61	282·68	7,077·29
1,561	88	1,649	97	5	102	102·23	5·73	107·96			
1,775	146	1,921	223	18	241	197·75	10·45	208·20			
14,823	900	15,723	6,913	286	7,199	6,794·61	282·68	7,077·29	...	...	...
13,824	1,775	15,599	397	28	425	418·30	39·27	457·57	1,065·93	70·81	1,136·74
22,010	1,307	23,317	645	48	693	639·06	30·53	669·59			
150	20	170	11	...	11	8·57	1·01	9·58			
35,984	3,102	39,086	1,053	76	1,129	1,065·93	70·81	1,136·74	...	...	...
25,311	2,441	27,752	6,990	291	7,281	6,912·93	305·77	7,218·70	7,860·54	353·49	8,214·03
23,571	1,395	24,966	742	53	795	741·29	36·26	777·55			
1,925	166	2,091	234	18	252	206·32	11·46	217·78			
50,807	4,002	54,809	7,966	362	8,328	7,860·54	353·49	8,214·03	...	...	...

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886.

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8				9			
								Received from other jails.							Transferred to other jails.				Released during the year.			
								A.		B.					A.		B.		A.		B.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1886.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	563	21	64	24	627	45	136	4	...	...	763	49	812	11	...	10	3	10	...	59	15
2	Vellore	659	41	30	3	689	44	271	17	...	...	960	61	1,021	9	...	15	...	5	1	71	9
3	Trichinopoly	615	30	50	26	665	56	348	13	...	...	1,013	69	1,082	30	...	34	...	9	...	56	35
4	Coimbatore	617	23	79	3	696	26	189	1	...	...	885	27	912	17	...	2	1	11	...	40	...
5	Cannanore	416	...	31	...	447	...	123	...	...	...	570	...	570	7	...	8	...	4	...	22	...
6	Salem	374	8	338	10	712	18	108	7	...	...	820	25	845	7	...	1	...	9	2	342	4
7	Penitentiary	560	31	1,712	164	2,272	195	166	1	86	4	2,524	200	2,724	201	10	...	...	10	...	1,597	153
	Total ...	3,804	154	2,304	230	6,108	384	1,341	43	86	4	7,535	431	7,966	282	10	70	4	58	3	2,187	216
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	117	1	331	4	448	5	22	...	...	...	470	5	475	18	...	...	...	...	...	316	3
9	Berhampore	112	3	371	23	483	26	20	...	...	...	503	26	529	55	2	...	1	11	...	333	20
10	Vizagapatam	157	15	411	58	568	73	4	...	...	...	572	73	645	37	2	1	...	9	1	390	51
11	Parvatipur	126	...	226	...	352	...	37	...	...	...	389	...	389	...	...	...	...	5	...	227	...
12	Rajahmundry	98	6	402	6	500	12	6	...	...	...	506	12	518	2	...	...	...	16	...	391	12
13	Guntur	118	4	316	14	434	18	...	...	...	...	434	18	452	16	...	1	...	19	3	313	9
14	Nellore	56	3	261	17	317	20	...	...	...	...	317	20	337	19	1	2	...	23	...	209	16
15	Kurnool	35	2	195	14	230	16	...	...	...	...	230	16	246	53	2	4	...	6	...	137	13
16	Bellary	331	21	477	35	808	56	42	2	...	...	850	58	908	2	4	1	...	23	...	431	40
17	Cuddapah	81	...	252	21	333	21	...	...	...	...	333	21	354	24	...	8	...	7	...	204	13
18	Chittoor	141	7	420	36	561	43	...	...	...	...	561	43	604	36	9	5	...	23	1	380	28
19	Cuddalore	196	5	438	15	634	20	1	...	...	...	635	20	655	48	1	2	...	39	1	345	13
20	Tanjore	199	10	499	35	698	45	...	...	...	...	698	45	743	35	9	...	...	19	...	446	27
21	Trichinopoly	133	...	383	...	516	...	1	...	...	...	517	...	517	2	...	...	...	67	...	360	...
22	Madura	263	12	508	14	771	26	...	...	...	...	771	26	797	152	2	1	...	38	1	386	17
23	Tinnevelly	239	14	592	29	831	43	14	...	...	...	845	43	888	71	2	...	...	62	...	461	35
24	Cochin	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
25	Calicut	161	1	676	15	837	16	12	...	...	...	849	16	865	61	...	...	...	78	2	487	11
26	Mangalore	98	10	176	12	274	22	...	...	...	...	274	22	296	33	...	...	...	6	2	174	9
27	Ccimbatore	148	6	444	13	592	19	8	...	...	...	600	19	619	4	...	...	...	28	...	420	16
28	Ootacamund	44	2	111	13	155	15	...	...	...	...	155	15	170	8	...	...	...	1	...	114	14
	Total ...	2,853	122	7,498	374	10,351	496	167	2	...	...	10,518	498	11,016	676	34	25	1	480	11	6,533	347
29	European Prison	10	...	2	...	12	...	15	...	...	...	27	...	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Total Central and District Jails...	6,667	276	9,804	604	16,471	880	1,523	45	86	4	18,080	929	19,009	961	44	95	5	538	14	8,724	563
30	Subsidiary Jails	382	11	10,312	1,651	10,694	1,662	...	...	*3,527	141	14,221	1,803	16,024	295	6	*3,527	141	370	10	9,591	1,606
	Grand Total ...	7,049	287	20,116	2,255	27,165	2,542	1,523	45	3,613	145	32,301	2,732	35,033	1,256	50	3,622	146	908	24	18,315	2,169

* In transit to other jails.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	9—*continued.* Released during the year—*cont.* C. Under remission rules.		D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness.		b. On other grounds.		10 Transported beyond seas.		11 Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		12 Escaped.		13 Executed.		14 Died.		15 Remaining at the end of the present year.			16 Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																						
1	Rajahmundry	152	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	511	25	536	529·12	23·80	552·92
2	Vellore	156	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	701	42	743	680·48	42·39	722·87
3	Trichinopoly	138	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	732	30	762	649·33	29·87	679·20
4	Coimbatore	169	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	13	...	626	20	646	620·00	21·47	641·47
5	Cannanore	82	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	425	...	425	407·13	...	407·13
6	Salem	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	409	17	426	344·07	11·15	355·22
7	Penitentiary	83	1	...	...	1	...	89	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	537	32	569	569·71	36·14	605·85
	Total ...	824	27	13	...	4	...	89	3	2	2	1	...	7	...	57	...	3,941	166	4,107	3,799·84	164·82	3,964·66
	District Jails.																						
8	Russellkonda	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	120	2	122	131·10	·72	131·82
9	Berhampore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	96	2	98	110·07	5·24	115·31
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	130	19	149	124·81	10·45	135·26
11	Parvatipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	149	...	149	139·31	...	139·31
12	Rajahmundry	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	93	...	93	103·38	2·04	105·42
13	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	84	6	90	114·95	4·15	119·10
14	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	63	3	66	59·39	3·69	63·08
15	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	28	1	29	49·57	3·38	52·95
16	Bellary	33	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	9	...	347	12	359	314·55	16·52	331·07
17	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	88	8	96	82·03	3·74	85·77
18	Chittoor	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	1	106	4	110	131·99	6·93	138·92
19	Cuddalore	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	194	4	198	184·60	6·27	190·87
20	Tanjore	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	187	8	195	191·69	7·10	198·79
21	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	87	...	87	93·98	...	93·98
22	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	192	6	198	218·53	5·87	224·40
23	Tinnevelly	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	244	6	250	233·24	9·78	243·02
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·34	...	·34
25	Calicut	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	213	3	216	164·94	2·30	167·24
26	Mangalore	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	47	9	56	68·59	8·67	77·26
27	Coimbatore	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	141	3	144	127·88	4·14	132·02
28	Ootacamund	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	28	1	29	38·66	·69	39·35
	Total ...	65	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	24	2	66	2	2,637	97	2,734	2,683·60	101·68	2,785·28
29	European Prison	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	11·19	...	11·19
	Total Central and District Jails...	893	30	17	...	4	...	89	3	4	3	8	...	31	2	123	2	6,593	263	6,856	6,494·63	266·50	6,761·13
30	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	28	10	3	1	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	3	...	397	28	425	418·30	39·27	457·57
	Grand Total ...	893	30	45	10	7	1	89	3	5	3	14	1	31	2	126	2	6,990	291	7,281	6,912·93	305·77	7,218·70

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886.

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christians.																	
		a.		b.		c.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	59	24	...	...	...	...	14	3	40	19
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3
3	Trichinopoly	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	42	25	...	...	...	...	18	3	31	20
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	77	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	67	1
5	Cannanore	1	...	1	...	2	...	12	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
6	Salem	...	...	1	...	1	2	30	...	306	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	293	10
7	Penitentiary	59	...	19	2	89	23	406	46	1,139	93	...	...	...	...	67	...	934	97
	Total	61	...	22	2	97	25	460	47	1,664	156	...	...	...	...	105	6	1,416	150
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	329	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	253	4
9	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	367	23	...	...	...	...	1	1	242	15
10	Vizagapatam	4	...	6	...	2	...	10	1	389	57	...	...	...	...	10	2	344	42
11	Parvatipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	193	...
12	Rajahmundry	1	...	...	...	4	...	17	...	380	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	3
13	Guntur	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	290	14	...	...	...	...	4	...	258	11
14	Nellore	1	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	243	17	...	...	...	...	4	...	223	13
15	Kurnool	...	...	1	...	3	...	23	2	168	12	...	...	...	...	2	1	170	12
16	Bellary	1	...	...	...	5	...	55	4	416	31	...	...	...	...	5	2	398	30
17	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	2	212	19	...	...	...	...	1	1	227	19
18	Chittoor	...	...	2	...	5	...	31	6	382	30	...	...	...	...	4	2	352	27
19	Cuddalore	5	...	...	...	11	...	10	...	412	15	...	...	...	...	4	...	333	11
20	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	2	...	28	1	469	34	...	...	...	...	14	3	396	29
21	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	9	...	28	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	...
22	Madura	...	...	...	...	3	...	22	1	483	13	...	...	...	...	15	...	442	13
23	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	36	...	23	...	533	29	...	...	...	...	2	...	466	26
24	Cochin	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
25	Calicut	...	...	1	...	24	1	267	7	384	7	...	...	...	...	11	...	584	13
26	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	11	1	37	...	128	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	10
27	Coimbatore	...	...	1	...	2	...	15	2	426	11	...	...	...	...	7	1	357	10
28	Ootacamund	...	...	1	...	20	8	9	...	81	5	...	...	...	...	5	2	99	11
	Total	21	...	12	...	140	10	661	26	6,664	338	...	...	...	...	99	15	6,192	299
29	European Prison	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
30	Subsidiary Jails	2	...	3	...	351	40	878	61	9,078	1,550	...	...	...	...	232	103	8,775	1,229
	Grand Total	85	...	38	2	588	75	1,999	134	17,406	2,044	...	...	...	...	436	124	16,385	1,678

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886—cont.

Serial number.	Jails.	4—cont. Age—cont. C. 40 to 60. M.	C. 40 to 60. F.	D. Above 60. M.	D. Above 60. F.	5 Previous occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	8	2	2	...	9	3	6	27	1	...	18	14	3	6	1	64	24	88
2	Vellore	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	15	1	1	1	...	30	3	33
3	Trichinopoly	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	20	3	2	22	13	3	10	...	50	26	76
4	Coimbatore	9	2	2	...	4	9	...	22	4	...	40	3	...	...	...	79	3	82
5	Cannanore	4	...	1	...	4	1	14	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
6	Salem	40	...	...	...	3	...	1	68	10	2	254	6	...	4	...	338	10	348
7	Penitentiary	678	67	33	...	...	64	...	323	322	166	837	66	38	29	31	1,712	164	1,876
	Total	745	73	38	1	23	77	22	482	344	170	1,186	103	45	50	32	2,304	230	2,534
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	70	...	2	...	18	6	64	122	64	57	...	3	...	1	...	331	4	335
9	Berhampore	120	7	8	...	27	1	...	135	34	23	151	9	1	12	1	371	23	394
10	Vizagapatam	53	12	4	2	5	49	41	139	35	...	142	21	3	34	...	411	58	469
11	Parvatipur	28	...	1	...	...	23	20	160	4	...	19	...	...	...	...	226	...	226
12	Rajahmundry	36	3	2	...	16	20	16	124	10	...	216	4	...	2	...	402	6	408
13	Guntur	54	3	...	...	9	53	66	61	17	...	110	10	...	2	2	316	14	330
14	Nellore	30	4	4	...	6	7	...	34	12	12	190	10	...	6	1	261	17	278
15	Kurnool	21	1	2	...	17	3	7	27	13	41	87	4	1	8	1	195	14	209
16	Bellary	59	3	15	...	24	14	10	150	26	19	234	14	2	14	5	477	35	512
17	Cuddapah	23	1	1	...	13	25	3	62	14	...	135	15	2	4	...	252	21	273
18	Chittoor	62	7	2	...	20	...	180	164	17	13	26	17	5	14	...	420	36	456
19	Cuddalore	88	4	13	...	37	7	188	134	39	24	9	6	2	3	4	438	15	453
20	Tanjore	76	2	13	1	16	14	8	197	37	200	27	11	4	18	2	499	35	534
21	Trichinopoly	48	...	4	...	18	3	...	128	41	22	171	...	...	...	...	383	...	383
22	Madura	44	1	7	...	1	...	...	172	28	20	287	11	...	2	1	508	14	522
23	Tinnevelly	83	2	41	1	39	53	2	255	50	...	193	18	2	9	...	592	29	621
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
25	Calicut	68	2	13	...	28	2	2	321	73	7	243	4	5	4	2	676	15	691
26	Mangalore	24	2	1	...	4	...	88	56	28	...	...	9	1	2	...	176	12	188
27	Coimbatore	76	2	4	...	20	37	15	149	34	8	181	10	1	2	...	444	13	457
28	Ootacamund	7	...	...	...	2	9	10	15	10	1	64	5	3	5	...	111	13	124
	Total	1,070	56	187	4	329	326	720	2,605	586	447	2,485	181	32	142	19	7,498	374	7,872
29	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
30	Subsidiary Jails	1,231	290	74	29	66	521	416	4,947	539	218	3,605	897	122	559	73	10,312	1,651	11,963
	Grand Total	3,046	419	249	34	418	924	1,158	8,034	1,469	836	7,277	1,181	199	751	124	20,116	2,255	22,371

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2	3	4																				5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																						
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	...	...	8	9	3	7	2	4	24	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	60	21	81
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1	Rajahmundry.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions	...	...	9	12	3	7	2	4	27	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	64	24	88
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	3	3	4	6	5	1	80	4	162	2	122	3	5	1	97	5	33	...	...	...	511	25	536
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	15	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	25	3	28
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total admissions	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	18	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	30	3	33
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	108	5	213	13	236	16	28	...	88	4	23	2	1	...	701	42	743
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	5	7	9	7	3	3	...	1	9	1	12	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	44	19	63
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
3	Trichinopoly ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions	9	13	10	7	3	4	...	1	10	1	12	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	50	26	76
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	115	6	346	11	182	2	12	...	46	5	25	1	...	...	732	30	762
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	17	2	22	...	5	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	69	3	72
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
4	Coimbatore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	22	2	24	...	5	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	79	3	82
		Remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	109	3	228	7	208	6	60	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	626	20	646

5	Cannanore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...		...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	5	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	
		Total admissions ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	15	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	41	...	67	...	102	...	9	...	150	...	51	...	...	425	...	425
6	Salem ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	8	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	135	6	91	1	37	...	22	2	13	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	311	10	321
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total admissions ...	1	...	145	6	99	1	39	...	23	2	16	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	338	10	348
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	27	...	35	1	26	...	42	4	101	6	57	6	13	...	40	...	68	...	...	409	17	426
7	Penitentiary...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	48	13	24	3	13	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	16	103
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	712	70	379	49	191	21	144	8	90	...	30	...	18	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1,568	148	1,716
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	16	...	12	...	6	...	9	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Total admissions ...	762	83	422	52	218	21	152	8	100	...	35	...	19	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1,712	164	1,876
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	25	10	54	6	58	6	93	4	91	2	90	2	27	...	...	...	65	1	34	1	...	537	32	569
	District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	19	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	23
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	5	...	151	1	103	...	20	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	1	293
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	5	...	7	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
8	Russellkonda.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	5	...	175	3	112	1	23	...	13	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	4	335
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	18	1	29	1	17	...	27	...	15	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	2	122
9	Berhampore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	15	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	19
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	170	14	87	2	44	1	29	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	349	20	369
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	...	...	185	16	90	3	45	1	30	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	371	23	394
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	36	1	17	1	35	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	96	2	98
10	Vizagapatam...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	10	9	6	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	13	33
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	17	5	167	21	114	7	16	4	9	4	14	4	5	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	1	359	45	404
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	18	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	27	14	176	24	135	8	21	4	16	4	14	4	5	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	1	...	411	58	469
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	4	1	14	5	46	3	26	2	10	4	12	4	4	...	5	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	130	19	149

* Classes A, B, C, D, should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
11	*Hill.* Parvatipur ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	54	...	74	...	19	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	157
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	17	...	21	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
		Total admissions ...	...	...	74	...	104	...	26	...	20	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	226
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	19	...	52	...	33	...	26	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	149
12	*District.* Rajahmundry.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	16	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	20
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	9	...	249	4	104	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	381	4	385
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	9	...	266	6	107	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	402	6	408
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	46	...	29	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	93	...	93
13	Guntur ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	10	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	17
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	109	5	98	1	71	...	10	1	5	2	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	297	11	308
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	...	...	121	8	102	1	71	...	13	1	5	2	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	316	14	330
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	23	2	32	1	20	...	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	84	6	90
14	Nellore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	7	3	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	18
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	27	2	132	5	49	...	18	2	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	244	9	253
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total admissions ...	36	5	136	9	49	1	19	2	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	264	17	278
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	2	...	29	1	16	1	6	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	3	66

15	Kurnool ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	...	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	13	3	16
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	68	4	69	5	18	1	10	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	178	11	189
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	3	...	77	7	72	5	19	1	11	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	195	14	209
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	9	...	14	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	29
16	Bellary ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	14	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	23
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	196	15	117	12	44	1	38	...	41	...	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	1	451	30	481
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total admissions ...	1	...	210	18	122	14	44	1	42	...	43	...	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	1	477	35	512
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	16	1	48	8	58	1	62	1	88	...	65	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	347	12	359
17	Cuddapah ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	4	5	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	95	9	80	4	38	...	10	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	240	13	253
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total admissions ...	...	...	100	14	82	6	39	...	14	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	252	21	273
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	27	1	30	6	25	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	88	8	96
18	Chittoor ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	185	17	144	13	42	1	8	1	12	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	2	400	34	434
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total admissions ...	...	...	189	19	150	13	46	1	9	1	17	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	2	420	36	456
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	26	1	50	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	4	110
19	Cuddalore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	8	...	15	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	33
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	14	1	139	5	154	4	27	2	28	...	30	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	403	12	415
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total admissions ...	22	1	154	7	164	5	28	2	29	...	30	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	438	15	453
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	38	1	92	1	...	2	40	...	16	...	6	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	194	4	198
20	Tanjore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	8	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	22
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	6	...	217	15	130	7	45	2	14	3	24	...	12	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	450	29	479
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	10	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	2	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
		Total admissions ...	14	...	228	21	151	7	48	2	18	3	26	...	12	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	499	35	534
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	...	31	2	53	3	51	2	20	...	27	..	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	187	8	195

* Classes A, B, C, D, should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																				5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																						
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	District—continued.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	5	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	45	...	203	...	102	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	...	366
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
21	Trichinopoly...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	50	...	211	...	104	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	383
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	17	...	36	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	87
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	7	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	168	4	136	3	50	2	36	1	21	...	27	...	1	...	14	2	...	...	2	...	455	12	467
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	19	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32
22	Madura ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Total admissions ...	...	...	178	5	148	4	54	2	56	1	23	...	31	...	2	...	14	2	...	...	2	...	508	14	522
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	38	...	88	3	13	1	19	...	12	...	17	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	192	6	198
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	189	20	162	5	96	2	38	...	29	1	31	1	...	...	7	...	1	...	5	...	558	29	587
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
23	Tinnevelly ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total admissions ...	...	...	217	20	165	5	97	2	39	...	29	1	32	1	...	...	7	...	1	...	5	...	592	29	621
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	39	2	16	2	79	1	35	...	32	...	39	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	244	6	250
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Cochin ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

25	Calicut ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	17	2	16	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	6	43
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	39	1	245	6	188	1	69	...	17	...	14	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	587	8	595
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	10	1	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	24
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	2	...	6	...	16	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
		Total admissions ...	58	3	269	9	218	3	77	...	24	...	15	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	676	15	691
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	50	1	64	1	67	1	18	...	4	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	213	3	216
26	Mangalore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	1	...	82	6	45	3	18	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	7	...	164	10	174
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	1	...	89	6	48	5	20	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	7	...	176	12	188
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	23	5	10	1	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	47	9	56
27	Coimbatore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	1	...	228	9	137	4	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	13	414
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	8	...	14	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total admissions ...	3	...	241	9	157	4	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	13	457
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	42	1	64	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	3	144
28	Ootacamund ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	5	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	22	11	45	1	25	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	12	110
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	27	12	45	1	29	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	13	124
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	1	2	...	11	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	29
29	European Prison.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
30	Total Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	123	34	224	47	59	13	9	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	95	515
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	908	97	3,624	232	2,408	103	916	31	467	18	322	8	137	4	4	...	86	...	18	...	49	26	8,939	507	9,446
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	58	...	105	2	44	...	70	...	19	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	2	307
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	7	...	22	...	62	...	16	...	22	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	140
		Total admissions ...	1,038	131	3,928	279	2,634	118	985	31	564	19	352	8	145	4	5	...	86	8	18	...	49	6	9,804	604	10,408
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	110	14	647	41	898	47	633	20	851	20	1,445	47	1,098	34	137	1	520	24	240	4	14	1	6,593	263	6,856

* Classes A, B, C, D, should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
31	Total Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2,408	801	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,443	801	3,244
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	7,377	823	362	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,739	843	8,582
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	33	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	84	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	7	94
		Total admissions ...	9,902	1,631	410	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,312	1,651	11,963
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	318	24	79	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	28	425
32	Grand Total ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2,531	835	259	47	59	13	9	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,863	896	3,759
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	8,285	920	3,986	252	2,408	103	916	31	467	18	322	8	137	4	4	...	86	8	18	...	49	6	16,678	1,350	18,028
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	33	...	68	...	105	2	44	...	70	...	19	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	2	350
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	91	7	25	...	62	...	16	...	22	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	7	234
		Total admissions ...	10,940	1,762	4,338	299	2,634	118	985	31	564	19	352	8	145	4	5	...	86	8	18	...	49	6	20,116	2,255	22,371
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	428	38	726	45	893	47	633	20	851	30	1,445	47	1,098	34	137	1	520	24	240	4	14	1	6,990	291	7,281

* Classes A, B, C, D, should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(31)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Sec. 399, Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	64	24	88	2	2	5	...	4	...	11	2	13	17·18	8·33	14·77	14	3	17	2	...	2
2	Vellore	30	3	33	8	1	6	...	1	...	15	1	16	50·00	33·33	48·48	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	50	26	76	7	2	1	...	4	...	12	2	14	24·00	7·69	18·42	18	3	21	4	...	4
4	Coimbatore	79	3	82	13	...	12	...	12	1	37	1	38	46·83	33·33	46·34	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	Cannanore	31	...	31	3	...	2	...	7	...	12	...	12	38·71	...	38·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	338	10	348	32	...	14	...	14	...	60	...	60	17·75	...	17·24	5	...	5	1	...	1
7	Penitentiary	1,712	164	1,876	229	32	109	16	169	7	507	55	562	29·61	33·53	29·95	67	...	67	35	...	35
	Total ...	2,304	230	2,534	294	37	149	16	211	8	654	61	715	28·38	26·52	28·21	105	6	111	42	...	42
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	331	4	335	41	...	3	...	8	...	52	...	52	15·71	...	15·52	6	...	6	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	371	23	394	67	4	28	1	15	...	110	5	115	29·65	21·73	29·18	1	1	2	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	411	58	469	56	...	14	1	33	2	103	3	106	25·06	5·17	22·60	10	2	12	4	...	4
11	Parvatipur	226	...	226	22	...	8	...	3	...	33	...	33	14·60	...	14·60	4	...	4	...	...	...
12	Rajahmundry	402	6	408	34	...	15	...	1	...	50	...	50	12·43	...	12·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Guntur	316	14	330	20	1	12	...	6	...	38	1	39	12·02	7·14	11·81	4	...	4	1	...	1
14	Nellore	261	17	278	32	...	5	...	8	...	45	...	45	17·24	...	16·18	4	...	4	...	...	...
15	Kurnool	195	14	209	12	1	2	...	1	...	15	1	16	7·69	7·14	7·65	2	1	3	...	...	...
16	Bellary	477	35	512	35	1	8	...	7	...	50	1	51	10·48	2·85	9·95	5	2	7	...	...	...
17	Cuddapah	252	21	273	33	...	3	...	...	...	36	...	36	14·28	...	13·19	1	1	2	...	...	...
18	Chittoor	420	36	456	63	1	5	1	7	...	75	2	77	17·85	5·55	16·88	4	2	6	...	1	1
19	Cuddalore	438	15	453	72	1	15	...	17	...	104	1	105	23·74	6·66	23·17	4	...	4	2	...	2
20	Tanjore	499	35	534	29	2	6	1	5	...	40	3	43	8·01	8·57	8·05	14	3	17	1	1	2
21	Trichinopoly	383	...	383	58	...	12	...	2	...	72	...	72	18·79	...	18·79	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Madura	508	14	522	99	...	16	1	14	...	129	1	130	25·39	7·14	24·90	15	...	15	...	...	...
23	Tinnevelly	592	29	621	79	...	13	...	12	...	104	...	104	17·56	...	16·74	2	...	2	1	...	1
24	Cochin	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	676	15	691	59	...	25	...	15	...	99	...	99	14·64	...	14·32	11	...	11	2	...	2
26	Mangalore	176	12	188	20	...	11	...	5	1	36	1	37	20·45	8·33	19·68	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Coimbatore	444	13	457	59	2	17	...	5	...	81	2	83	18·24	15·38	18·16	7	1	8	1	...	1
28	Ootacamund	111	13	124	12	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	13	11·71	...	10·48	5	2	7	1	...	1
	Total ...	7,498	374	7,872	902	13	219	5	164	3	1,285	21	1,306	17·13	5·61	16·59	99	15	114	13	2	15
29	European Prison	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Subsidiary Jails	10,312	1,651	11,963	250	28	58	2	15	1	323	31	354	3·13	1·87	2·95	232	103	335	2	...	2
	Grand Total ...	20,116	2,255	22,371	1,446	78	426	23	390	12	2,262	113	2,375	11·24	5·01	10·61	436	124	560	57	2	59

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(32)—*Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
			Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1885 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
	Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
2	Vellore	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
4	Coimbatore	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	8	...	1	...
	District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...
9	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Parvatipur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Nellore	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
15	Kurnool	*5	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
16	Bellary	9	...	1	1	...	1	1	9	...	9	...	...	1
17	Cuddapah	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
18	Chittoor	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	Cuddalore	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
20	Tanjore	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Madura	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
23	Tinnevelly	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Coimbatore	*4	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	5	1	...	...
28	Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	28	4	3	7	2	6	8	26	1	27	4	2	1
29	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Subsidiary Jails	1	1	12	13	...	12	12	1	1	2	13	...	...
	Grand Total ...	36	6	15	21	2	18	20	34	3	37	17	3	1

* One struck off having escaped more than 10 years ago,

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(33)—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886.

1	2	3		4		5								6																7	8
						Breaches of jail rules.								Punishments inflicted.																			
														A.		B. By jail officers.														C.	
																a.		b. Reduced diet.						c.		d.	e.				
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		By Criminal Courts.		Separate confinement.		No. I. Bread and water diet.		No. II. Stir-about diet.		No. III. Full stir-about diet.		Separate confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments	Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6 d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
	Central Prisons.																														
1	Rajahmundry	529·12	23·80	...	...	114	...	39	...	161	...	314	...	...	...	9	...	27	...	39	...	9	...	...	...	12	218	...	314	56·78	3·97
2	Vellore	630·48	42·39	1	...	82	...	166	2	192	3	441	5	1	...	29	...	53	...	123	3	66	1	...	...	21	148	1	446	61·69	5·00
3	Trichinopoly	649·33	29·87	...	...	43	...	42	...	129	3	214	3	...	...	37	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	168	2	217	31·94	·94
4	Coimbatore	620·00	21·47	4	...	142	...	143	3	330	10	619	13	4	...	35	3	34	...	58	1	311	9	...	...	22	155	...	632	98·52	3·68
5	Cannanore	407·13	...	...	...	31	...	36	...	68	...	135	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	19	45	...	135	33·16	16·38
6	Salem	344·07	11·15	...	...	61	...	110	...	252	5	423	5	...	...	104	2	10	...	24	1	114	...	...	...	28	143	2	428	120·48	7·08
7	Penitentiary	569·71	36·14	...	...	167	2	54	...	120	2	341	4	...	...	32	3	32	...	98	...	32	...	...	...	11	136	1	345	56·94	3·33
	Total ...	3,799·84	164·82	5	...	640	2	590	5	1,252	23	2,487	30	5	...	273	9	159	...	346	5	576	10	...	...	115	1,013	6	2,517	63·48	4·84
	District Jails.																														
8	Russellkonda	131·10	·72	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	6·06	14·28
9	Berhampore	110·07	5·24	1	...	34	2	24	...	154	10	213	12	1	...	66	8	47	1	50	2	...	...	...	...	3	46	1	225	195·12	14·28
10	Vizagapatam	124·81	10·45	...	...	51	...	13	...	36	3	100	3	...	...	7	...	48	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	8	19	2	103	76·14	8·69
11	Parvatipur	139·31	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	14	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	29	20·81	...
12	Rajahmundry	103·38	2·04	...	...	14	...	21	...	26	...	61	...	...	...	1	...	32	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	4	17	...	61	57·86	7·01
13	Guntur	114·95	4·15	...	...	43	...	2	...	64	1	109	1	...	...	8	1	4	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	11	37	...	110	92·36	11·22
14	Nellore	59·39	3·69	...	...	14	1	20	1	28	2	62	4	...	...	17	...	24	4	9	...	3	...	...	...	3	6	...	66	104·62	5·08
15	Kurnool	49·57	3·38	...	...	8	...	6	...	10	...	24	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	24	45·32	20·00
16	Bellary	314·55	16·52	...	...	14	...	39	...	36	1	89	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	69	1	...	...	...	...	5	14	...	90	27·18	5·95
17	Cuddapah	82·03	3·74	...	...	11	...	1	...	21	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	33	38·47	6·45
18	Chittoor	131·99	6·93	1	...	25	1	12	...	52	4	90	5	1	...	...	...	26	...	29	5	3	...	...	...	4	27	...	95	68·38	4·65
19	Cuddalore	184·60	6·27	...	...	2	...	3	...	44	...	49	...	...	...	15	...	10	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	49	25·67	2·08
20	Tanjore	191·69	7·10	...	...	20	...	22	...	59	...	101	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	35	...	3	...	...	...	3	50	...	101	50·80	3·06
21	Trichinopoly	93·98	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	10	...	27	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	27	28·72	...
22	Madura	218·53	5·87	...	...	7	...	6	...	35	8	48	8	...	...	1	3	3	...	16	...	16	5	...	...	7	5	...	56	24·95	17·07
23	Tinnevelly	233·24	9·78	...	...	35	...	54	...	94	4	183	4	...	...	86	2	55	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	24	...	187	76·94	3·38
24	Cochin	·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	164·94	2·30	...	...	9	...	8	...	27	...	44	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	44	26·30	37·50
26	Mangalore	68·59	8·67	...	...	34	...	46	...	17	7	97	7	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	...	81	6	...	...	5	3	...	104	134·61	5·43
27	Coimbatore	127·88	4·14	...	...	33	...	5	...	49	...	87	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	51	...	...	...	1	26	...	87	65·89	1·16
28	Ootacamund	38·66	·69	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	25·41	...
	Total ...	2,683·60	101·68	4	...	381	4	291	1	788	40	1,464	45	4	...	221	14	317	9	377	8	158	11	...	...	80	307	3	1,509	54·17	5·78
29	European Prison ...	11·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8·93	...
30	Subsidiary Jails ...	418·30	39·27	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	1·09	25·00
	Grand Total ...	6,912·93	305·77	10	...	1,024	6	881	6	2,042	63	3,957	75	10	...	494	23	476	9	723	13	734	21	...	...	199	1,321	9	4,032	55·85	5·03

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(34)—*Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the jails of the Madras Presidency for the year* 1886.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year, who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail					
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	64	24	41	24	6	...	17	...	529·12	23·80	175·92	...	172	...	144	...	28	...	...	...	38	...	102	...	32	...
2	Vellore	30	3	22	3	3	...	5	...	680·48	42·39	112·07	6·50	23	...	19	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	13	...	1	...
3	Trichinopoly	50	26	44	26	4	...	2	...	649·33	29·87	301·33	...	150	...	134	...	11	...	5	...	6	...	114	...	30	...
4	Coimbatore	79	3	63	3	10	...	6	...	620·00	21·47	15·78	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...
5	Cannanore	31	...	22	...	6	...	3	...	407·13	...	10·19	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	328	10	300	10	26	...	12	...	344·07	11·15	21·53	...	7	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	1,712	164	1,134	164	466	...	112	...	569·71	36·14	47·50	...	139	...	59	...	53	...	2	...	34	...	78	...	27	...
	Total ...	2,304	230	1,626	230	521	...	157	...	3,799·84	164·82	684·32	6·50	500	...	370	...	98	...	32	...	94	...	316	...	90	...
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	331	4	320	4	1	...	10	...	131·10	·72	16·75	...	345	3	329	3	6	...	10	...	306	3	25	...	14	...
9	Berhampore	371	23	341	23	11	...	19	...	110·07	5·24	32·08	...	98	...	84	...	4	...	10	...	39	...	48	...	11	...
10	Vizagapatam	411	58	353	57	44	1	14	...	124·81	10·45	112·49	...	243	...	211	...	20	...	12	...	211	...	20	...	12	...
11	Parvatipur	226	...	224	...	1	...	1	...	139·31	...	·90	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
12	Rajahmundry	402	6	362	6	35	...	5	...	103·38	2·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Guntur	316	14	281	14	24	...	11	...	114·95	4·15	2·93	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
14	Nellore	261	17	238	17	10	...	13	...	59·39	3·69	7·77	...	220	...	215	...	5	...	...	...	214	...	6	...	...	...
15	Kurnool	195	14	167	14	12	...	16	...	49·57	3·38	49·57	...	143	...	126	...	6	...	11	...	126	...	6	...	11	...
16	Bellary	477	35	439	35	13	...	25	...	314·55	16·52	41·00	...	59	...	...	...	22	...	37	...	...	...	22	...	37	...
17	Cuddapah	252	21	196	21	19	...	37	...	82·03	3·74	67·79	...	155	...	105	...	31	...	19	...	22	...	115	...	18	...
18	Chittoor	420	36	369	36	25	...	26	...	131·99	6·93	·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Cuddalore	438	15	324	15	30	...	84	...	184·60	6·27	6·59	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
20	Tanjore	499	35	461	35	22	...	16	...	191·69	7·10	3·87	...	17	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	4	...	1	...
21	Trichinopoly	383	...	257	...	33	...	93	...	93·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Madura	508	14	470	14	29	...	9	...	218·53	5·87	145·33	4·82	278	15	202	15	54	...	22	...	196	15	60	...	22	...
23	Tinnevelly	592	29	429	29	93	...	70	...	233·24	9·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Cochin	9	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	676	15	595	15	70	...	11	...	164·94	2·30	23·48	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	18	...	...	...
26	Mangalore	176	12	154	12	18	...	4	...	68·59	8·67	24·02	...	90	...	87	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	85	...	3	...
27	Coimbatore	444	13	334	12	91	...	19	1	127·88	4·14	3·71	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
28	Ootacamund	111	13	81	13	27	...	3	...	38·66	·69	15·50	...	40	...	34	...	5	...	1	...	9	...	18	...	13	...
	Total ...	7,498	374	6,398	372	613	1	487	1	2,683·60	101·68	554·05	4·82	1,744	18	1,465	18	156	...	123	...	1,154	18	448	...	142	...
29	European Prison	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	9,804	604	8,024	602	1,134	1	646	1	6,494·63	266·50	1,238·37	11·32	2,244	18	1,835	18	254	...	155	...	1,248	18	764	...	232	...

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(35)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
						RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry	553	...	3	556	22,066	39 14 5	25,152	45 3 10	2,040	3 10 8	3,827	6 14 2	225 1 11	3,191	5 12 4	2,065	3 11 5	58,341	104 14 10
2	Vellore	723	...	3	726	27,772	38 6 7	25,675	35 5 10	1,477	2 0 7	1,021	1 6 5	68 1 1	2,623	3 10 1	2,356	3 3 11	60,924	83 14 7
3	Trichinopoly	679	...	...	679	36,225	53 5 7	18,928	27 13 11	6,149	9 0 11	1,169	1 11 6	167 0 0	2,964	4 5 10	2,543	3 11 10	67,978	100 1 10
4	Coimbatore	641	...	6	647	26,205	40 14 1	29,145	45 0 9	1,491	2 4 10	609	0 15 1	87 0 0	2,196	3 6 9	3,293	5 1 5	62,939	97 4 5
5	Cannanore	407	...	...	407	21,282	52 4 8	14,798	36 5 8	3,468	8 8 4	3,161	7 12 3	112 14 4	1,179	2 14 4	2,068	5 1 4	45,956	112 14 7
6	Salem	355	4	9	368	15,728	44 4 10	13,101	35 9 7	3,650	9 14 8	542	1 7 6	77 6 10	1,677	4 11 7	1,717	4 10 7	36,415	98 13 3
7	Penitentiary	606	9	3	618	26,280	43 5 10	24,397	39 7 6	1,080	1 11 11	1,932	3 2 0	96 9 7	1,900	3 2 2	10,250	16 9 4	65,839	106 8 6
	Total ...	3,964	13	24	4,001	1,75,558	44 4 7	1,51,196	37 12 7	19,355	4 13 5	12,261	3 1 0	121 6 4	15,730	3 15 6	24,292	6 1 1	3,98,392	99 9 2
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda	132	...	...	132	4,753	36 0 1	2,363	17 14 5	2,692	20 6 3	293	2 3 6	48 13 4	315	2 6 2	586	4 7 0	11,002	83 5 7
9	Berhampore	115	3	2	120	3,511	30 8 5	3,357	27 15 7	2,295	19 2 0	133	1 1 9	66 8 0	428	3 11 6	805	6 11 4	10,529	87 11 10
10	Vizagapatam	135	2	7	144	5,215	38 10 1	3,456	24 0 0	2,342	16 4 2	174	1 3 4	43 8 0	778	5 12 2	1,125	7 13 0	13,090	90 14 5
11	Parvatipur	139	...	...	139	5,300	38 2 1	2,188	15 11 10	1,576	11 5 5	196	1 6 7	49 0 0	801	5 12 2	653	4 11 2	10,714	77 1 3
12	Rajahmundry	105	3	5	113	4,061	38 10 9	2,396	21 3 3	2,003	17 11 7	124	1 1 6	124 0 0	534	5 1 4	396	3 8 1	9,514	84 3 1
13	Guntur	119	...	9	128	5,722	48 1 4	2,939	22 15 4	2,032	15 14 0	244	1 14 6	40 10 8	310	2 9 8	545	4 4 1	11,792	92 2 0
14	Nellore	63	1	3	67	2,089	33 2 6	3,683	54 15 4	2,546	38 0 0	275	4 1 8	91 10 8	93	1 7 7	736	10 15 9	9,422	140 10 0
15	Kurnool	53	4	3	60	2,237	42 3 4	3,135	52 4 0	1,954	32 9 1	336	6 6 11	96 8 0	81	1 8 5	505	8 6 8	8,298	138 4 9
16	Bellary	331	9	10	350	11,388	34 6 6	5,113	14 9 9	3,215	9 2 11	100	0 4 7	100 0 0	1,457	4 6 5	1,460	4 2 9	22,733	64 15 2
17	Cuddapah	86	6	10	102	3,750	43 9 8	3,700	36 4 4	2,787	27 5 2	168	1 10 4	56 0 0	121	1 6 6	698	6 13 6	11,224	110 0 7
18	Chittoor*	139	4	8	151	4,968	35 11 10	3,542	23 7 3	2,320	15 5 10	907	6 0 1	100 12 5	411	2 15 3	328	2 2 9	12,476	82 9 11
19	Cuddalore	191	6	10	207	7,190	37 10 3	3,467	16 12 0	3,632	17 8 9	512	2 7 7	85 5 4	670	3 8 1	906	4 6 0	16,377	79 1 10
20	Tanjore	199	9	21	229	7,443	37 6 5	6,871	30 0 0	2,596	11 5 4	423	1 13 6	70 8 0	336	1 11 0	1,012	4 6 8	18,681	81 9 2
21	Trichinopoly	94	5	5	104	3,839	40 13 5	2,661	25 9 4	2,616	25 2 5	134	1 4 7	134 0 0	281	2 15 10	142	1 5 10	9,673	93 0 1
22	Madura	224	13	16	253	8,051	35 15 1	3,923	15 8 1	3,656	14 7 2	643	2 8 8	80 6 0	789	3 8 4	932	3 10 11	17,994	71 1 11
23	Tinnevelly	243	15	8	266	8,284	34 1 5	7,999	30 1 1	2,854	10 11 8	140	0 8 5	46 10 8	486	2 0 0	1,126	4 3 9	20,889	78 8 5
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	56	.....	240	...	11	...	...	...	...	5	.....	16	.....	328	...
25	Calicut	167	3	33	203	8,481	50 12 6	3,047	15 0 1	3,157	15 8 9	529	2 9 8	75 9 2	687	4 1 9	1,505	7 6 7	17,406	85 11 11
26	Mangalore	77	1	10	88	2,899	37 10 4	2,591	29 7 1	2,269	25 12 6	204	2 5 1	51 0 0	172	2 3 9	587	6 10 8	8,722	99 1 9
27	Coimbatore	132	11	...	143	4,651	35 3 9	440	3 1 2	329	2 4 9	192	1 5 6	64 0 0	250	1 14 3	274	1 14 7	6,136	42 14 6
28	Ootacamund	39	1	3	43	1,429	36 10 3	1,832	42 9 8	2,368	55 1 1	284	6 9 8	142 0 0	272	6 15 7	996	23 2 7	7,181	167 0 0
	Total ...	2,783	96	163	3,042	1,05,317	37 13 6	68,943	22 10 7	49,250	16 3 0	6,061	1 15 10	73 0 4	9,277	3 5 4	15,333	5 0 7	2,54,181	83 8 11
29	European Prison	11	...	...	11	1,471	133 11 7	9,129	829 14 6	...	...	144	13 1 5	...	255	23 2 11	1,670	151 13 1	12,669	1,151 11 7
30	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	22	22	...	.....	2,088	94 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	182	8 4 4	2,270	103 2 11
31	Subsidiary Jails	457	670	10	1,137	44,053	39 1 5	12,191	10 11 7	18,903	16 10 0	197	0 2 9	13 2 1	152	0 2 2	5,859	5 2 5	81,355	71 8 9
	Grand Total ...	7,215	779	219	8,213	3,26,399	41 6 4	2,43,547	29 10 5	87,508	10 10 5	18,663	2 4 4	93 5 0	25,414	3 3 6	47,336	5 12 2	7,48,867	91 2 10

* Jails abolished.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(36)—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7														8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.																	
						On prison duties.						On jail buildings.											
												Additions and alterations.		New jails.									
						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.						
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Manufactures.	Public Works.		Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, Private Individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days.		
																	(*a*) Public Works.	(*b*) Other extra-mural labor.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7) K.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	2·91	542·25	17·16	31·16	49·52	74·79	64·31	15·15	35·34	7·71	19·02	...	...	...	215·44	...	...	12·65	13·79	11·85	39·73
2	Vellore	5·52	643·84	14·82	7·24	4·37	89·92	62·93	39·20	60·75	15·10	1·59	...	...	...	342·61	...	...	5·31	13·96	9·77	53·21
3	Trichinopoly	·41	674·69	7·56	7·49	...	91·72	122·02	30·48	131·72	44·58	...	...	...	...	239·12	...	...	...	13·59	18·08	35·44
4	Coimbatore	...	641·80	10·13	12·49	...	96·02	85·28	43·58	105·69	24·57	...	...	21·27	...	242·73	...	...	...	14·96	13·28	37·82
5	Cannanore	1·01	406·03	27·87	28·92	20·62	50·26	69·12	39·53	55·05	7·36	2·28	...	...	...	105·02	...	...	...	12·37	17·02	25·86
6	Salem	2·54	347·37	7·96	9·21	...	34·97	56·57	39·54	36·91	55·83	...	...	...	...	105·72	...	...	·66	10·06	16·28	30·43
7	Penitentiary	7·19	531·80	17·23	...	...	60·17	98·91	14·48	48·81	30·74	...	...	1·50	...	259·96	...	...	...	11·31	18·59	48·88
	Total ...	19·58	3,787·78	102·73	96·51	74·51	497·89	559·14	221·96	474·27	185·89	22·89	...	22·77	...	1,510·60	...	...	18·62	13·14	14·76	39·88
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	3·35	114·51	5·22	·33	13·70	11·82	18·92	25·10	35·50	2·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	10·32	16·52	...
9	Berhampore	5·16	107·00	1·83	2·75	...	...	16·33	24·09	23·25	4·92	...	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	31·33	...	15·26	...
10	Vizagapatam	2·98	135·26	3·38	·21	...	9·62	24·57	8·93	9·47	1·64	...	...	77·44	...	...	...	...	...	7·11	18·16	...
11	Parvatipur	1·23	126·64	3·92	·22	...	8·88	23·85	2·38	16·42	15·50	55·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·01	18·83	...
12	Rajahmundry	3·46	96·67	·60	2·84	...	3·73	16·45	3·13	18·71	2·48	43·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·94	3·85	17·01	...
13	Guntur	4·36	114·74	5·59	...	...	8·85	28·81	12·83	54·92	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·28	7·71	25·11	...
14	Nellore	1·33	57·17	2·52	...	...	1·35	23·53	10·18	11·23	5·95	1·24	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	·02	2·36	41·16	...
15	Kurnool	1·70	51·25	3·50	·08	...	...	12·58	17·09	11·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·16	...	24·54	...
16	Bellary	3·73	294·55	·63	...	...	22·75	30·75	7·67	19·83	20·00	9·67	...	...	...	183·25	...	...	...	7·72	10·44	62·21
17	Cuddapah	4·30	77·44	2·48	2·34	...	3·17	10·33	·25	16·69	6·35	·83	...	...	25·02	...	...	...	9·98	4·09	13·34	...
18	Chittoor	2·99	134·66	10·14	5·53	...	12·79	28·64	18·33	35·16	23·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·12	9·49	21·26	...
19	Cuddalore	9·93	182·24	5·01	5·32	...	10·83	22·23	22·16	31·42	2·07	40·74	...	37·74	...	...	...	...	4·72	5·94	12·19	...
20	Tanjore	3·14	183·35	5·95	2·17	2·88	17·32	24·64	2·49	38·55	·20	...	...	38·72	...	50·15	...	...	·30	9·44	13·42	27·35
21	Trichinopoly	1·87	92·12	·95	2·77	...	4·01	15·14	12·02	12·95	6·68	...	...	...	37·60	...	...	...	...	4·35	16·43	...
22	Madura	6·08	219·15	6·18	5·50	...	15·16	30·58	34·23	101·20	4·90	13·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·56	6·91	13·95	...
23	Tinnevelly	6·91	202·02	2·72	...	...	10·76	32·56	13·32	18·68	16·10	1·07	...	...	...	101·81	...	...	...	5·32	16·11	50·39
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	7·62	145·08	6·30	15·66	54·03	17·16	31·66	12·09	8·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·82	21·82	...
26	Mangalore	3·84	72·39	4·39	12·94	...	1·18	7·32	4·21	14·11	3·06	·64	...	...	...	24·54	...	...	...	1·63	10·11	33·89
27	Coimbatore	1·04	130·97	4·04	1·50	10·00	...	10·64	35·66	49·75	6·29	...	...	13·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·12	...
28	Ootacamund	·86	30·57	2·15	·73	7·87	5·46	7·31	1·50	4·24	1·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·86	23·91	...
	Total ...	75·88	2,567·78	77·50	60·89	88·48	164·84	416·82	273·07	532·19	124·05	167·29	3·65	166·99	62·62	359·75	...	...	69·64	6·41	16·23	14·01
29	European Prison ...	·76	10·43	·16	...	2·65	...	1·16	...	...	·58	...	...	...	...	5·88	...	...	...	...	11·12	56·37
30	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Subsidiary Jails ...	77·23	364·14	10·17	13·04	155·09	...	...	91·33	55·14	3·73	...	...	...	1·77	14·12	...	19·75	...	...	...	3·87
	Grand Total ...	173·45	6,730·13	190·56	170·44	320·73	662·73	977·12	586·36	1,061·60	314·25	190·18	3·65	189·76	64·39	1,890·35	...	19·75	88·26	9·84	14·51	28·08

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(37)—*Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Central Prisons.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	58,341	104 15 0	5,619 12 0	10 2 0	52,721 4 0	94 13 0
2	Vellore	60,924	83 15 0	13,634 5 0	18 12 0	47,289 11 0	65 3 0
3	Trichinopoly	67,978	100 2 0	.....	.....	67,978 0 0	100 2 0
4	Coimbatore	62,939	97 4 0	.....	.....	62,939 0 0	97 4 0
5	Cannanore	45,956	112 15 0	492 2 0	1 3 0	45,463 14 0	111 12 0
6	Salem	36,415	98 13 0	7,910 5 0	21 8 0	28,504 11 0	77 5 0
7	Penitentiary	65,839	106 9 0	6,413 15 0	10 6 0	59,425 1 0	96 3 0
	Total ...	3,98,392	99 9 0	30,944 12 0	7 12 0	3,67,447 4 0	91 13 0
	District Jails.						
8	Russellkonda	11,002	83 6 0	276 10 0	2 1 0	10,725 6 0	81 5 0
9	Berhampore	10,529	87 12 0	759 6 0	6 5 0	9,769 10 0	81 7 0
10	Vizagapatam	13,090	90 14 0	484 10 0	3 6 0	12,605 6 0	87 8 0
11	Parvatipur	10,714	77 1 0	165 3 0	1 3 0	10,548 13 0	75 14 0
12	Rajahmundry	9,514	84 3 0	94 15 0	0 13 0	9,419 1 0	83 6 0
13	Guntur	11,792	92 2 0	385 6 0	3 0 0	11,406 10 0	89 2 0
14	Nellore	9,422	140 10 0	40 13 0	0 9 0	9,381 3 0	140 1 0
15	Kurnool	8,298	138 5 0	396 6 0	6 9 0	7,901 10 0	131 12 0
16	Bellary	22,733	64 15 0	.....	.....	22,733 0 0	64 15 0
17	Cuddapah	11,224	110 1 0	637 8 0	6 4 0	11,113 15 0	103 13 0
18	Chittoor	12,476	82 10 0	94 15 0	0 10 0	12,381 1 0	82 0 0
19	Cuddalore	16,377	79 2 0	323 1 0	1 9 0	16,053 15 0	77 9 0
20	Tanjore	18,681	81 9 0	786 0 0	3 7 0	17,895 0 0	78 2 0
21	Trichinopoly	9,673	93 0 0	.....	.....	9,673 0 0	93 0 0
22	Madura	17,994	71 2 0	168 8 0	0 11 0	17,825 8 0	70 7 0
23	Tinnevelly	20,889	78 8 0	159 12 0	0 9 0	20,729 4 0	77 15 0
24	Cochin	328	.....	.....	.....	328 0 0	.....
25	Calicut	17,406	85 12 0	214 8 0	1 1 0	17,191 8 0	84 11 0
26	Mangalore	8,722	99 2 0	308 0 0	3 8 0	8,414 0 0	95 10 0
27	Coimbatore	6,136	42 15 0	.....	.....	6,136 0 0	42 15 0
28	Ootacamund	7,181	167 0 0	323 3 0	7 8 0	6,857 13 0	159 8 0
	Total ...	2,54,181	83 9 0	214 0 0	0 1 0	2,53,967 0 0	83 8 0
29	European Prison	12,669	1,151 12 0	649 7 0	59 1 0	12,019 9 0	1,092 11 0
30	Debtors' Prison, Madras	2,270	103 3 0	.....	.....	2,270 0 0	103 3 0
31	Subsidiary Jails	81,355	71 9 0	53 2 0	0 1 0	81,301 14 0	71 8 0
	Grand Total ...	7,48,367	91 3 0	31,861 5 0	3 14 0	7,17,005 11 0	87 5 0

D.—PRISONS—

(38)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry ...	Convicts ...	980	44	1,024	529·12	23·80	552·92	563	30	593	717	7	724	16·93	·23	17·16	7	...	7
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2·67	...	2·67	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	980	44	1,024	531·79	23·80	555·59	...	...	...	717	7	724	16·93	·23	17·16	7	...	7
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	975	90	1,065	680·48	42·39	722·87	729	42	771	333	16	349	14·31	·49	14·80	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3·49	...	3·49	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	975	90	1,065	683·97	42·39	726·36	...	...	...	333	16	349	14·31	·49	14·80	3	...	3
3	Trichinopoly ...	Convicts ...	950	86	1,036	649·33	29·87	679·20	756	28	784	231	5	236	6·97	·19	7·16	8	...	8
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·01	...	·01	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	950	86	1,036	649·34	29·87	679·21	...	...	...	231	5	236	6·97	·19	7·16	8	...	8
4	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	1,048	52	1,100	620·00	21·47	641·47	656	23	679	192	27	219	6·25	·70	6·95	13	...	13
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	20	...	20	6·06	·13	6·19	15	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,068	52	1,120	626·06	21·60	647·66	...	...	...	192	27	219	6·25	·70	6·95	13	...	13
5	Cannanore ...	Convicts ...	815	30	845	407·13	...	407·13	443	...	443	682	...	682	27·87	...	27·87	18	...	18
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	815	30	845	407·13	...	407·13	443	...	443	682	...	682	27·87	...	27·87	18	...	18
6	Salem	Convicts ...	603	30	633	344·07	11·15	355·22	419	18	437	179	3	182	6·34	·17	6·51	4	...	4
		Under-trial.	46	3	49	4·09	·16	4·25	17	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	14	4	18	8·97	·24	9·21	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	663	37	700	357·13	11·55	368·68	...	...	...	179	3	182	6·34	·17	6·51	4	...	4
7	Penitentiary ...	Convicts ...	676	45	721	569·71	36·14	605·85	620	46	666	373	38	411	15·43	1·80	17·23	4	...	4
		Under-trial.	20	12	32	7·81	1·01	8·82	23	2	25	18	8	26	·88	·23	1·11	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2·41	·35	2·76	8	2	10	26	6	32	·40	1·01	1·41	...	...	...
		Total ...	696	57	753	579·93	37·50	617·43	...	...	...	417	52	469	16·71	3·04	19·75	4	...	4
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda ...	Convicts ...	129	11	140	131·10	·72	131·82	171	1	172	137	...	137	5·69	...	5·69	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	129	11	140	131·10	·72	131·82	171	1	172	137	...	137	5·69	...	5·69	3	...	3
9	Berhampore ...	Convicts ...	142	30	172	110·07	5·24	115·31	126	6	132	90	2	92	1·53	·01	1·54	5	...	5
		Under-trial.	11	4	15	2·45	·11	2·56	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	7	...	7	2·48	·01	2·44	2	...	2	2	...	2	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
		Total ...	160	34	194	114·95	5·36	120·31	...	...	...	92	2	94	1·55	·01	1·56	5	...	5
10	Vizagapatam ...	Convicts ...	247	29	276	124·81	10·45	135·26	130	19	149	72	6	78	3·18	·20	3·38	5	...	5
		Under-trial.	14	...	14	1·81	·39	2·20	7	...	7	12	1	13	·57	·05	·62	...	...	...
		Civil ...	6	...	6	6·80	·18	6·98	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	267	29	296	133·42	11·02	144·44	...	...	...	84	7	91	3·75	·25	4·00	5	...	5
11	Parvatipur ...	Convicts ...	163	8	171	139·31	...	139·31	206	...	206	76	...	76	3·78	...	3·78	7	...	7
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	163	8	171	139·31	...	139·31	206	...	206	76	...	76	3·78	...	3·78	7	...	7
12	Rajahmundry ...	Convicts ...	62	14	76	103·38	2·04	105·42	122	...	122	31	...	31	·56	...	·56	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	15	...	15	2·65	·01	2·66	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	...	4	4·82	·06	4·88	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	81	14	95	110·85	2·11	112·96	...	...	...	31	...	31	·56	...	·56	...	...	...
13	Guntur	Convicts ...	155	9	164	114·95	4·15	119·10	142	7	149	162	4	166	5·48	·11	5·59	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	...	4	8·75	...	8·75	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	172	9	181	123·70	4·15	127·85	...	...	...	162	4	166	5·48	·11	5·59	1	...	1
14	Nellore	Convicts ...	208	14	222	59·39	3·69	63·08	74	4	78	54	1	55	2·48	·04	2·52	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	7	...	7	·55	...	·85	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	7	...	7	3·07	·42	3·49	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	222	14	236	63·31	4·11	67·42	...	...	...	54	1	55	2·48	·04	2·52	1	...	1

continued.

in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1886.

10			11			12			13													
									Ratio per mille of average strength.													
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,355·08	294·11	1,309·41	31·99	9·66	31·03	...	...	...	13·22	...	12·66	13·22	...	12·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,348·27	294·11	1,303·11	31·83	9·66	30·88	...	...	...	13·16	...	12·59	13·16	...	12·59
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	489·36	377·44	482·79	21·02	11·55	20·47	...	...	...	4·40	...	4·15	4·40	...	4·15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	486·86	377·44	480·47	20·92	11·55	20·37	...	...	...	4·38	...	4·13	4·38	...	4·13
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	355·75	167·39	347·46	10·73	6·36	10·54	...	...	...	12·32	...	11·77	12·32	...	11·77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	355·75	167·39	347·46	10·73	6·36	10·54	...	...	...	12·32	...	11·77	12·32	...	11·77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309·67	1,257·56	341·40	10·08	32·60	10·83	...	...	...	20·96	...	20·26	20·96	...	20·26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306·67	1,250·00	338·14	9·98	32·40	10·73	...	...	...	20·76	...	20·07	20·76	...	20·07
1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	1,675·14	...	1,675·14	68·45	...	68·45	...	...	...	44·21	...	44·21	44·21	...	44·21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	1,675·14	...	1,765·14	68·45	...	68·45	...	...	...	44·21	...	44·21	44·21	...	44·21
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	520·24	269·05	512·35	18·42	15·24	18·32	...	...	...	11·62	...	11·26	11·62	...	11·26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	501·21	259·74	493·65	17·75	14·71	17·65	...	...	...	11·20	...	10·84	11·20	...	10·84
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	654·71	1,051·46	678·37	27·08	49·80	28·43	...	...	...	7·02	...	6·60	7·02	...	6·60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,304·73	7,920·79	2,947·84	112·67	227·72	125·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,788·38	17,142·85	11,594·20	165·97	2,885·71	510·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	719·05	1,386·66	759·60	28·81	81·06	31·98	...	...	...	6·89	...	6·47	6·89	...	6·44
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045·00	...	1,039·22	43·04	...	43·16	...	...	...	22·88	...	22·74	22·88	...	22·74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045·00	...	1,039·22	43·04	...	43·16	...	...	...	22·88	...	22·74	22·88	...	22·74
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	817·66	381·68	797·84	13·90	1·90	13·35	...	...	...	45·42	...	43·36	45·42	...	43·36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823·04	...	819·67	8·23	...	8·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	800·34	373·13	781·31	13·48	1·86	12·96	...	...	...	43·49	...	41·55	43·49	...	41·55
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	576·87	574·16	76·66	25·47	19·13	24·97	...	...	...	40·06	...	36·96	40·06	...	36·96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,629·83	2,564·10	5,909·09	314·91	128·20	281·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	629·59	635·20	630·01	28·10	22·68	27·77	...	...	...	37·47	...	34·61	37·47	...	34·61
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	545·55	...	545·55	27·13	...	27·13	...	...	...	50·24	...	50·24	50·24	...	50·24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	545·55	...	545·55	27·13	...	27·13	...	...	...	50·24	...	50·24	50·24	...	50·24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299·86	...	294·03	5·41	...	5·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279·65	...	274·43	5·05	...	4·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409·30	963·86	1,393·78	47·67	26·51	46·93	...	...	...	8·69	...	8·39	8·69	...	8·39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,309·61	963·86	1,298·39	44·30	26·51	43·72	...	...	...	8·08	...	7·82	8·08	...	7·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909·24	271·00	871·90	41·75	10·84	39·94	...	...	...	16·83	...	15·85	16·83	...	15·85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	852·94	243·30	815·78	39·17	9·73	37·37	...	...	...	15·79	...	14·83	15·79	...	14·83

D.—PRISONS—

(38)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	4 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			5 Average daily strength.			6 Maximum population on any one day.			7 Number admitted into hospital.			8 Daily average number of sick.			9 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—continued.																			
15	Kurnool	Convicts ...	113	5	118	49·57	3·38	52·95	78	7	85	138	7	145	3·25	·17	3·42	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	3·50	·05	3·55	12	1	13	4	...	4	·07	...	·07	...	...	...
		Civil ...	5	...	5	1·91	·94	2·85	4	4	8	3	...	3	·03	...	·03	...	...	...
		Total ...	118	5	123	54·98	4·37	59·35	...	...	...	145	7	152	3·35	·17	3·52	1	...	1
16	Bellary	Convicts ...	247	27	274	314·55	16·52	331·07	353	23	376	17	...	17	·63	...	·63	9	...	9
		Under-trial.	33	5	38	8·06	·76	8·82	34	3	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	13	6	19	9·77	·51	10·28	18	1	19	7	1	8	·58	·21	·79	...	...	...
		Total ...	293	38	331	332·38	17·79	350·17	...	...	...	24	1	25	1·21	·21	1·42	9	...	9
17	Cuddapah ...	Convicts ...	66	12	78	82·03	3·74	85·77	91	10	101	78	1	79	2·40	·08	2·48	...	1	1
		Under-trial.	15	...	15	4·98	·61	5·59	32	4	36	1	...	1	·10	...	·10	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	9·43	·18	9·61	22	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	93	12	105	96·44	4·53	100·97	...	...	...	79	1	80	2·50	·08	2·58	...	1	1
18	Chittoor	Convicts ...	229	24	253	131·99	6·93	138·92	155	8	163	562	16	578	8·44	·55	8·99	7	1	8
		Under-trial.	18	...	18	3·77	·53	4·30	15	...	15	3	...	3	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	7·37	·09	7·46	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	259	24	283	143·13	7·55	150·68	...	...	...	565	16	581	8·46	·55	9·01	7	1	8
19	Cuddalore ...	Convicts ...	162	6	168	184·60	6·27	190·87	222	6	228	97	6	103	4·76	·25	5·01	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	18	...	18	5·93	·14	6·07	1	...	1	3	...	3	·58	...	·58	1	...	1
		Civil ...	13	...	13	9·35	·25	9·60	8	...	8	5	...	5	·22	...	·22	...	...	...
		Total ...	193	6	199	199·88	6·66	206·54	...	...	...	105	6	111	5·56	·25	5·81	4	...	4
20	Tanjore	Convicts ...	284	20	304	191·69	7·10	198·79	242	13	255	136	6	142	5·72	·23	5·95	5	1	6
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	8·77	·16	8·93	28	2	30	2	...	2	·07	...	·07	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	20·74	·86	21·60	44	4	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	326	20	346	221·20	8·12	229·32	...	...	...	138	6	144	5·79	·23	6·02	5	1	6
21	Trichinopoly ...	Convicts ...	120	...	120	93·98	...	93·98	143	...	143	36	...	36	·95	...	·95	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	42	5	47	4·94	·29	5·23	25	2	27	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Civil ...	10	5	15	4·94	·09	5·03	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	172	10	182	103·86	·38	104·24	...	...	...	37	...	37	·96	...	·96	1	...	1
22	Madura	Convicts ...	360	22	382	218·53	5·87	224·40	286	11	297	224	3	227	6·10	·07	6·17	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	24	...	24	12·53	·26	12·79	35	2	37	9	...	9	·33	...	·33	...	...	...
		Civil ...	44	...	44	14·94	·67	15·61	23	2	25	17	3	20	1·24	·33	1·57	...	...	...
		Total ...	428	22	450	246·00	6·80	252·80	...	...	...	250	6	256	7·67	·40	8·07	1	...	1
23	Tinnevelly ...	Convicts ...	228	20	248	283·24	9·78	243·02	288	13	301	62	2	64	2·51	·04	2·55	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	14·84	·46	15·30	41	1	42	4	...	4	·10	...	·10	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	7·29	·76	8·05	15	1	16	3	...	3	·07	...	·07	1	...	1
		Total ...	270	20	290	255·37	11·00	266·37	...	...	...	69	2	71	2·68	·04	2·72	2	...	2
24	Cochin	Convicts ...	4	...	4	·34	...	·34	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	4	·34	...	·34	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	Convicts ...	140	7	147	164·94	2·30	167·24	220	6	226	122	1	123	6·22	·08	6·30	5	...	5
		Under-trial.	30	7	37	3·34	·05	3·39	17	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	28	...	28	31·45	1·09	32·54	49	3	52	1	2	3	...	·22	·22	1	1	2
		Total ...	198	14	212	199·73	3·44	203·17	...	...	...	123	3	126	6·22	·30	6·52	6	1	7
26	Mangalore ...	Convicts ...	189	18	207	68·59	8·67	77·26	99	10	109	100	5	105	3·34	1·13	4·47	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	21	5	26	1·03	·08	1·11	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	21	8	29	8·38	1·13	9·51	11	1	12	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Total ...	231	31	262	78·00	9·88	87·88	...	...	...	101	5	106	3·35	1·13	4·48	3	...	3
27	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	180	...	180	127·88	4·14	132·02	150	6	156	61	...	61	3·14	...	3·14	5	...	5
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	10·45	·46	10·91	36	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	180	...	180	138·33	4·60	142·93	...	...	...	61	...	61	3·14	...	3·14	5	...	5
28	Ootacamund ...	Convicts ...	164	10	174	38·66	·69	39·35	55	4	59	51	1	52	2·11	·04	2·15	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	3	...	3	·42	·20	·62	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	2	6	3·11	·04	3·15	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	171	12	183	42·19	·93	43·12	...	...	...	51	1	52	2·11	·04	2·15	2	...	2
29	European Prison.	Convicts ...	36	...	36	11·19	...	11·19	17	...	17	5	...	5	·16	...	·16	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	36	...	36	11·19	...	11·19	17	...	17	5	...	5	·16	...	·16	...	...	...

continued.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1886—continued.

10			11			12			13														
									Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,783·94	2,071·01	2,738·43	65·56	50·30	64·59	...	...	...	20·17	...	18·89	20·17	...	18·89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,142·86	...	1,126·76	20·00	...	19·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,570·68	...	1,052·63	15·70	...	10·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,637·32	1,601·83	2,561·07	60·93	38·90	59·30	...	...	...	18·19	...	16·85	18·19	...	16·85
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	54·04	...	51·34	2·00	...	1·90	...	...	...	28·61	...	27·18	28·61	...	27·18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716·47	1,960·78	778·21	59·36	411·76	76·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	72·20	56·21	71·39	3·64	11·80	4·05	...	...	...	27·07	...	25·70	27·07	...	25·70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950·87	267·38	921·06	29·25	21·39	28·91	...	...	...	12·19	...	11·66	12·19	...	11·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200·80	...	178·57	20·04	...	17·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	819·16	219·78	792·31	25·92	17·58	25·55	...	...	...	10·37	...	9·90	10·37	...	9·90
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4,257·89	2,308·80	4,160·66	63·93	79·36	64·71	...	...	...	53·03	144·30	57·58	53·03	144·30	57·58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	795·75	...	697·67	5·30	...	4·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	..	3,947·46	2,119·20	3,855·59	59·10	72·84	59·79	...	...	...	48·90	132·45	53·08	48·90	132·45	53·08
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	525·46	956·93	539·63	25·78	39·87	26·24	...	...	...	16·25	...	15·71	16·25	...	15·71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505·90	...	494·23	97·80	...	95·55	...	...	...	168·63	...	164·74	168·63	...	164·74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534·75	...	520·83	23·52	...	22·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	525·31	900·90	538·20	27·81	37·53	28·17	...	...	...	20·01	...	19·39	20·01	...	19·39
1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	709·47	845·07	714·36	29·83	32·39	29·92	...	...	...	26·08	140·84	30·18	26·08	140·84	30·18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228·05	...	223·96	7·98	...	7·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	623·87	738·91	627·94	26·17	28·32	26·25	...	...	...	22·60	123·15	26·16	22·60	123·15	26·16
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	383·06	...	383·06	10·10	...	10·10	...	..	...	10·64	...	10·64	10·64	...	10·64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202·42	...	191·20	2·02	...	1·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	356·25	...	354·95	9·24	...	9·20	...	...	...	9·62	...	9·59	9·62	...	9·59
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,205·03	511·07	1,011·58	27·91	11·92	27·49	...	...	...	4·57	...	4·45	4·57	...	4·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	718·27	...	703·67	26·33	...	25·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,137·88	4,477·61	1,281·23	82·99	492·53	100·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,016·26	882·35	1,012·61	31·17	58·82	31·92	...	...	...	4·06	...	3·95	4·06	...	3·95
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	265·82	204·49	263·35	10·76	4·09	10·49	...	...	...	42·8	...	4·11	4·28	...	4·11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269·54	...	261·43	6·73	...	6·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411·52	...	372·67	9·60	...	8·69	...	...	...	137·17	...	124·22	137·17	...	124·22
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	217·19	181·81	266·54	10·49	3·63	10·21	...	...	...	7·83	...	7·50	7·83	...	7·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	739·66	434·78	735·47	37·71	34·78	37·67	...	...	...	30·31	...	29·89	30·31	...	29·89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·79	1,834·86	92·19	...	201·83	6·76	...	...	...	31·79	917·43	61·46	31·79	917·43	61·46
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	615·83	872·09	620·17	31·14	87·20	32·09	...	...	...	13·04	290·69	34·45	30·04	290·69	34·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457·93	576·70	1,359·04	48·69	130·33	57·85	...	...	...	43·73	...	38·83	43·73	...	38·83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119·33	...	105·15	1·19	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,294·87	506·07	1,206·19	42·94	114·37	50·97	...	...	...	38·46	...	34·13	38·46	...	34·13
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	477·00	...	462·05	24·55	...	23·78	...	...	...	39·09	...	37·87	39·09	...	37·87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	440·97	...	426·77	22·69	...	21·96	...	...	...	36·14	...	34·98	36·14	...	34·98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,319·19	1,449·27	1,321·47	54·58	57·97	54·63	...	...	...	51·73	...	50·82	51·73	...	50·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,208·81	1,075·27	1,205·93	50·01	43·01	49·86	...	...	...	47·40	...	46·38	47·40	...	46·38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446·82	...	446·82	14·29	...	14·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446·82	...	446·82	14·29	...	14·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—PRISONS—

(38)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—continued.																			
30	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	29	3	32	19·60	2·45	22·05	32	...	37	35	2	37	1·17	·08	1·25	1	...	1
		Total ...	29	3	32	19·60	2·45	22·05	32	5	37	35	2	37	1·17	·08	1·25	1	...	1
31	Total Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	6,494·63	266·50	6,761·13	...	...	...	5,018	157	5,175	166·53	6·58	173·11	123	2	125
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	102·23	5·73	107·96	...	...	...	57	9	66	2·73	·28	3·01	1	...	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	197·75	10·45	208·20	...	...	...	100	14	114	3·74	1·85	5·59	3	1	4
		Total ...	...	...	...	6,794·61	282·68	7,077·29	...	...	...	5,175	180	5,355	173·00	8·71	181·71	127	3	130
	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	418·30	39·27	457·57	...	...	...	236	12	248	8·83	·59	9·42	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	639·06	30·53	669·59	...	...	...	239	20	259	4·92	·65	5·57	11	3	14
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8·57	1·01	9·58	...	...	...	5	1	6	·07	·02	·09	1	...	1
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,065·93	70·81	1,136·74	...	...	...	480	33	513	13·82	1·26	15·08	15	3	18
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	6,912·93	305·77	7,218·70	...	...	...	5,254	169	5,423	175·36	7·17	182·53	126	2	128
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	741·29	36·26	777·55	...	...	...	296	29	325	7·65	·93	8·58	12	3	15
		Civil ...	...	...	...	206·32	11·46	217·78	...	...	...	105	15	120	3·81	1·87	5·68	4	1	5
		Total of all.	...	...	...	7,860·54	353·49	8,214·03	...	...	...	5,655	213	5,868	186·82	9·97	196·79	142	6	148

continued.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1886—continued.

10			11			12			13													
									Ratio per mille of average strength.													
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,785·71	816·32	1,678·00	59·69	32·65	56·68	...	...	...	51·02	...	45·35	51·02	...	45·35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,785·71	816·32	1,678·00	59·69	32·65	56·68	...	...	...	51·02	...	45·35	51·02	...	45·35
8	...	8	33	1	34	...	...	...	772·63	589·11	765·40	25·64	24·69	25·60	...	...	...	18·93	7·50	18·48	18·93	7·50	18·48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	557·56	1,570·68	611·33	26·70	48·86	27·88	...	...	...	9·78	...	9·26	9·78	...	9·26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505·68	1,339·71	547·55	18·91	177·03	26·84	...	...	...	15·17	95·69	19·21	15·17	95·69	19·21
8	...	8	33	1	34	...	...	...	761·63	636·76	756·64	25·46	30·81	25·67	...	...	...	18·69	10·61	18·36	18·69	10·61	18·36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564·18	305·57	541·99	21·10	15·02	20·58	...	...	...	7·17	...	6·55	7·17	...	6·55
1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	373·98	655·09	386·80	7·69	21·29	8·31	...	...	...	17·21	98·26	20·90	17·21	98·26	20·90
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	583·43	990·09	626·30	8·16	19·80	9·39	...	...	...	116·68	...	104·38	116·68	...	104·38
2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	450·31	466·03	451·29	12·96	17·79	13·26	...	...	...	14·07	42·36	15·83	14·07	42·36	15·83
8	...	8	33	1	34	...	...	...	760·02	552·70	751·24	25·36	23·44	25·28	...	...	...	18·22	6·54	17·73	18·22	6·54	17·73
1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	399·30	799·77	417·97	10·31	25·64	11·03	...	...	...	16·18	82·73	19·29	16·18	82·73	19·29
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	508·91	1,308·89	551·01	18·46	163·17	26·08	...	...	...	19·38	87·26	22·95	19·38	87·26	22·95
10	2	12	33	1	34	...	...	...	719·41	602·56	714·38	23·76	28·20	23·95	...	...	...	18·06	16·97	18·01	18·06	16·97	18·01

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(39)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1886.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1886.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F	Total.
	Central Prisons.																												
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	...	...	70	4	70	4	74	4·09	·16	4·25	35	2	37	33	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
7	Penitentiary ...	15	1	79	8	94	9	103	7·81	1·01	8·82	29	7	36	53	1	54	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Total ...	15	1	150	12	165	13	178	11·91	1·17	13·08	64	9	73	86	3	89	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	15	...	15
	District Jails.																												
8	Russellkonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore ...	1	...	70	5	71	5	76	2·45	·11	2·56	31	2	33	21	3	24	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
10	Vizagapatam ...	9	...	56	4	65	4	69	1·81	·39	2·20	36	4	40	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
11	Parvatipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajahmundry ...	1	1	54	...	55	1	56	2·65	·01	2·66	28	1	29	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Nellore	3	...	21	...	24	...	24	·85	...	·85	6	...	6	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
15	Kurnool	13	...	27	2	40	2	42	3·50	·05	3·55	25	...	25	14	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
16	Bellary	18	1	124	12	142	13	155	8·06	·76	8·82	65	5	70	63	*6	69	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
17	Cuddapah ...	4	...	67	4	71	4	75	4·98	·61	5·59	49	3	52	18	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
18	Chittoor	...	...	85	10	85	10	95	3·77	·53	4·30	34	4	38	29	4	33	22	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Cuddalore ...	10	2	94	3	104	5	109	5·93	·14	6·07	41	2	43	53	3	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	9
20	Tanjore	7	...	134	5	141	5	146	8·77	·16	8·93	83	...	83	53	5	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
21	Trichinopoly ...	4	...	61	4	65	4	69	4·94	·29	5·23	42	2	44	18	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
22	Madura	4	...	175	6	179	6	185	†12·53	·26	12·79	70	2	72	96	4	100	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tinnevelly ...	4	...	202	7	206	7	213	¶14·84	·46	15·30	122	2	124	78	4	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	...	...	75	2	75	2	77	3·34	·05	3·39	28	1	29	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
26	Mangalore ...	2	...	28	4	30	4	34	1·03	·08	1·11	8	2	10	16	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
27	Coimbatore ...	19	1	111	6	130	7	137	10·45	·46	10·91	88	5	93	41	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
28	Ootacamund ...	1	...	9	1	10	1	11	·42	·20	·62	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total ...	100	5	1,393	75	1,493	80	1,573	90·32	4·56	94·88	756	35	791	602	37	639	52	3	55	...	...	...	1	...	1	82	5	87
29	European Prison.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		115	6	1,543	87	1,658	93	1,751	102·23	5·73	107·96	820	44	864	688	40	728	52	3	55	...	1	1	1	...	1	97	5	102
	Subsidiary Jails.	779	29	*21,876	*1,326	22,655	1,355	24,010	639·06	30·53	669·59	8,608	526	9,134	9,023	585	9,608	4,330	193	4,523	38	...	38	11	3	14	645	48	693
	Grand Total ...	894	35	23,419	1,413	24,313	1,448	25,761	741·29	36·26	777·55	9,428	570	9,998	9,711	625	10,336	4,382	196	4,578	38	1	39	12	3	15	742	53	795

* 1,771 males, 80 females admitted *en route.*

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(40)—*For the year* 1886-87.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	In land.	In money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether constructed originally by Government or private persons, and whether under Government management or that of private persons.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
A. General—											
(1) Dispensaries	24	1,054	* 173,635	99,915	...	5,638	...	1	9	14	Medicine, diet and clothing.
(2) Poor-houses	21	5,287	1,917,836	37,239	57,004	22,254	...	2	7	12	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	165	952	347,344	3,467	6,105	1,970	446	161	...	1	Accommodation. No charity in three.
(4) For orphans	5	61	21,901	30	...	1,389	...	1	3	1	Education, food and clothing.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	5	40	14,585	743	1,037	108	...	3	1	1	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	28	693	253,066	236	25,884	2,916	...	25	...	3	Food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	88	559	204,035	120	5,400	57	...	88	...	...	Accommodation.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	5	343	125,120	5,160	61	60	200	3	1	1	Food, raw rice, money and accommodation.
(2) For travellers	3	25	9,125	...	60	...	...	3	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	344	9,014	3,066,647	1,47,010	95,551	34,392	646	287	21	33	
II.—Institutions supported by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	6	417	† 111,463	...	...	12,929	1,087	...	2	4	Medicine and diet.
(2) To relieve paupers	51	2,863	1,045,030	...	75,967	53,448	27,214	1	3	47	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	580	6,646	2,425,697	...	12,218	8,015	8,370	561	10	9	Raw rice and accommodation.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	81	2,003	697,070	...	33,887	22,106	14,162	45	6	30	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	587	6,459	2,359,286	6,671	1,26,575	77,072	77,603	551	2	22	Food, raw rice and accommodation. No charity in twelve.
(3) Do. Byragis	43	539	197,581	...	31,740	16,181	300	3	11	29	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(4) For travellers	582	3,765	1,373,419	...	15,510	25,922	3,215	573	2	7	Do. do.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	14	217	78,975	2,735	1,330	70	5,899	10	4	...	Raw rice food and accommodation.
(2) For travellers	45	410	150,219	...	...	42	...	45	...	...	Accommodation.
D. Native Christians—											
Orphanage for girls	1	34	12,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Food, clothing and education.
Asylum for fallen women ...	1	5	1,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Food and clothing.
Total ...	1,991	23,358	8,453,218	9,406	2,97,227	2,15,785	1,37,850	1,789	40	150	
III.—Institutions partly supported by Government and partly by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	15	1,700	‡ 118,855	2,39,466	...	4,266	34,777	4	1	10	Medicine and diet.
(2) To relieve paupers	7	908	331,420	30,423	553	12,315	14,961	2	...	5	Food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	18	115	41,514	556	295	229	550	17	1	...	Accommodation and raw rice.
(4) For orphans	6	525	169,651	7,437	...	377	9,807	3	...	3	Food, clothing and education.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	9	119	43,544	28	3,140	521	3,387	7	1	1	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmins	6	39	14,475	...	1,392	1,048	707	6	...	...	Food & accommodation
(3) Do. Byragis	2	51	18,614	105	1,840	1,220	...	...	...	2	Raw rice food and accommodation.
(4) For travellers	17	75	27,350	...	841	103	120	17	...	...	Accommodation.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	1	54	19,710	...	...	240	...	1	...	...	Food.
D. European and East Indians—											
(1) For orphans	2	460	167,900	19,118	...	9,249	7,315	2	...	...	Board, food, clothing and education.
(2) To relieve paupers	2	531	193,815	11,995	300	980	24,579	1	...	1	Food, clothing, lodging and money dole.
Total ...	85	4,577	1,146,848	3,09,128	8,361	30,548	96,203	60	3	22	
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	288	9,630	§ 1,615,244	1,13,288	2,075	1,52,661	45,782	5	141	142	Medicine and diet.
(2) To relieve paupers	41	409	149,596	12,583	11,758	636	3,964	13	...	28	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	264	789	291,427	8,385	3,680	1,703	2,443	264	...	...	Accommodation.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	238	86,891	...	19,146	3,400	222	4	...	...	Food.
(2) Do. Brahmins	2	24	8,519	...	1,600	44	21	1	...	1	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	127	747	272,776	2,016	437	166	16	121	5	1	Accommodation and distribution of water.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) For travellers	3	15	5,575	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	Accommodation.
D. European—											
(1) For travellers	14	2	909	...	...	371	...	14	...	...	Do.
Total ...	743	11,854	2,430,937	1,37,272	38,696	1,58,981	52,448	425	146	172	
Grand Total ...	8,163	48,803	15,097,650	6,02,816	4,39,835	4,39,706	2,87,147	2,561	210	377	

* Includes 909 persons who continued under treatment from the previous year.
† Do. 36 do. do. do.
‡ Do. 2,386 do. do. do.
§ Do. 57,584 do. do. do. the remainder in all the four classes, being the number of new admissions during the year.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(41)—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1886.

Class of tribunals.	Suits for money or movable property.										Suits under the rent law.								Title and other suits.														Grand Total.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For puttahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																				
I.—*Civil Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	11,258	32,168	14,017	4,412	4,388	339	2,154	2,349	304	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,221
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	63,434	16,612	12,007	3,372	3,241	632	9,505	4,429	1,466	869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,735	1,097	440	16,726	543	33	28	409	6	132	919	...	19	3	2	16	...	925	157,660
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments).	17	1	1	429	64	16	14	16	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	699
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	379	44	33	5	9	1	20	14	6	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	10	2	46	9	...	11	5	4	...	52	...	...	...	1	11	...	33	776
Total ...	75,088	48,825	26,058	8,218	7,702	1,488	11,693	7,308	1,917	1,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,795	1,107	442	16,772	552	33	39	414	10	132	971	...	19	3	3	27	...	958	232,296
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,416	81	2,354	52	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,953
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,416	81	2,354	52	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,953
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																				
Presidency Small Cause Court.	9,950	1,312	1,718	2,485	8,358	503	2,031	360	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,314
Superior Courts	61	2	11	8	11	...	1	11	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	19	5	69	1	15	4	4	1	1	18	...	...	2	...	7	10	3	292
Total ...	10,011	1,314	1,729	2,493	8,369	503	2,032	371	112	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	19	5	66	1	15	4	4	1	1	18	...	...	2	...	7	10	3	27,606
Grand Total ...	85,099	50,139	27,787	10,711	16,071	1,991	13,725	7,679	2,029	1,723	...	...	1,416	81	2,354	52	...	50	21,307	1,126	447	16,841	553	48	43	418	11	133	989	...	19	5	3	34	10	961	263,855

* Cases under Section 41 of Act XV of 1882.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(42)—*Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1886.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.										Total value of suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 20.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											RS.
I.—*Civil Courts.*											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	50,499	21,809	803	79	31	...	...	...	...	...	6,53,988
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	20,245	24,129	49,216	27,964	29,587	3,423	1,833	141	90	972	2,22,85,172
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments) ...	272	131	170	79	47	...	...	...	...	...	23,426
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	...	...	...	...	473	19	156	56	42	30	40,94,654
Total ...	71,016	46,069	50,189	28,122	30,138	3,442	1,989	197	132	1,002	270,57,240
II.—*Revenue Courts.*											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	1,216	709	1,055	537	399	20	10	...	...	7	1,96,414
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,216	709	1,055	537	399	20	10	...	...	7	1,96,414
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court	11,757	5,222	5,478	2,499	2,000	263	95	...	...	...	12,13,304
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	25	31	138	34	44	20	32,85,736
Total ...	11,757	5,222	5,478	2,499	2,025	294	233	34	44	20	44,99,040
Grand Total ...	83,989	52,000	56,722	31,158	32,562	3,756	2,232	231	176	1,029	317,52,694

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(43)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year* 1886.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	81,481	...	12,210	15,458	17,130	15,710	1,923	153	42	7,716	2,300	8,839	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	189,346	...	25,353	30,765	11,874	41,910	2,261	363	79	34,480	12,676	29,585	9,058	115	49
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	777	...	50	124	83	236	24	...	...	109	20	131	42	10	8
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	955	...	103	121	46	96	3	5	...	132	107	342	175	188	100
Total ...	272,559	...	37,716	46,468	29,133	57,952	4,211	521	121	42,437	15,103	38,897	9,275	...	...
II.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	5,829	...	862	307	84	175	331	1	5	1,835	784	1,445	885	148	65
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,829	...	862	307	84	175	331	1	5	1,835	784	1,445	885	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	30,019	...	1,599	7,499	2,841	12,063	1	8	...	2,593	807	2,608	468	39	26
Superior Courts	572	...	85	...	7	45	11	1	...	95	27	301	224	299	199
Total ...	30,591	...	1,684	7,499	2,848	12,108	12	9	...	2,688	834	2,909	692	...	...
Grand Total ...	308,979	...	40,262	54,274	32,065	70,235	4,554	531	126	46,960	16,721	43,251	10,852	...	...

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Number of cases disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
I.—*Civil Courts.*														
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	268,592	...	27,400	7,034	19,123	167,358	9,586	5	2	20,308	12,763	4,513	226	7
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	9,698	...	1,255	48	391	4,585	1,005	3	...	893	911	607	135	27
Total ...	278,290	...	28,655	7,082	19,514	171,943	10,591	8	2	21,701	13,674	5,120	361	...
II.—*Revenue Courts.*														
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	1,915	...	508	74	77	429	74	...	...	522	133	98	43	55
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,915	...	508	74	77	429	74	...	...	522	133	98	43	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.														
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	5,959	...	923	50	163	4,535	70	11	1	87	45	74	...	2
Superior Courts	* 1,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,011	...	923	50	163	4,535	70	11	1	87	45	74	...	...
Grand Total ...	287,216	...	30,086	7,206	19,754	176,907	10,735	19	3	22,310	13,852	5,292	404	...

* The total number disposed of.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(44)—*Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year* 1886.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original Decrees.																	
A.—*Civil Courts.*																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	3,183	...	10	119	13	10	8	1	1,462	325	437	126	672	231	114	165	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	8,692	...	174	397	73	46	23	23	2,683	649	847	323	3,454	1,887	165	270	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	11,875	...	184	516	86	56	31	24	4,145	974	1,284	449	4,126	2,118	...	435	
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province.																	
Appeals from Original Decrees ...	327	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	70	17	17	9	208	171	340	13	
Appeals from Appellate Decrees.	1,886	...	104	28	31	4	2	5	514	59	87	72	980	621	240	18	
Total ...	2,213	...	104	31	32	5	2	6	584	76	104	81	1,188	792	...	31	
Grand Total ...	14,088	...	288	547	118	61	33	30	4,729	1,050	1,388	530	5,314	2,910	...	466	

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original Orders.																	
A.—*Civil Courts.*																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	15	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	125	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	655	...	93	35	25	2	28	5	206	14	123	47	77	6	68	3	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	670	...	93	38	25	2	28	5	215	14	126	47	77	6	...	3	
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province.																	
Appeals from Original Orders ...	264	...	2	4	12	1	6	3	109	8	32	24	63	33	186	...	
Appeals from Appellate Orders ...	80	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	29	3	5	3	35	12	166	...	
Total ...	344	...	2	6	15	1	6	3	138	11	37	27	98	45	...	...	
Grand Total ...	1,014	...	95	44	40	3	34	8	353	25	163	74	175	51	...	3	

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(45)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1886.

Class of courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized		Number of applications											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property		On which immovable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 276.	Of movables.	Of immovables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.												
I.—*Civil Courts.*																					
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	119,179	710	30,270	18,436	51,480	18,283	2,503	29,69,590	12,01,948	966	8,490	2,092	2,424	7,898	392	2,028	75	6,789	68	49	68,915
Small Cause Courts (Cantt.)...	173	...	161	6	5	1	...	1,807	2,328	29	69	15	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	950	121	238	133	194	264	126	2,56,327	64,502	2	41	15	14	55	3	8	1	39	2	3	382
Total ...	120,302	831	30,669	18,575	51,679	18,548	2,629	32,27,724	12,68,778	997	8,600	2,122	2,491	7,953	395	2,036	76	6,828	70	52	69,303
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	374	...	302	...	13	59	6	1,964	293	...	1	3	3	1	1	5	1	122	6	...	172
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	374	...	302	...	13	59	6	1,964	293	...	1	3	3	1	1	5	1	122	6	...	172
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Court	15,302	422	4,018	444	6,893	3,525	1,374	63,229	1,10,691	428	819	372	722	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	8,933
Superior Courts	247	34	63	4	15	131	...	...	...	8	15	...	1	4	...	2	...	16	...	...	36
Total ...	15,549	456	4,081	448	6,908	3,656	1,374	63,229	1,10,691	436	834	372	723	4	...	2	...	97	...	...	8,969
Grand Total ...	136,225	1,287	35,052	19,023	58,600	22,263	4,009	32,92,917	13,79,762	1,433	9,435	2,497	3,217	7,958	396	2,043	77	7,047	76	52	78,444

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(46)—*Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the province of Madras in the year* 1886.

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	667	243	16	141	136	1	1	129	40	8	43,931	22,637	9,805	22,315	
Chief Courts of Districts.	83	64	1	4	4	1	...	9	1	...	...	...	5,157	8	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	750	307	17	145	140	2	1	138	41	8	43,931	22,637	14,962	22,323	

G.—REGISTRATION.

(47)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year* 1886-87.

Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *c*).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause *f*).	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV. Instruments of sale of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clauses *d* and *f*).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
									RS. A. P.										RS. A. P.	RS.					RS. A. P.		
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District ...	2	39	1,611	1,847	266	...	1,007	4,770	12,182 12 0	196	106	57	34	21	7	140	2	563	1,121 9 0	53,79,105	47	146	307	500	1,820 10 0	1	52
Ganjam do. ...	12	50	1,464	1,968	109	49	402	4,042	6,647 8 0	1,617	1,226	133	166	1	37	24	114	3,318	2,676 5 0	16,63,705	16	383	332	731	1,245 12 0	...	15
Vizagapatam do. ...	14	69	1,245	2,286	182	17	640	4,439	8,482 10 0	734	534	227	358	9	42	90	...	1,994	1,718 14 0	28,88,609	59	444	291	794	1,633 14 0	...	51
Godávari do. ...	20	296	4,202	6,132	727	4	3,308	14,669	21,932 6 0	5,324	4,189	338	1,852	18	195	138	5	12,059	9,123 6 0	50,75,458	197	2,430	1,401	4,028	6,923 1 0	2	131
Kistna do. ...	17	136	2,937	3,641	379	17	1,418	8,528	13,090 1 0	3,898	2,277	44	296	17	123	44	2	6,701	5,391 2 0	31,86,312	51	435	883	1,369	2,825 4 0	...	81
Nellore do. ...	17	143	1,313	2,194	370	17	1,430	5,467	7,489 6 0	2,165	1,327	40	326	57	225	22	5	4,167	3,242 12 0	16,23,874	44	284	355	683	1,661 15 0	...	62
Cuddapah do. ...	13	154	2,651	1,020	210	27	122	4,184	6,106 13 0	5,843	912	51	94	2	61	108	1	7,072	5,371 4 0	13,18,443	48	229	324	601	1,382 1 0	...	74
Kurnool do. ...	14	127	1,090	1,134	138	12	203	2,704	3,786 1 0	2,250	1,363	19	67	...	37	27	...	3,763	2,855 6 0	7,80,296	24	187	252	463	1,179 11 0	1	43
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	21	126	1,859	2,614	166	1	150	4,916	7,715 8 0	2,681	1,547	42	53	1	41	88	4	4,457	3,460 11 0	17,22,414	62	338	317	717	1,527 13 0	...	29
Chingleput District ...	12	74	2,841	3,488	274	34	883	7,594	11,741 10 0	4,819	4,088	73	295	6	171	70	...	9,522	7,334 15 0	28,70,365	103	746	277	1,126	1,686 13 0	...	76
North Arcot do. ...	18	176	4,201	5,761	472	157	938	11,705	17,781 15 0	7,541	6,744	150	298	9	174	80	1	14,997	11,653 2 0	41,06,761	83	798	553	1,434	2,687 14 0	...	135
South Arcot do. ...	16	149	4,179	5,308	590	...	369	10,595	16,361 1 0	11,164	9,367	365	589	17	327	288	...	22,117	16,635 9 0	39,35,354	51	605	361	1,017	1,482 4 0	...	100
Tanjore do. ...	22	356	9,166	15,225	2,315	44	3,376	30,482	53,756 9 0	8,342	10,175	866	3,134	105	717	1,151	6	24,496	20,055 2 0	147,17,178	113	1,393	1,096	2,602	4,012 8 0	2	229
Tinnevelly do. ...	26	226	11,869	17,974	1,781	289	619	32,758	52,721 11 0	13,967	17,952	343	499	1	441	1,346	1	34,550	27,872 0 0	125,52,921	540	2,592	951	4,083	4,873 13 0	1	80
Madura do. ...	24	134	7,272	14,347	799	235	438	23,225	37,648 13 0	9,140	16,271	274	584	14	304	363	8	26,958	20,855 9 0	96,79,648	125	1,783	957	2,865	4,808 11 0	...	74
Trichinopoly do. ...	11	89	3,688	5,830	580	28	1,020	11,235	18,040 3 0	6,096	5,603	282	871	...	180	211	1	13,244	10,032 8 0	44,49,193	30	1,167	561	1,758	2,128 0 0	1	90
Salem do. ...	19	93	4,118	4,951	498	143	752	10,555	15,421 4 0	5,823	4,715	165	450	2	121	277	2	11,555	8,864 10 0	33,89,801	95	1,101	483	1,679	2,361 15 0	...	48
Coimbatore do. ...	20	149	7,019	9,672	1,159	132	1,418	19,549	30,984 11 0	6,585	6,899	218	836	1	250	314	4	15,107	11,357 0 0	69,65,445	79	1,337	508	1,924	3,186 15 0	1	21
South Canara do. ...	13	77	1,488	3,533	2,783	1,389	1,526	10,796	19,318 6 0	548	768	476	246	1	629	170	...	2,838	2,395 4 0	52,88,319	133	1,513	1,106	2,752	3,594 8 0	3	40
Tellicherry do. ...	14	515	1,114	7,306	3,401	141	14,912	27,389	27,364 2 0	382	9,417	1,184	3,996	...	4,536	119	...	19,634	12,313 8 0	46,85,176	123	1,592	3,204	4,919	6,153 8 0	...	9
Calicut do. ...	26	102	1,728	13,558	7,657	51	5,962	29,058	42,400 1 0	1,345	22,544	10,340	750	33	8,629	1,771	66	45,478	31,618 2 0	107,99,253	161	4,066	2,868	7,095	8,696 7 0	...	15
Nilgiris do. ...	3	7	224	237	70	...	31	569	1,836 6 0	224	72	10	1	3	9	11	1	331	574 12 0	13,59,028	...	101	81	182	404 0 0	...	4
Total ...	354	3,287	77,279	130,026	24,926	2,787	40,924	279,229	4,32,809 13 0	100684	128,096	15,697	15,795	318	17,256	6,852	223	284,921	2,16,523 6 0	10,84,36,658	2,184	23,670	17,468	43,322	66,277 5 0	12	1,459

G.—REGISTRATION—*continued.*

(47)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year* 1886-87—continued.

Districts.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 20, 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total ordinary fees on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of ordinary fees collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (ordinary fees).	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total extraordinary fees and fines on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (extraordinary fees and fines).	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*a*)	35(*b*)	35(*c*)	35(*d*)	36	36(*a*)	36(*b*)	36(*c*)	36(*d*)	37	38
							RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) 1,19,624 7 3	(*a*) Includes the following items :— Estimated value of paper for registers, office stationery, packing materials, registration ink, and printing and binding done at Government Press, Rs. 42,263-9-2 ; estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills, &c., Rs. 11-3-9 ; amount debited for buildings, Rs. 42,346-2-9. (*b*) Includes Rs. 29-1-0, the value of office stationery. (*c*) Includes Rs. 206-8-0, estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills.
Madras District ...	...	15	12	15	276	722	15,330 0 0	239 4 0	15,569 4 0	208 4 0	15,361 0 0	5,232 6 0	50 12 0	5,283 2 0	55 11 0	5,227 7 0	(*b*) 14,519 1 2	
Ganjam do. ...	1	5	4	51	120	484	10,633 9 0	188 2 0	10,821 11 0	171 7 0	10,650 4 0	2,070 14 1	57 0 0	2,127 14 1	52 0 0	2,075 14 1	13,282 6 10	
Vizagapatam do. ...	1	20	1	37	158	1,345	12,043 6 0	177 12 0	12,221 2 0	163 12 0	12,057 6 0	4,228 0 3	114 8 0	4,342 8 3	88 8 0	4,254 0 3	16,185 14 3	
Godávari do. ...	1	41	24	128	328	3,191	38,506 0 0	677 11 0	39,183 11 0	534 7 0	38,649 4 0	9,556 1 3	146 4 0	9,702 5 3	144 8 0	9,557 13 3	30,651 0 8	
Kistna do. ...	1	62	51	271	194	1,463	21,635 7 0	913 11 0	22,549 2 0	726 5 0	21,822 13 0	4,544 7 1	378 14 0	4,923 5 1	277 13 0	4,645 8 1	21,289 15 1	
Nellore do. ...	1	28	16	58	92	844	12,646 1 0	333 5 0	12,979 6 0	240 1 0	12,739 5 0	2,376 8 1	128 12 0	2,505 4 1	120 12 0	2,384 8 1	(*c*) 17,039 0 10	
Cuddapah do. ...	...	27	13	67	47	651	13,153 5 0	287 13 0	13,441 2 0	216 9 0	13,224 9 0	1,828 12 8	28 7 0	1,857 3 8	26 3 0	1,831 0 8	14,898 12 6	
Kurnool do. ...	...	2	2	29	27	630	7,993 2 0	133 1 0	8,126 3 0	104 9 0	8,021 10 0	1,252 7 3	3 8 0	1,255 15 3	3 8 0	1,252 7 3	14,015 11 9	
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	...	7	...	22	76	667	12,820 0 0	124 12 0	12,944 12 0	93 8 0	12,851 4 0	1,954 5 6	84 12 0	2,039 1 6	8 0 0	2,031 1 6	19,011 4 11	
Chingleput District ...	...	56	69	57	75	1,033	21,067 6 0	397 9 0	21,464 15 0	338 13 0	21,126 2 0	2,489 10 6	116 2 0	2,605 12 6	71 4 0	2,534 8 6	18,791 11 0	
North Arcot do. ...	1	100	66	137	139	1,490	32,666 15 0	681 13 0	33,348 12 0	532 9 0	32,816 3 0	3,705 13 4	208 3 0	3,914 0 4	121 4 0	3,792 12 4	27,972 2 10	
South Arcot do. ...	...	183	85	174	79	1,646	34,878 14 0	646 5 0	35,525 3 0	608 1 0	34,917 2 0	3,872 0 10	160 15 0	4,032 15 10	140 1 0	3,892 14 10	25,467 9 6	
Tanjore do. ...	1	320	257	460	547	5,788	78,744 3 0	2,557 6 0	81,301 9 0	2,380 11 0	78,920 14 0	15,468 13 6	974 1 0	16,442 14 6	757 11 0	15,685 3 6	51,383 6 0	
Tinnevelly do. ...	...	28	21	112	241	5,455	85,787 8 0	481 8 0	86,269 0 0	384 3 0	85,884 13 0	14,358 9 0	280 8 0	14,639 1 0	201 15 0	14,437 2 0	53,924 10 10	
Madura do. ...	1	50	25	120	445	3,749	63,613 1 0	614 3 0	64,227 4 0	492 4 0	63,735 0 0	7,932 1 1	461 0 0	8,393 1 1	413 8 0	7,979 9 1	43,466 13 8	
Trichinopoly do. ...	...	61	33	60	110	2,394	30,560 11 0	386 14 0	30,947 9 0	377 5 0	30,570 4 0	5,611 14 0	79 5 0	5,691 3 0	77 0 0	5,614 3 0	21,636 2 1	
Salem do. ...	3	65	48	98	99	1,506	26,848 2 0	552 1 0	27,400 3 0	454 13 0	26,945 6 0	3,599 4 8	314 0 0	3,913 4 8	108 11 0	3,804 9 8	25,660 5 4	
Coimbatore do. ...	...	92	57	122	146	3,020	45,612 10 0	524 0 0	46,136 10 0	423 1 0	45,713 9 0	6,561 14 5	263 4 0	6,825 2 5	233 8 0	6,591 10 5	33,018 13 6	
South Canara do. ...	...	10	8	41	522	3,512	25,461 1 0	523 1 0	25,984 2 0	455 1 0	25,529 1 0	9,495 12 8	178 0 0	9,673 12 8	165 7 0	9,508 5 8	23,741 4 2	
Tellicherry do. ...	...	32	7	126	230	4,729	45,867 2 0	373 12 0	46,240 14 0	357 5 0	45,883 9 0	11,993 8 9	378 2 0	12,371 10 9	381 0 0	11,990 10 9	31,231 15 11	
Calicut do. ...	...	97	24	191	490	4,525	82,778 2 0	974 7 0	83,752 9 0	862 15 0	82,889 10 0	12,718 6 7	497 4 0	13,215 10 7	425 0 0	12,790 10 7	58,642 12 2	
Nilgiris do. ...	...	13	1	10	46	502	2,831 2 0	80 0 0	2,911 2 0	78 8 0	2,832 10 0	1,223 1 0	37 1 0	1,260 2 0	41 8 0	1,218 10 0	5,305 6 1	
Total ...	11	1,314	824	2,386	4,487	49,341	7,21,477 11 0	11,868 6 0	7,33,346 1 0	10,204 7 0	7,23,141 10 0	1,32,074 12 6	4,940 10 0	1,37,015 6 6	3,914 12 0	1,33,100 10 6	7,00,760 12 4	

H.—MILITARY.

(48)—*Statement showing the Strength, Caste and other particulars of the Army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year* 1886-87.

Army service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of the year.						
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Dead.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	
British Cavalry	1,042	750	...	10	10	32	562	1,188	2	...	48	...	141	999	1,326
British Sappers (K. Co., R.E.)	51	1	...	2	2	...	5	45	1	...	...	...	28	17	...
British Artillery	2,675	739	...	47	47	129	365	2,873	19	82	103	...	457	2,313	3,252
British Infantry	9,934	2,802	3	429	432	385	611	11,308	11	...	314	...	954	10,040	760
British Total ...	13,702	4,292	3	488	491	546	1,543	15,414	33	82	465	...	1,580	13,369	5,338
Native Cavalry	1,826	230	1	25	26	63	77	1,885	4	...	* 40	42	123	1,680	1,720
Native Sappers	1,322	100	...	30	30	32	32	1,328	1	...	† 32	24	48	1,224	64
Native Infantry	26,424	1,469	10	617	627	634	515	26,117	32	...	‡240	480	1,297	24,100	895
Native Total ...	29,572	1,799	11	672	683	734	624	29,330	37	...	312	546	1,468	27,004	2,679
Grand Total ...	43,274	6,091	14	1,160	1,174	1,280	2,167	44,744	70	82	777	546	3,049	40,373	8,017

Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons not included.

* 1 Sergeant-Major included. † 1 Deputy Assistant Commissary included. ‡ 2 Sergeants-Major included.

I.—MARINE.

(49)—*Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the year* 1886-87.

Detail of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.				RS. A. P.	RS.	
Steam Tug *Madras* ...	Tonnage 197, horse-power 150.	3	19	18,743 5 5	...	
S.S. *Margaret Northcote.*	Tonnage 60, horse-power 30.	...	11	3,123 14 7	...	
Boat *Pearl*	Tonnage 15	...	...	...	...	No permanent crew employed.
Steam Launch *Empress.*	Tonnage 13, horse-power 4.	...	...	66 4 0	...	
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.						
Steam Dredge (Priestman's).	Horse-power 10 ...	1	13	4,618 1 1	...	

(50)—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Marine Department, under the Government of Madras, during the official year* 1886-87.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
PRESIDENCY ESTABLISHMENTS.			RS.	RS.	
Port establishment	3	101	36,919	...	
Light-house establishment		9	2,292	...	
Sub-Marine Divers' establishment..		3	1,774	...	
Tide-gauge ,, ...		2	564	...	
Semaphore Signaller's ,, ...		1	180	...	
Stockade ,, ...		1	84	...	
Telephone ,, ...		1	420	...	
Port Pilots' ,, ...		*23	8,252	...	* Additional crew engaged under G.O., No. 373, dated 9th July 1886.
Marine police ,, ...		...	†3,137	...	† Unknown. The amount represents the moiety of the cost of the establishment.
Marine dispensary establishment ...		2	2,832	...	
Out-ports Establishments.					
Port Officers' and Conservators' establishments.	18	145	‡87,133	...	‡ This includes salary of Superintendent. Dredging operations for 10 months.
Light-houses' establishment ...	...	79	14,442	...	
Pilotage receipts	...	...	...	§15,434	§ Government share.

K.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(51)—*Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year* 1886-87.

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Imported from foreign ports ...	...	12,65,485	...	21,58,809	Not known, being included with other metals.	* 79,734	Not known, being included with bullion.
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presidency).	...	28	4,90,000	2,85,932		* 2,77,013 † 300	
Total ...	...	12,65,513	4,90,000	24,44,741		3,57,047	

* The whole represents value of unwrought copper. † This is the value of copper coins.

(52)—*Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year* 1886-87.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities. Class of security being stated.
								Coin.			Bullion.			
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
Value. Rs. 17,87,195 No. 161,206	Rs. 99,85,500 No. 113,442	Rs. 66,69,500 No. 5,854	Rs. 10,83,53,180	Rs. 10,96,65,655	Value. Rs. 19,28,970 No. 182,109	Rs. 101,46,700 No. 114,383	Rs. 76,12,000 No. 6,411	*Nil.*	Rs. 146,20,285	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Rs. 1,60,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR.

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1886-87.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.																
	Rice, husked.	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Varagu (Panicum miliaceum).	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton (uncleaned).	Sugar.	Salt.	Ghee.	Firewood.	Tenai or korra (Panicum Italicum).	Samai or millet (Panicum melian).	Maize (Zea-mays).	Horse-gram (Dolichos uniflorus).
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	3 1 3	2 13 8	1 5 4	1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	2 9 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	2 10 8	25 0 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	1 2 9
Vizagapatam	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	4 0 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	30 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...
Godavari	2 12 0	2 10 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	10 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	27 0 0	0 4 6	1 7 0	1 7 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
Kistna	2 8 1	3 15 2	1 10 8	1 3 4	1 11 5	1 4 6	11 1 7	3 14 4	3 12 5	4 12 0	2 12 4	26 0 1	0 4 3	...	...	...	1 4 8
Nellore	3 1 10	3 5 4	1 9 8	1 5 5	1 8 4	...	...	...	4 5 3	5 4 0	2 14 4	25 9 6	0 6 5	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	3 5 6	2 9 11	1 8 3	1 1 8	...	...	...	13 5 4	4 2 8	5 0 0	2 15 5	26 10 8	0 3 0	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	2 9 1	3 1 7	1 3 2	1 5 5	1 7 9	...	...	...	4 2 8	4 9 0	3 8 8	23 12 11	0 9 7	...	...	...	1 5 5
Bellary	2 13 2	2 3 11	1 5 9	1 1 11	1 3 7	...	2 10 0	...	4 10 8	4 0 0	3 5 0	24 12 10	0 6 5	1 0 0	...	...	1 4 0
Kurnool	3 2 10	2 7 6	1 3 7	...	1 7 5	...	3 3 2	4 6 5	4 6 5	3 12 9	3 1 0	22 6 5	0 6 0	...	...	...	...
Madras	2 11 1	3 3 2	1 9 7	1 4 6	1 6 9	1 14 4	12 0 0	12 12 10	†12 12 10	6 6 5	2 11 1	35 3 2	0 7 6	...	...	...	1 8 1
Chingleput	2 8 0	...	...	1 5 7	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	5 5 2	2 11 1	30 6 5	0 6 0	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	2 1 9	3 4 10	1 5 2	1 2 0	1 3 9	...	...	...	3 8 0	5 15 5	2 10 6	26 0 7	0 4 8	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	2 13 6	4 7 10	...	1 8 4	1 11 0	...	9 9 7	...	...	4 12 9	2 14 10	25 9 7	0 4 0	...	...	...	1 12 9
Tanjore	2 10 7	4 0 6	1 7 8	1 10 5	1 11 7	...	...	...	...	4 12 9	2 14 3	29 13 2	0 4 5	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	2 10 0	3 5 10	...	1 5 3	1 9 2	...	9 14 0	...	3 14 6	4 12 9	2 11 10	33 0 0	0 4 11	...	...	...	...
Madura	2 10 3	4 7 1	1 11 1	1 6 5	1 10 5	...	*20 0 0	6 10 8	6 10 8	5 0 0	2 13 4	30 3 3	0 5 0	...	...	...	1 10 3
Tinnevelly	2 9 8	4 7 1	2 0 10	1 12 9	1 13 3	...	...	...	5 4 10	2 5 4	2 7 4	29 2 8	0 7 6	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	2 11 0	2 10 2	1 11 6	1 7 9	1 10 1	...	...	...	4 12 5	5 9 7	2 10 7	28 8 0	0 5 1	1 7 0	1 6 0	...	1 7 5
Nilgiris	3 5 4	3 9 9	1 15 1	1 10 8	2 3 7	...	13 7 5	...	...	2 14 8	3 14 3	31 4 0	0 3 10	...	...	...	2 1 4
Salem	2 12 0	3 9 0	1 7 0	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	26 0 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	...
South Canara	2 14 0	4 4 0	...	1 10 0	...	...	9 0 0	8 9 0	16 8 0	4 14 0	2 10 0	32 0 0	0 4 6	...	...	...	2 0 0
Malabar	3 0 0	4 8 0	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	12 8 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	27 8 0	0 4 0	...	3 0 0	...	1 12 0
Average ...	2 13 7	3 7 8	1 9 1	1 7 5	1 9 1	1 6 8	10 1 4	7 1 2	6 3 4	4 8 6	2 14 2	27 15 11	0 5 6	1 4 8	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 8 9

* This was the price on the last day of the year.

† The high price of uncleaned cotton in Madras has not yet been explained by the Collector.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—*continued.*

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1886-87—continued.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.—*continued.*																
	Bengal-gram (Cicer arietinum).	Red-gram (Cajanus Indicus).	Black-gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Green-gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Cow-gram or Karamani (Dolichos sinensis).	Chillies.	Coriander.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Turmeric.	Garlic.	Mustard.	Pepper.	Gingelly.	Ground-nut.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	2 13 10	2 0 0	2 1 6	1 13 0	...	*9 1 0	...	...	4 4 0	*8 4 0	2 5 0	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	12 3 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	4 14 0	1 1 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	3 2 0	40 0 0	3 8 0	...	35 0 0	...	18 0 0
Kistna	2 0 6	1 8 10	3 1 5	1 13 7	...	...	2 11 8	2 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	2 7 8	1 9 11	3 1 7	1 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 8	...	...	...	7 15 0
Bellary	2 5 0	1 10 0	2 1 0	1 10 8	1 10 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	5 8 6	3 9 4	4 4 0	30 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	40 0 0	80 0 0	9 0 0
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	2 5 3	2 3 7	2 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	3 2 9	...	3 12 8	3 8 0	...	5 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 10	2 9 0	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	3 3 0	2 0 6	3 7 0	2 14 4	2 12 0	6 4 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	3 5 4	7 8 0	5 0 0	37 8 0	4 3 3	3 5 4	33 5 4	65 0 0	5 0 0
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 1	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	3 2 2	3 4 0	3 2 2	2 14 0	...	5 12 0	2 4 0	4 2 0	...	4 12 10	...	...	4 9 2	...	35 0 0	...	5 10 0
Nilgiris	3 9 1	...	3 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	4 11 0	...	...	...	25 0 0	70 0 0	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8 0
Malabar	3 4 0	3 0 0	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	4 0 0	...	25 0 0	...	10 4 0
Average ...	2 12 3	2 2 6	2 15 10	2 7 7	2 0 8	6 0 2	2 8 11	3 5 7	3 15 5	5 6 0	3 14 0	34 6 0	3 11 1	3 0 9	32 3 7	71 10 8	10 1 10

* The high price of chillies in Ganjam during the year is reported to be due to the failure of the crop, and that of garlic to want of sufficient stock with the merchants at the end of the year.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—*continued.*

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1886-87—continued.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.—*continued.*													Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
	Hemp.	Flax.	Indigo.	Myrabolams.	Castor-oil seed.	Tamarind.	Cumin.	Opium.	Iron.	Brass.	Copper.	Lead.	Tin.	Bell metal.			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	...	...	120 0 0	1 10 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	*12 7 0 to *14 13 10	28 0 0	42 0 0	...	...	40 4 0	16 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	80 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	†5 7 4 to 4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
Godavari	...	...	160 0 0	...	...	3 0 0	14 0 0	1,200 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 6
Kistna	...	...	115 11 9	...	2 8 5	...	...	...	4 13 5	25 10 1	35 2 4	‖10 13 11	...	46 11 5	50 3 2	2 7 0	0 2 0
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0
Anantapur	...	...	133 0 0	...	1 6 11	...	...	...	8 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 4
Bellary	6 0 0	4 8 0	126 4 8	2 1 0	2 4 1	2 1 0	11 5 6	1,098 0 0	9 8 4	36 0 0	37 4 0	‖8 4 0	...	...	40 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 6
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0
Madras	...	...	144 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	‡3 6 5 to §5 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	23 0 0	**4 0 0 to ††3 0 0	0 2 6
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	2 12 0	0 1 6
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	2 13 9	0 2 7
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6 5	22 6 5	25 10 9	...	...	...	30 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 0
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 0
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	2 6 0	0 3 0
Madura	...	...	160 0 0	...	2 12 5	1 7 4	15 0 0	2,000 0 0	4 2 8	23 12 0	26 10 2	...	8 5 4	¶100 0 0	17 8 0	3 8 0	0 1 0
Tinnevelly	5 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14 5	21 10 6	28 14 0	...	...	28 14 0	20 0 0	4 0 0	0 4 0
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	2 3 10	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 4
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
South Canara	...	...	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	5 8 0	0 0 8
Malabar	...	...	75 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	24 8 0	27 0 0	‖10 0 0	8 12 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0
Average ...	5 12 9	4 8 0	114 6 5	1 13 6	2 3 7	2 2 9	13 7 2	1,432 10 8	5 8 5	25 15 10	31 12 9	9 11 4	8 8 8	49 2 8	28 1 3	3 0 8	0 1 10

* Fine work.
† Coarse work.
‡ American.
§ English.
‖ The price given is that of sheet-lead. Some Collectors reported the price of what is called "silver-lead" and alloy of tin and lead at Rs. 53 to Rs. 54.
¶ This is the price of wrought metal. The price of unwrought metal is stated to be Rs. 29 a maund.
** First sort.
†† Second sort.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement showing the average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor, and rates of hire for live and dead stock per diem for the official year* 1886-87.

Districts.	Rates of wages per diem.		Rates of hire per diem for live stock.							Rates of hire per diem for dead stock.	
	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camel.	Draught bullocks, each.	Donkeys, per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam ... Town	0 5 7	0 1 10	...	0 4 0	1 14 0	...	*...	...	...	‡4 to 6	0 4 0
Ganjam ... Village	0 4 8	0 1 8	...	0 3 7	1 4 0	...	*...	...	...	3 0 0	0 3 6
Vizagapatam ... Town	0 6 0	0 1 9	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	0 7 0	§ 7 8 0	0 2 6
Vizagapatam ... Village	0 5 2	0 1 5	...	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	§ 1 0 0	0 2 6
Godavari ... Town	0 8 3	0 3 2	...	0 6 11	2 6 2	...	0 15 0	...	0 7 1	1 1 6	0 4 2
Godavari ... Village	0 7 2	0 2 10	...	0 5 11	2 1 1	...	1 0 0	...	0 5 6	1 1 7	0 3 8
Kistna ... Town	0 7 0	0 4 0	...	0 8 0	1 14 6	...	0 12 0	...	0 12 0	‡16 0 0	0 8 0
Kistna ... Village	0 7 0	0 3 8	...	0 6 1	1 13 5	...	0 10 0	...	0 9 0	‡8 9 4 0 12 0	0 4 1
Nellore ... Town	0 9 10	0 3 10	...	0 9 7	2 8 0	...	0 9 3	...	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 2 1
Nellore ... Village	0 8 4	0 3 5	...	0 9 1	1 14 0	...	0 8 9	...	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 2 0
Cuddapah ... Town	0 10 10	0 4 6	...	0 6 1	2 6 7	...	0 10 0	...	0 8 3	...	0 4 2
Cuddapah ... Village	0 8 7	0 3 2	...	0 5 5	1 10 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 6 9	...	0 3 10
Anantapur ... Town	0 10 4	0 2 11	...	0 6 0	2 13 5	...	...	...	0 7 8	...	0 3 3
Anantapur ... Village	0 7 0	0 2 1	...	0 5 1	2 6 1	...	...	...	0 7 0	...	0 2 6
Bellary ... Town	0 12 0	0 4 0	...	0 3 8	2 8 0	...	†...	...	...	...	0 2 4
Bellary ... Village	0 6 3	0 2 7	...	0 3 0	2 10 3	...	†...	...	0 4 0	...	0 2 4
Kurnool ... Town	*0 11 9	0 6 6	...	0 6 6	2 7 6	...	0 12 0	...	0 7 0	...	0 3 6
Kurnool ... Village	0 9 4	0 4 11									
Madras Town	1 0 0	0 6 0	...	0 10 0	...	...	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	‖3 0 0 ¶10 0 0 **7 0 0	0 6 6
Chingleput ... Town	0 8 0	0 3 3	...	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 2
Chingleput ... Village	0 6 6	0 2 4	...	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 6	0 1 2
North Arcot ... Town	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 4 0	...	...	0 10 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 1 0
North Arcot ... Village	0 6 0	0 2 0	...	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 9
South Arcot ... Town	0 8 8	0 2 7	...	0 4 6	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	1 8 0	0 2 0
South Arcot ... Village	0 6 4	0 2 1									
Tanjore ... Town	0 11 7	0 4 7	0 12 0	0 5 3	1 9 0	2 8 0	0 12 4	...	0 9 8	1 8 0	0 4 10
Tanjore ... Village	0 7 4	0 3 2									
Trichinopoly ... Town	0 8 0	0 3 6	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	†† 0 12 0
Trichinopoly ... Village	0 7 7	0 2 11	...	0 4 5	2 8 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	...	0 5 7
Madura ... Town	0 10 8	0 5 0	...	0 4 4	1 11 6	...	0 14 0	...	0 5 0	‡5 0 0	0 3 4
Madura ... Village	0 8 0	0 3 6	...	0 3 3	1 6 0	...	...	...	0 4 8	...	0 2 3
Tinnevelly ... Town	0 7 9	0 2 11	...	0 4 2	1 10 0	...	...	...	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 2 10
Tinnevelly ... Village	0 6 1	0 2 6	...	0 3 9	1 7 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 6 0	0 2 2
Coimbatore ... Town	0 8 4	0 3 2	...	0 5 4	2 1 1	7 0 0	0 14 8	...	0 9 7	...	0 4 0
Coimbatore ... Village	0 5 10	0 2 3	...	0 4 0	1 10 7	7 0 0	0 10 8	...	0 5 1	...	0 3 0
Nilgiris ... Town	1 0 0	0 5 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	3 8 0	...	2 8 0	...	†† 2 8 0
Nilgiris ... Village	0 12 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ... Town	0 9 9	0 2 9	...	0 6 8	1 12 3	...	0 10 0	...	0 6 3	...	0 4 3
Salem ... Village	0 7 3	0 2 1	...	0 5 5	1 11 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 5 0	...	0 3 5
South Canara ... Town	0 8 0	0 3 7	...	0 6 8	...	11 0 0	3 0 0	...	1 8 0	0 14 5	0 3 9
South Canara ... Village	0 6 5	0 2 10	...	0 6 0	...	10 0 0	3 0 0	...	1 8 0	0 12 9	0 3 3
Malabar ... Town	0 7 2	0 3 7	...	0 7 6	1 14 0	4 8 0	1 10 8	...	1 3 0	0 14 4	0 5 5
Malabar ... Village	0 4 8	0 2 7	...	0 6 5	...	3 9 0	1 1 4	...	0 10 9	0 11 0	0 3 5
Average ... Town	0 9 6	0 3 9	0 12 0	0 6 5	2 0 9	6 4 0	1 4 2	1 8 0	0 11 8	‡8 6 8 1 7 3	0 5 8
Average ... Village	0 7 0	0 2 9	0 12 0	0 5 0	1 13 5	5 12 3	0 14 5	...	0 7 3	‡6 12 8 1 1 10	0 2 11

* The Collector states that horses are not usually let for hire except on marriage occasions.
† No horses are hired in the Bellary district except in Bellary town where they are hired always with a carriage at Rs. 2 or 3 per diem.
‡ Sea-going boats. § The rates are the same as those given in the previous year. ‖ By canal.
¶ Out of harbour. ** Within harbour. †† With bullocks.

B.—MINES.

(55)—*Mines and Quarries for the official year* 1886-87.

Districts.	Minerals produced.	Number of mines or quarries.	Annual outturn. Quantity.	Annual outturn. Value.	Remarks.
			LB.	RS. A. P.	
Ganjam ...	Gravel	264	174,198,050	5,980 3 3	
	Metal	216	77,986,744	11,670 5 0	
	Rough-stone	4	459,180	82 1 11	
	Lime-stone	1	27,696	7 15 10	
Vizagapatam.	Chalk	24	854,025	862 0 0	The decrease is due to the mines in the Chipurupalle taluk not having been worked during the year.
	Lime-stone	333	* 10,081,600	8,508 0 0	* The increase is due to several buildings, both public and private, having been constructed and repaired during the year.
	Gravel	121	† 32,449,932	6,241 0 0	† The decrease is due to the several mines in the Palconda taluk having been worked on a much smaller scale.
Godávari ...	Manganese ore	3	.....	...	Not worked.
	Iron ore	1	281	11 0 0	
	Plate stone	3	1,525,500	1,172 0 0	
	Plumbago	2	500	30 0 0	
	Gravel	‡ 33	8,640,000	3,520 0 0	‡ Of these, three quarries have not been worked during the year.
	Lime-stone	7	4,510,000	2,520 0 0	
	Quarrying stone	205	14,447,599	13,789 2 8	
	White pipe-clay	4	233,000	223 12 0	
	Iron	29	17,456	680 0 0	
Kistna ...	Gravel	511	15,000	86,947 0 0	Increase due to Singareni-Bezwada Railway works.
	Metalling stone	1	.....	...	
	Black-stone	7	Not available.	220 0 0	
	Lime-stone	133	Do.	506 0 0	
	Red-stone	9	.....	...	Six not worked.
	Stones converted into iron	1	.....	...	Not worked.
	Slate-stones	14	Not available.	650 0 0	
	Stones used to construct cornices of houses having flat roofs	8	Do.	350 0 0	
	Pebble-stone	2	Do.	20 0 0	
	Copper	1	.....	...	Not worked.
	Vikruntamulu	Found on ground.	.....	...	Taken up and used by native doctors for medical purposes.
Nellore ...	Pumice	2	6,400	220 0 0	
	Granite-stone	1	126,000	840 0 0	
	Laterite-stone	16	531,025	2,800 0 0	
	Slab stone	§ 5	45,000	5 0 0	§ Of these, two have not been worked during the year.
	Lime-stone	1	Not known.		The puttadars having quarried stone in their putta lands, additional assessment has been charged.
	Quarrying stone	4	Do.		
	Plate stone	14	Do.		
	Copper	1	Not worked.		
Cuddapah ...	Hill stone	6	115,200	37 8 0	
	Burnt-stone	185	5,765,940	6,064 13 7	
	Rough-stone	2	34,000	68 0 0	
	Stones	92	276,000	44 0 0	
	Honey colored stone	2	288,000	37 8 0	
	White-stones	45	5,672,980	789 8 0	
	Red-stones	14	3,554,000	463 8 0	
	Black-stones	67	7,630,491	2,338 14 0	
	Slabs	16	151,000	107 8 0	
	Gravel	5	38,400	50 0 0	
	White pipe-clay	1	1,015	0 12 6	
Anantapur ...	Lime-stone	10	6,000	27 0 0	
	Yellow-stone and soap-stone ‖ ...	1	4,000	68 0 0	‖ These are apparently crystallized lime-stone and magnesia lime-stone, respectively.
	Chalk-stone	¶ 8	80	6 0 0	¶ Of these, three have not been worked.
	Grind stone	2	3,000	12 0 0	
	Black slabs	32	294,000	1,539 0 0	
	Corundum	** 50	136,188	304 0 0	** Of these, 40 have not been worked during the year.
					The number of quarries in four taluks is not ascertainable as they are scattered.
	Iron sand	5	.....	...	No sand was gathered during the year.
	Diamond mines		Not worked.		
Bellary ...	Lime-stone	30	5,202,765	2,026 0 0	
	Iron ore	6	66,750	2,000 0 0	
	Granite building stone	328	152,167,666	83,775 0 0	
Kurnool ...	Soap-chalk-stone	3	17,500	700 0 0	
	Lime-stone	4	1,600,000	800 0 0	
	Black-stone	134	223,000,000	56,375 0 0	
Chingleput ...	Laterite and gravel	59	60,726,753	2,728 14 9	
	Granite, laterite and gravel	59	40,873,625	3,429 14 9	
	Laterite, granite, jelly and gravel ...	137	40,502,607	2,652 3 9	
	Laterite, granite, gravel and hill stone	54	524,832,440	1,37,528 9 5	
	Laterite, jelly, gravel and sand stones	44	17,805,000	1,337 1 6	
North Arcot...	Laterite	16	27,500	Not reported.	Found in small quantities at other places.
	Iron ores	1	2,000	20 0 0	Do. do.
South Arcot.	Gravel	133	1,022,167,646	42,429 11 9	
	Jelly	41	51,636,666	6,227 15 0	Increase due to extensive repairs of flood damages of 1884.
	Pit soil	18	12,116,206	600 11 0	
	Chunam stone	10	1,017,228	1,854 0 0	
	White-stone	4	229,411	17 6 9	

B.—MINES—*continued.*

(55)—*Mines and Quarries for the official year* 1886-87—continued.

Districts.	Minerals produced.	Number of mines or quarries.	Annual outturn. Quantity.	Annual outturn. Value.	Remarks.
			LB.	RS. A. P.	
Tanjore ...	Gravel	8	93,242,240	2,603 0 0	
	Kunkur	1	1,021,440	28 0 0	
	Yellow clay	2	1,478,400	41 0 0	
Trichinopoly.	Stone	27	3,584,800	2,288 0 0	
	Soft stone	3	27,000	360 0 0	
	Gravel	19	2,394,735	602 0 0	
Madura ...	Gravel	136	8,365,200	5,300 0 0	
	Stone	99	167,799,900	14,403 0 0	The information as regards the produce of 125 gravel, and of 35 stone, quarries is not available.
	Lime-stone	2	926,480	213 0 0	
Tinnevelly ...	Lime-stone	46	1,583,680	121 7 0	
	Cutstone	80	10,992,906	14,610 5 1	
	Rough-stone	205	21,357,297	2,880 3 11	
	Gravel	120	12,658,240	1,239 1 7	
Coimbatore ...	Granite-stone	53	13,348,933	10,091 0 0	
	Gravel-pits	970	30,957,700	11,391 0 0	
	Iron	6	5,400	108 0 0	
Nilgiris ...	Gold	* 6	140	1,18,714 0 0	* Only two are reported to have worked during the year.
	Gravel	3	3,850,560	1,502 0 0	
	Stone and metal	4	5,474,560	4,227 0 0	
Salem ...	Iron	Not given.	325,658	26,585 0 0	
South Canara.	Iron	† 13	1,136	201 0 0	† Three were newly opened in the year.
	Laterite stones used for building purposes	‡ 1,386	31,546,386	14,227 0 0	‡ Fifty-nine quarries were newly opened while eight of those that existed in the previous year were abandoned.
Malabar ...	Iron	17	51,454	3,350 0 0	Some of the mines were abandoned during the year as there was no profit from them.

C.—MANUFACTURES.

(56)—*For the year* 1886-87.

—	Class of manufactures.										
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Lace.	Ivory.	Leather.	Paper.	Building.	Wood.	Iron.
Number of mills and large factories.	*...	‡ 10	...	47	...	...	22	6	1	21	14
Number of private looms or small works.	3,577	269,567	9,250	7,328	76	10	11,194	116	11,055	29,244	20,725
Number of workmen in large works. { Males...	...	3,007	...	739	...	...	157	25	220	1,586	795
{ Females	...	464	...	602	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans.	10,225	501,391	18,000	12,189	76	100	20,838	592	38,233	55,975	46,051
Number of European superintendents in large works.	...	19	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	6	6
Value of stock in do. Rs...	...	24,11,222	...	40,020	...	...	10,500	350	...	2,13,559	6,79,468
Estimated annual outturn of all works. { lb....	152,419	42,366,178	1,718,296	§8,975,843	132	Not given.	‖ 4,516,123	175,146	1,999,021,939	313,552,185	28,444,955
{ Rs...	† 8,30,417	234,01,085	4,97,380	2,77,795	12,560	9,000	10,77,010	13,541	† 32,27,110	† 50,92,634	† 29,60,390

—	Class of manufactures—*continued.*										
	Brass and copper.	Gold and silver.	Pottery.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Indigo.	Oil press.	Cotton press and cleaning machine.	Bone-crushing mill.	Saltpetre manufacturing pans.	Dyeing.
Number of mills and large factories.	3	1	...	¶ 3	22	82	**...	30	1	...	...
Number of private looms or small works.	5,673	19,739	6,911	3,047	32	2,177	4,105	...	1	922	205
Number of workmen in large works. { Males...	196	278	...	661	1,714	1,050	...	1,278	10	...	...
{ Females	...	...	...	27	5,718	248	...	366	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans.	12,583	33,783	15,224	22,225	127	11,017	8,927	...	7	2,726	467
Number of European superintendents in large works.	1	6	...	5	17	6	...	25	...	...	...
Value of stock in do. Rs ..	750	...	...	80,000	45,14,837	1,25,711	...	3,59,940	1,350	...	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works. { lb...	3,664,485	312,642	110,357,868	34,363,481	10,699,935	1,154,155	18,354,495	66,676,893	42,594	2,665,273	98,305
{ Rs...	† 16,15,474	† 162,78,672	3,46,590	24,43,697	5,789,077	15,28,879	20,14,063	143,48,552	1,051	42,302	42,234

—	Class of manufactures—*continued.*										
	Painting.	Tiles and bricks.	Wheat mill.	Mats.	Cement.	Book-binding.	Arrack still.	Rope-making.	Chinchona.	Masonry.	Bangles.
Number of mills and large factories.	...	†† 11	1	...	1	...	9	...	1	...	...
Number of private looms or small works.	69	773	...	1,253	...	21	...	143	...	815	134
Number of workmen in large works. { Males...	...	815	25	...	194	...	210	...	14	...	...
{ Females.	...	168	...	...	89	...	5	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans.	203	2,795	...	3,075	...	29	...	593	...	2,001	497
Number of European superintendents in large works.	...	5	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
Value of stock in do. Rs...	...	1,54,390	4,000	...	1,50,000	...	85,271	...	Not available.	...	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works. { lb...	Not given.	113,208,811	Not available.	1,728,147	6,720,000	11,195	...	81,648	20,500	+3,140,253	3,728
{ Rs...	13,240	3,14,954	45,000	55,556	1,20,000	1,814	9,47,884	9,986	10,250	49,419	7,455

* The two large silk works in Godávari are reported to have been closed under orders of Government.

† The variations in the case of buildings, masonry, wood, iron, brass and copper, silk, gold and silver are due to the corrections of errors in the returns for 1885-86.

‡ The decrease in the number of works under this head, and in its outturn and value, is the result of the separation of cotton mills from cotton presses, some of which had been included under this head in the returns of 1885-86.

§ The enormous increase in the outturn of "other fibres" is stated by the Collector of Vizagapatam to be due to the unusual demand at Rangoon of the gunny-bags manufactured at the Chittavalsa factory and to the consequent large exportation of that article, and the fact of the value of the quantity so exported not being available accounts for the disproportionate value under this head.

‖ The decrease in the outturn of leather is accounted for by the decrease in the number of tanneries worked in the Coimbatore district.

¶ The other sugar factory at Iruvelipet in South Arcot was not worked during the year.

** The oil mill at Bandipolyam in South Arcot was not worked during the year.

†† Three of the eleven tile manufactories entered in the return were newly started during the year.

NOTE.—The variations in respect of other items in this statement cannot be satisfactorily accounted for as several of the district returns are defective in various respects.

D.—AGRICULTURE.

(57)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1886-87.

Districts.	Cereals.													Pulses.							
	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Barley (Hordeum vulgare).	Rice (Oryza sativa).	Great millet or cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Spiked millet or cumbu (Panicum spicatum).	Italian millet or thenai or korra (Panicum Italicum).	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Samai or chamulu (Panicum miliare).	Varagu or arikelu (Panicum miliaceum) & varigalu.	Maize (Zea Mays).	Korali.	Others.	Total.	Gram or Bengal gram (Cicer arietinum).	Cajan pea, red gram or dholl (Cajanus Indicus).	Horse gram (Dolichos uniflorus).	Green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Black gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Peas (Pisum sativum).	Lentils.	Cow gram or karamani and Babbarlu or Alchenduli.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	...	300,158	1,621	4,672	...	86,260	1,973	531	352	...	23	395,590	10	7,445	9,941	22,123	4,127	6	...	754
Vizagapatam	...	...	57,901	4,646	27,616	1,229	14,443	5,786	4,484	1	...	126	116,232	1	566	8,632	5,164	639	...	...	79
Godávari	23	...	598,021	77,459	9,789	6,222	17,446	8,337	16,891	1,922	...	...	736,110	9,023	3,519	33,264	12,080	4,485	...	...	5,570
Kistna	6,467	...	401,346	414,284	165,582	45,109	17,601	7	283,995	27,455	...	...	1,361,846	23,595	11,579	66,427	10,971	5,182	...	...	509
Nellore	107	...	249,569	283,504	73,056	9,334	58,700	183	91,701	278	...	83,381	850,313	2,833	2,508	59,583	14,149	2,546	...	...	404
Cuddapah	1,611	...	164,223	232,556	226,636	99,798	129,850	3,428	54,976	...	...	12,099	925,177	16,317	62,788	162,835	90,849	1,727	...	30,147	...
Anantapur	592	...	96,380	230,075	67,370	227,633	73,663	38,238	39,031	49	...	1,088	774,119	7,014	19,737	249,403	13,540	5	...	8,972	...
Bellary	10,168	...	41,974	671,529	97,133	353,987	48,288	30,521	1,102	10	...	4,675	1,259,387	19,611	16,248	88,297	29,191	215	...	62,554	...
Kurnool	6,599	...	67,035	607,090	74,329	269,985	19,835	743	169,448	72	...	...	1,215,136	23,339	30,238	90,864	18,076	657	...	...	4,420
Madras	...	...	108	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	477,163	4,705	16,100	54	25,444	5	44,642	...	...	...	568,113	...	71	2,309	649	885	...	...	234
North Arcot	16	...	397,502	31,135	118,946	502	91,829	5,948	74,446	214	95	2,825	723,458	1,363	5,727	44,105	739	2,584	...	...	34
South Arcot	...	...	390,297	19,665	297,879	15,342	119,382	1,511	266,800	...	...	1,566	1,112,442	657	1,967	20,238	73	3,256	7	...	399
Tanjore	...	...	998,542	14,861	35,257	271	29,448	651	81,282	59	...	...	1,160,371	27	11,076	3,172	278	6,491	...	...	1,152
Trichinopoly	...	...	197,053	158,310	159,330	2,347	87,764	17,955	156,060	...	...	90	779,409	299	42,187	25,866	4,859	3,082	...	...	...
Madura	187	...	161,962	241,308	85,995	6,542	90,339	82,733	127,813	...	365	4,921	802,165	497	5,835	51,120	3,386	9,499	7	...	1,009
Tinnevelly	...	...	270,763	117,998	158,434	2,469	54,472	109,145	125,662	...	...	8,546	847,489	1,874	3,633	80,260	18,705	36,513	...	...	22,973
Coimbatore	2,974	...	97,696	664,589	606,569	30,382	235,902	83,045	6,926	...	...	...	1,728,083	7,615	8,188	135,773	10,399	8,626	...	...	4,746
Nilgiris	1,524	...	2,248	71	...	...	1,962	5,605	35	...	9,404	4,188	25,037	...	...	67	...	...	16	...	...
Salem	756	...	128,425	69,805	317,317	14,994	277,681	72,489	97,259	172	...	...	978,898	10,206	18,906	145,183	12,944	25,310	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	475,979	...	...	...	3,407	41	...	...	...	...	479,427	...	185	15,029	11,405	11,772	...	...	2,110
Malabar	...	...	590,787	384	29	...	4,210	10,762	...	...	...	...	606,172	4	2,031	1,957	1,090	1,727	2,615	...	390
Total ...	31,024	...	6,165,132	3,845,595	2,542,039	1,087,200	1,487,951	479,106	1,643,084	30,584	9,864	123,528	17,445,107	124,285	254,434	1,294,330	280,672	129,328	2,651	101,673	44,783

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1886-87—continued.

Districts.	Pulses—*continued.*					Orchard and garden produce.															
	Mochai or anumulu (Dolichos Lablab) and Beans or Avaral.	Perumpayaru.	Field gram or narippayaru.	Others.	Total.	Plantains.	Brinjals.	Pumpkins.	Vegetables.	Jack.	Flowers or Mayirkolundu.	Pomegranates and grapes.	Lime trees.	Guavas.	Mangoes.	Cocoanuts.	Babul trees.	Topes of various kinds.	Canes and bamboos.	Casuarina.	Others.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	800	...	...	569	45,775	2,137	...	...	4,996	14	13	...	...	11	7,567	2,803	...	...	...	...	657	18,198
Vizagapatam	99	...	...	...	15,180	102	62	2	397	...	...	...	...	10	930	150	...	...	...	...	2	1,655
Godávari	...	...	...	...	67,941	5,402	670	159	310	3	...	...	315	...	2,650	25,167	...	...	...	...	1,792	36,468
Kistna	11	...	...	...	118,274	201	232	104	25	...	...	...	60	290	2,043	...	...	...	...	...	3,092	6,047
Nellore	4	1,587	...	3,702	87,316	715	1,020	23	1,128	...	...	...	8	57	2,732	610	586	2,685	61	4,500	87	14,212
Cuddapah	...	...	...	29,974	394,637	2,172	367	122	1,109	29	113	29	149	76	6,647	3,565	8,020	10,409	...	1	2,093	34,901
Anantapur	...	...	...	518	299,189	37	...	...	743	...	36	...	...	...	1,664	503	29,921	18,448	...	...	5,417	56,769
Bellary	...	...	...	2,287	218,403	579	...	...	3,063	...	...	...	...	...	4,499	...	...	5,328	...	...	3,242	16,711
Kurnool	1,804	...	...	...	169,398	83	615	...	628	...	67	...	87	69	1,586	43	150	502	...	...	1	3,831
Madras	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	127
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	4,148	1,383	...	...	4,007	...	175	...	...	...	4,123	1,838	2,250	12,705	3	45,688	73	72,245
North Arcot	1,508	69	...	1,082	57,211	908	769	298	815	1	185	...	34	28	9,429	3,658	166	3,841	4	274	1,050	21,460
South Arcot	56	277	565	631	28,126	1,179	1,376	357	841	630	53	...	37	58	1,038	4,333	3,822	7,453	182	6,381	14,310	42,050
Tanjore	253	...	1,182	...	23,631	13,050	1,631	804	85	946	230	20	168	20	2,526	7,127	...	2,707	1,776	35	5,496	36,621
Trichinopoly	10,013	...	2,884	...	89,190	6,774	1,913	...	...	...	96	71	34	20	2,446	6,682	568	543	105	...	1,926	21,178
Madura	2,729	...	1,092	822	75,996	3,273	587	9	401	7	27	...	...	...	810	2,437	186	1,294	7	196	1,401	10,629
Tinnevelly	320	...	2,410	2,862	169,550	5,994	2,408	1,097	478	8	260	1	45	...	211	2,714	39,686	482	...	...	642	54,026
Coimbatore	14,945	...	390	...	190,682	6,195	244	69	1,234	...	7	16	2	1	21	2,997	2	224	...	...	2,907	13,919
Nilgiris	34	...	...	80	197	...	...	...	80	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,922	...	...	...	2,007
Salem	46,083	...	10,281	...	268,913	3,134	2,319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457	5,405	...	4,479	...	...	29	16,823
South Canara	...	...	...	...	40,501	70	...	...	1,729	...	58	...	...	...	...	24,557	...	...	...	...	...	26,414
Malabar	41	250	...	90	10,195	13,915	499	195	6,726	40,261	...	...	1	...	6,578	197,939	...	14,185	200	...	496	280,986
Total ...	78,700	2,183	18,804	42,617	2,374,460	67,303	14,703	3,239	28,795	41,899	1,325	137	940	640	58,957	292,523	85,351	87,207	2,338	57,075	44,840	787,277

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1886-87—continued.

Districts.	Drugs and narcotics.													Condiments and spices.													
	Opium.	Tobacco.	Hemp.	Cinchona.	Ipecacuanha.	Tea.	Coffee.	Hop.	Sombu.	Omum.	Senna.	Others.	Total.	Chillies.	Cardamoms.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Onions.	Coriander seeds.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Garlic.	Turmeric.	Tamarind.	Cummin.	Betel leaves.	Arecanuts.	Others.	Total.
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	648	1,186	...	...	...	281	...	30	...	...	602	...	39	106	...	2,244
Vizagapatam	...	1,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,536	502	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	560
Godávari	...	9,968	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	1,548	11,697	3,648	...	...	...	1,705	280	506	1,412	2,795	10	...	64	712	...	11,132
Kistna	...	14,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	14,833	32,348	...	...	3	404	14,936	296	...	3,316	2,040	...	108	...	...	53,451
Nellore	...	3,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3,317	7,861	...	...	105	...	5,553	4	122	412	1,727	...	458	...	191	16,433
Cuddapah	...	1,467	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,550	4,889	...	...	15	489	421	110	83	2,263	7,513	1,328	3,492	1	4,610	25,214
Anantapur	...	983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	983	1,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,509	10,356
Bellary	...	3,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,337	6,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	63	6,196
Kurnool	...	6,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,539	...	34	10,772	11,172	...	...	...	164	117	12	28	826	1,552	4	448	...	...	14,323
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756	1,557	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	9	...	...	906	...	...	2,530
North Arcot	...	841	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	865	2,682	...	...	3	309	136	5	38	480	4,339	...	1,425	3	119	9,539
South Arcot	...	5,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	101	5,338	4,421	...	...	15	254	4,107	...	6	353	2,081	...	629	5	196	12,067
Tanjore	...	1,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,373	3,391	...	...	49	336	354	2	...	1,786	1,185	...	1,873	1	...	8,977
Trichinopoly	...	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	...	...	478	5,434	...	...	...	1,558	11,436	1	390	368	1,440	...	2,802	...	...	23,429
Madura	...	3,086	...	83	...	...	2,359	...	...	...	...	409	5,937	2,217	1,025	...	...	424	5	3	620	347	1,610	7	787	2	...	7,047
Tinnevelly	...	2,771	...	...	...	...	1,825	...	...	...	1,633	3	6,232	5,383	...	...	...	1,221	1,790	9	2	573	844	...	2,041	...	13	11,876
Coimbatore	...	13,860	...	...	...	...	932	...	154	...	...	...	14,946	11,900	17	...	...	1,823	1,775	422	...	2,266	295	1,217	1,410	408	...	21,533
Nilgiris	...	6	...	7,608	...	5,478	23,051	...	...	...	...	...	36,143	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	302
Salem	...	3,654	...	...	...	...	6,424	...	...	...	...	...	10,078	5,636	...	...	...	520	5,785	195	...	2,255	...	...	1,666	2,753	...	18,810
South Canara	...	593	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	691	1,359	1,828	3,393	40	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	530	7,910	...	15,227
Malabar	...	67	...	234	...	523	20,235	...	...	...	...	912	21,971	258	1,810	8,164	3,079	...	...	...	...	833	758	...	440	28,208	...	43,550
Total ...	...	74,717	207	7,925	...	6,001	54,924	...	167	4,657	1,633	3,250	153,481	113,823	4,680	11,557	3,309	9,631	46,695	1,595	2,701	19,051	26,007	2,556	19,118	40,109	13,964	314,796

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1886-87—continued.

Districts.	Starches.							Sugar.					Oils and seeds.							
	Arrowroot.	Potatoes.	Karanai.	Sirukilangu.	Sirukilangu.	Others.	Total.	Cane.	Palm or palmyra.	Date.	Others.	Total.	Rape.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Sesame or Gingelly.	Lamp and castor-oils.	Ground-nut.	Illupai.	Pinnacottai.
	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,558	7	...	...	3,565	...	2,169	...	14,568	12,049	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	1,923	3	...	176	2,102	...	10	...	20,235	557	...	...	...
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,615	610	291	...	7,516	...	59	...	99,736	27,075	3	...	...
Kistna	...	382	...	...	...	41	423	...	7,175	...	...	7,175	...	7	152	979	111,776	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	23	3,141	...	59	3,223	50	...	21	4,249	66,487	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,714	571	2,684	18	6,987	...	87	19	11,010	75,520	174	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	57	57	1,146	6	...	...	1,152	...	...	82	40,521	96,778	435	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,641	667	...	2,032	9,340	...	...	660	20,221	82,266	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	644	309	...	1,611	...	9	15,597	6,753	106,140	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	2,003	...	...	2,047	...	...	...	27,887	164	8,265	996	...
North Arcot	...	...	58	1	58	614	731	5,440	1,936	147	1,513	9,036	867	...	27	74,587	14,435	12,951	4,289	...
South Arcot	...	...	167	...	623	...	790	4,454	486	3	2	4,945	...	154	...	60,725	6,628	96,641	3,000	14
Tanjore	...	...	1,364	61	504	676	2,605	173	...	...	...	173	...	4	...	9,655	1,420	14,755	3,428	956
Trichinopoly	...	...	26	...	853	...	879	2,972	94	...	...	3,066	...	26	...	33,494	...	17,162	1,565	...
Madura	...	2	...	...	363	29	394	311	470	...	...	781	...	2	...	44,771	28,318	18	46	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	92	144	1,239	116	1,591	276	...	...	...	276	7,679	84	...	31,667	9,090	3	269	8
Coimbatore	...	...	1	...	1,282	...	1,283	3,454	492	...	...	3,946	...	19	...	62,260	34,936	130	...	...
Nilgiris	...	1,186	...	...	...	2	1,188	1	...	...	...	1	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	1,151	...	1,151	1,707	2,860	...	...	4,567	...	551	...	...	21,560	2,476	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,182	399	...	...	1,581	...	...	...	3,620	482	...	...	...
Malabar	45	...	202	1,252	100	1,224	2,823	20	2,075	100	...	2,195	...	9	...	18,111	310	...	194	500
Total ...	45	1,570	1,910	2,740	4,891	2,786	13,942	44,312	23,639	3,534	3,800	75,285	8,596	3,341	16,558	585,049	695,991	153,013	13,787	1,478

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1886-87—continued.

Districts.	Oils and seeds—*continued.*		Dyes (not forest).							Fibres.								Grand Total.
	Others.	Total.	Indigo.	Munjeet.	Safflower.	Cheyroot.	Nona.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Bombay hemp.	Jute.	Flax.	Sunn hemp.	True hemp (fibre not ulsecotic).	Others.	Total.	
	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	3,561	32,302	120	...	...	...	...	...	120	3,420	...	...	675	...	885	29	5,009	503,451
Vizagapatam	...	20,802	7,336	...	...	...	...	...	7,336	4,923	60	60	59	...	...	...	5,102	170,515
Godávari	...	126,873	1,230	...	...	436	...	...	1,666	3,377	...	...	3,470	4	...	...	6,851	1,006,254
Kistna	635	113,549	79,128	...	...	486	...	...	79,614	158,745	...	11,413	2,110	...	...	...	172,268	1,927,480
Nellore	177	70,984	56,490	...	...	32	...	2	56,524	19,978	23	1,815	60	...	791	309	22,976	1,125,315
Cuddapah	1,355	88,165	107,672	...	...	...	...	...	107,672	82,302	...	6	110	...	...	1	82,419	1,666,722
Anantapur	3,189	141,005	17,300	...	...	...	...	...	17,300	125,669	...	...	42	32	...	4	125,747	1,426,677
Bellary	...	103,147	888	...	...	...	...	...	888	297,093	...	...	958	156	...	...	298,207	1,915,616
Kurnool	500	128,999	83,075	...	...	...	...	...	83,075	214,727	...	...	6	16	...	1,327	216,076	1,843,221
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267
Chingleput	...	37,312	13,491	...	...	...	...	...	13,491	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	700,656
North Arcot	359	107,515	13,695	...	9	...	...	62	13,766	74	...	...	275	...	18	...	367	943,948
South Arcot	301	167,463	39,046	...	...	...	...	7	39,053	6,997	...	...	340	42	...	24	7,403	1,419,677
Tanjore	167	30,385	598	...	...	36	2,138	...	2,772	3,418	...	...	...	192	...	28	3,638	1,270,546
Trichinopoly	5	52,252	1,505	...	...	...	380	2	1,887	35,319	...	...	...	...	...	215	35,534	1,007,302
Madura	135	73,290	48	...	...	...	...	50	98	62,482	...	...	25	...	...	...	62,507	1,038,844
Tinnevelly	7	48,807	638	...	...	324	...	...	962	203,249	...	...	...	290	...	7	203,546	1,344,355
Coimbatore	309	97,654	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	248,919	...	...	94	20	...	35	249,068	2,321,115
Nilgiris	16	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	65,242
Salem	62,464	87,051	2,273	...	...	...	...	...	2,273	16,373	...	...	747	...	...	...	17,120	1,405,684
South Canara	27	4,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	36	175	568,145
Malabar	560	19,684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	9	...	...	48	987,624
Total ...	73,722	1,551,535	424,534	...	9	1,314	2,518	123	428,498	1,487,204	83	13,318	8,986	775	1,694	2,215	1,514,275	24,658,656

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(58)—*Agricultural stock for the official year* 1886-87.

Districts.	Live stock.					Dead stock.		
	Bullocks and he-buffaloes.	Cows and she-buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Ganjam	149,956	141,916	201	663	52,913	16,948	64,128	527
Vizagapatam	42,962	36,198	190	392	54,707	4,720	19,663	41
Godávari	236,120	181,988	2,167	2,988	105,370	9,210	108,210	1,106
Kistna	250,014	330,286	3,042	8,622	376,004	32,472	106,222	750
Nellore	146,501	232,325	1,385	8,055	467,311	16,382	102,808	223
Cuddapah	310,717	372,711	1,944	13,184	953,141	28,768	129,079	7
Anantapur	172,398	211,053	1,767	10,232	697,168	11,085	69,290	...
Bellary	164,845	124,690	2,742	6,651	345,969	18,809	72,495	...
Kurnool	153,015	212,166	1,952	16,348	588,745	26,287	60,751	27
Madras	4,312	5,827	3,969	298	4,740	4,608	686	*1,326
Chingleput	165,774	134,824	878	1,411	212,185	11,240	76,522	271
North Arcot	234,241	229,971	1,592	4,725	405,258	18,390	131,166	...
South Arcot	350,858	327,155	2,224	2,945	635,871	25,371	160,617	102
Tanjore	313,968	282,987	1,151	1,070	370,089	16,743	165,783	338
Trichinopoly	273,961	312,900	637	2,185	939,273	13,805	106,125	...
Madura	256,630	265,069	2,833	8,325	564,683	19,720	128,663	14
Tinnevelly	242,078	215,741	744	11,237	933,329	23,061	77,573	216
Coimbatore	295,223	290,061	2,663	16,162	715,869	20,154	183,479	...
Nilgiris	10,845	26,029	847	99	4,243	578	4,019	†3
Salem	247,004	410,558	3,867	6,858	750,145	9,671	132,372	...
South Canara	343,661	200,266	210	2	10,513	2,245	158,240	4,163
Malabar	421,740	426,411	655	280	50,133	6,252	169,017	3,713
Total ...	4,786,823	4,971,132	37,660	122,732	9,237,659	336,519	2,226,908	12,827

	NO.
* By canal	1,144
„ sea	182
Total ...	1,326

† Pleasure boats in the Ootacamund Lake.

The variations in the several districts as compared with the figures of the previous year are generally reported to be due to the special care taken to obtain correct statistics this year.

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(59)—*Statement showing details of irrigation for the official year* 1886-87.

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Total area of crops (Column 22) of H-1, irrigated and un-irrigated.	Area irrigated.										Details.				
			By canal.		Tanks.		Wells.		Other sources.		Total area of crops irrigated.		Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
			Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam ...	Government	380,382	84,053	...	73,805	7	...	72	8,002	...	165,860	79	160,143	...	2,186	3,514	96
	Inam	123,069	20,096	...	16,474	23,006	...	...	1,631	...	38,201	23,006	59,108	...	1,112	984	3
	Total ...	503,451	104,149	...	90,279	23,013	...	72	9,633	...	204,061	23,085	219,251	...	3,298	4,498	99
2. Vizagapatam.	Government	125,865	13,637	4	27,057	41	10	...	6,425	...	47,129	45	36,026	...	2,676	3,748	4,724
	Inam	44,650	4,487	2,060	6,492	8,172	...	...	4,522	...	15,501	10,232	20,360	...	1,339	2,978	1,056
	Total ...	170,515	18,124	2,064	33,549	8,213	10	...	10,947	...	62,630	10,277	56,386	...	4,015	6,726	5,780
3. Godávari ...	Government	646,189	309,734	...	50,704	91	...	416	1,786	55	362,224	562	340,987	...	4,408	13,712	3,679
	Inam	360,065	170,420	397	19,692	17,310	...	933	594	16	190,706	18,656	193,722	...	2,295	9,109	4,236
	Total ...	1,006,254	480,154	397	70,396	17,401	...	1,349	2,380	71	552,930	19,218	534,709	...	6,703	22,821	7,915
4. Kistna ...	Government	1,501,674	199,936	...	26,584	...	16	5,739	2,870	...	229,406	5,739	221,220	...	4,947	8,297	681
	Inam	425,806	58,523	...	3,946	..	...	698	388	...	62,857	698	61,627	...	925	952	51
	Total ...	1,927,480	258,459	...	30,530	...	16	6,437	3,258	...	292,263	6,437	282,847	...	5,872	9,249	732
5. Nellore ...	Government	794,188	27,406	...	162,007	5,364	453	29,045	9,943	525	199,809	34,934	179,350	1	20,039	20,472	14,881
	Inam	331,127	11,590	...	30,416	26,070	14	8,574	1,149	276	43,169	34,920	58,669	...	4,280	10,292	4,848
	Total ...	1,125,315	38,996	...	192,423	31,434	467	37,619	11,092	801	242,978	69,854	238,019	1	24,319	30,764	19,729
6. Cuddapah ...	Government	1,179,642	28,045	622	76,544	2,096	23,484	27,803	12,753	706	140,826	31,227	109,813	1,245	44,019	9,653	7,323
	Inam	487,080	14,929	3,249	43,458	3,017	11,662	9,786	4,279	448	74,328	16,500	51,152	238	27,079	7,685	4,674
	Total ...	1,666,722	42,974	3,871	120,002	5,113	35,146	37,589	17,032	1,154	215,154	47,727	160,965	1,483	71,098	17,338	11,997
7. Anantapur ...	Government	1,020,615	36,646	1,324	51,598	572	28	42,423	443	17	88,715	44,336	76,149	194	43,740	11,793	1,175
	Inam	406,062	13,152	1,291	15,322	2,270	...	7,614	...	20	28,474	11,195	20,231	19	14,957	3,549	913
	Total ...	1,426,677	49,798	2,615	66,920	2,842	28	50,037	443	37	117,189	55,531	96,380	213	58,697	15,342	2,088
8. Bellary ...	Government	1,314,655	...	...	15,264	464	560	7,711	19,636	376	35,460	8,551	25,061	503	5,689	11,594	1,164
	Inam	600,961	...	...	3,289	514	143	3,492	7,110	702	10,542	4,708	11,531	190	1,040	2,275	214
	Total ...	1,915,616	...	...	18,553	978	703	11,203	26,746	1,078	46,002	13,259	36,592	693	6,729	13,869	1,378
9. Kurnool ...	Government	1,098,189	9,283	119	32,484	716	6,035	10,707	1,417	55	49,219	11,597	34,826	295	22,644	2,503	548
	Inam	745,032	4,585	40	19,637	116	1,096	3,433	805	31	26,123	3,620	22,740	239	5,691	950	123
	Total ...	1,843,221	13,868	159	52,121	832	7,131	14,140	2,222	86	75,342	15,217	57,566	534	28,335	3,453	671
10. * Madras ...	Government	41	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	20	...	1	1	...
	Inam	226	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	88	...	4	1	14
	Total	267	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	108	...	5	2	14
11. Chingleput ...	Government	577,593	...	...	348,347	4,210	...	4,826	45,434	548	393,781	9,584	351,187	...	17,144	17,791	17,243
	Inam	123,063	...	...	63,558	4,859	...	2,309	11,017	606	74,575	7,774	70,233	...	3,952	4,272	3,892
	Total ...	700,656	...	...	411,905	9,069	...	7,135	56,451	1,154	468,356	17,358	421,420	...	21,096	22,063	21,135

* No cultivation accounts are kept in the Madras district, as all lands in it are permanently charged with quit-rent, and the information herein given relates to the villages transferred to it from the Chingleput district.

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(59)—*Statement showing details of irrigation for the official year* 1886-87—continued.

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Total area of crops (Column 22) of H-1, irrigated and un-irrigated.	Area irrigated.										Details.				
			By Canal.		Tanks.		Wells.		Other sources.		Total area of crops irrigated.		Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
			Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12. North Arcot.	Government	ACRES. 814,199	ACRES. 71,780	ACRES. 542	ACRES. 253,920	ACRES. 271	ACRES. 702	ACRES. 7,829	ACRES. 61,228	ACRES. 18	ACRES. 387,630	ACRES. 8,660	ACRES. 296,890	ACRES. 14	ACRES. 72,996	ACRES. 18,006	ACRES. 8,384
	Inam	129,749	12,807	884	41,191	197	201	1,206	7,352	...	61,551	2,287	47,805	1	11,105	3,814	1,113
	Total ...	943,948	84,587	1,426	295,111	468	903	9,035	68,580	18	449,181	10,947	344,695	15	84,101	21,820	9,497
13. South Arcot.	Government	1,323,091	132,841	154	214,372	1,827	2,354	31,385	6,225	429	355,792	33,795	320,974	...	33,451	32,105	3,057
	Inam	96,586	10,899	456	13,147	1,646	86	1,102	454	102	24,586	3,306	24,742	...	1,469	1,364	317
	Total ...	1,419,677	143,740	610	227,519	3,473	2,440	32,487	6,679	531	380,378	37,101	345,716	...	34,920	33,469	3,374
14. Tanjore ...	Government	1,013,280	770,999	...	44,324	942	150	2,791	11	407	815,984	4,140	767,336	...	27,144	21,005	4,639
	Inam	257,266	115,078	...	5,212	57,887	...	4,600	...	260	120,290	62,747	161,325	...	15,415	5,520	777
	Total ...	1,270,546	886,077	...	50,036	58,829	150	7,391	11	667	936,274	66,887	928,661	...	42,559	26,525	5,416
15. Trichinopoly	Government	882,932	152,243	...	56,490	1,618	...	28,412	2,163	...	210,896	30,030	157,888	...	22,299	55,161	5,578
	Inam	124,370	8,063	...	3,742	4,518	...	2,484	22	172	11,827	7,174	15,794	...	1,247	1,401	559
	Total ...	1,007,302	160,306	...	60,232	6,136	...	30,896	2,185	172	222,723	37,204	173,682	...	23,546	56,562	6,137
16. Madura ...	Government	902,703	33,325	229	137,657	1,753	30	57,355	1,911	22	172,923	59,359	131,982	181	51,157	44,377	4,585
	Inam	136,141	2,232	1,049	14,446	16,528	...	1,683	20	...	16,698	19,260	29,911	...	2,299	3,240	508
	Total ...	1,038,844	35,557	1,278	152,103	18,281	30	59,038	1,931	22	189,621	78,619	161,893	181	53,456	47,617	5,093
17. Tinnevelly ...	Government	1,161,392	73,716	...	193,944	1,004	313	73,106	1,984	2,696	269,957	76,806	242,423	..	76,218	16,551	11,571
	Inam	182,963	5,721	430	14,222	6,769	12	6,459	34	178	19,989	13,336	24,105	...	7,022	1,515	1,183
	Total ...	1,344,355	79,437	430	208,166	7,773	325	79,565	2,018	2,874	289,946	90,642	266,528	...	83,240	18,066	12,754
18. Coimbatore ...	Government	2,079,050	80,630	...	10,354	803	...	303,449	4,010	393	94,994	304,645	89,825	2,825	96,273	187,119	23,597
	Inam	242,065	8,254	478	970	225	...	24,667	234	223	9,458	25,593	7,871	149	9,887	15,997	1,147
	Total ...	2,321,115	88,884	478	11,324	1,028	...	328,116	4,244	616	104,452	330,238	97,696	2,974	106,160	203,116	24,744
19. Nilgiris ...	Government	65,242	There are no irrigation works in the district, all lands being manvarai.														
	Inam	...															
	Total ...	65,242															
20. Salem ...	Government	1,301,004	29,130	612	69,773	4,286	2,291	50,519	27,624	2,427	128,818	57,835	116,437	756	31,569	31,993	5,898
	Inam	104,680	3,149	92	7,445	166	...	3,262	354	100	10,948	3,620	9,906	...	2,616	1,964	82
	Total ...	1,405,684	32,279	704	77,218	4,452	2,291	53,772	27,978	2,527	139,766	61,455	126,343	756	34,185	33,957	5,980
21. South Canara.	Government	552,042	There are no irrigation works in the district, all lands being manavari.														
	Inam	16,103															
	Total ...	568,145															
22. Malabar ...	Government	973,889	...	9,214	...	6,935	...	1,127	...	2,171	...	19,447	19,047	...	...	400	...
	Inam	13,735	...	15	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	987,624	...	9,229	...	6,964	...	1,127	...	2,171	...	19,491	19,091	...	...	400	...
23. Grand Total.	Government	19,707,857	2,053,404	12,820	1,845,750	33,000	36,426	684,706	213,865	10,845	4,149,445	741,371	3,677,584	6,014	578,600	509,795	118,823
	Inam	4,950,799	463,985	10,441	322,766	173,299	13,214	82,302	39,965	3,134	839,930	269,176	890,964	836	113,734	77,862	25,710
	Total ...	24,658,656	2,517,389	23,261	2,168,516	206,299	49,640	767,008	253,830	13,979	4,989,375	1,010,547	4,568,548	6,850	692,334	587,657	144,533

The lands in the Malabar district are all manavari (rain-fed), but the figures given above relate to the occasional irrigation with water from private canals or water-courses, wells and tanks, when the crops are threatened with a draught.

E.—TRADE.

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1885-86 *and* 1886-87.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.				Holland.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	49,826	...	60,709	...	...	...	150	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	9,24,862	...	8,08,535	...	3,102	...	8,595	...	8,38,529	...	10,11,129	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	89,634	...	92,391	...	...	...	400	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	1,319	2,24,882	2,449	2,36,672	4	717	5	766	1	231	18	1,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	25,364	52,963	18,502	43,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	13,274	...	23,614	...	50	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	206,769	74,566	270,409	95,147	...	...	...	...	2,500	969	2,112	836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	4,116	37,748	5,830	38,844	29	262	14	85	157	3,800	474	7,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	22,066	4,19,027	30,240	5,23,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	2,558	66,723	1,408	35,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	400	4,000	988	14,480	...	...	...	...	350	2,000	30	400	20	2,042	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	125	19,025	95	14,542	...	...	...	...	9	1,661	8	1,325	7	1,188	4	625	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	14	300	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	11,760,538	78,36,607	13,414,888	92,39,845	6,600	4,800	4,041	3,808	...	...	800	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	60,581,022	78,59,840	97,112,998	1,29,69,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	8,444,888	13,32,686	12,669,314	19,92,409	850	210	400	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	27,707,064	48,70,474	39,373,063	66,31,142	...	...	12,198	2,698	11,299	2,875	7,101	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	18,825	...	38,811	...	...	...	1,859	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	58,895	67,389	44,249	59,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	36,979	...	25,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	1,470	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	90,509	...	96,371	...	671	...	280	...	798	...	2,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	13	4,195	423	80,752	7	900	...	...	...	...	4	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	98,235	...	75,851	...	...	...	50	...	150	...	190	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	142,035	41,666	249,827	78,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	110,452	36,941	47,592	17,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	12,101	10,635	23,442	16,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	4,666	...	3,099	...	...	...	...	...	989	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	100	24,338	11	2,810	129	16,360	33	7,010	3	730	2	1,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	1,89,534	...	1,81,463	...	1,183	...	1,962	...	570	...	308	...	100	...	60	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	1,904	9,675	698	3,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	7,43,295	...	8,56,858	...	2,570	...	2,465	...	801	...	800	...	1,224	...	265	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	1,51,855	...	1,50,541	...	835	...	2,580	...	1,330	...	3,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	50,053	...	63,145	...	...	...	150	...	1,345	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	1,02,387	...	117,503	...	30	...	230	...	323	...	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gal.	176,350	3,66,671	304,634	467,487	...	...	...	...	11	46	...	...	14,678	44,714	12,602	35,807	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	81,249	8,54,902	93,370	962,890	...	...	24	265	5,722	75,215	7,578	94,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	53,672	4,28,464	49,858	446,132	443	1,252	55½	310	6,329	34,251	7,024	42,452	20	160	110	1,645	...	...	17	194
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,145	4,447	267	663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	4,94,452	...	7,82,361	...	2,197	...	3,945	...	18,700	...	3,800	...	1,067	...	750	...	...	...	...			
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	2,39,012	...	3,52,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Metals—																								
Copper—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	75	2,918	411	11,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wrought	,,	35,186	11,13,022	49,019	14,69,504	25	10,117	38	15,511	109	13,155	138	37,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Iron—																								
Wrought	Cwt.	401,291	19,20,290	227,063	11,60,718	...	...	2	30	...	...	100	1,005	27	349	75	660	...	...	...	...			
Other sorts	,,	401	780	866	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Lead	,,	2,688	26,320	2,059	24,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Steel	,,	8,388	81,601	11,882	96,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tin—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	5	300	7	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wrought	,,	1	106	2	88	1	38	1	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Zinc or spelter	,,	2,967	35,407	3,573	48,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	925	36,643	257	16,007	2	168	14	1,905	...	...	lb.25	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Oils	Gal.	35,918	54,819	111,463	1,02,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	395	75	180	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	91,326	...	1,16,004	...	281	...	1,121	...	120	...	524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	3,60,132	...	3,31,097	...	2,703	...	6,324	...	5	...	1,876	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...			
Provisions	,,	...	4,87,133	...	4,56,034	...	1,297	...	581	...	1,083	...	2,055	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	20,14,214	...	17,54,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Salt	Tons.	42	5,114	40	4,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Silk—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manufactures of—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	37,005	41,645	30,716	36,894	2,756	2,376	304	200	7,188	7,321	4,149	4,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other sorts	Val.	...	5,776	...	20,393	...	...	...	900	...	6,911	...	14,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Spices	lb.	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	1,120	13,814	641	11,881	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tea	lb.	1,004	813	216	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tobacco—																								
Unmanufactured	lb.	532	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manufactured	,,	24,529	22,149	79,519	64,282	...	...	...	...	472	950	2	10	97	185	326	611	...	...	...	...			
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	96,275	...	1,12,991	...	266	...	600	...	1,598	...	815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Umbrellas	No.	26,480	27,541	39,507	38,700	269	486	210	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wood, timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	17,134	...	3,890	...	...	...	248	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wool—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manufactures—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	356,407	326,476	356,863	3,43,876	2,121	2,401	1,313	2,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other sorts	Val.	...	34,068	...	33,034	...	390	...	11,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	11,76,492	...	10,40,972	...	3,848	...	7,718	...	5,315	...	6,231	...	150	...	1,091	...	...	...	...			
Merchandise ... Free	,,	...	3,41,98,429	...	4,30,37,012	...	58,258	...	86,150	...	9,13,937	...	11,10,763	...	7,180	...	6,112	...	...	...	...			
Merchandise ... Dutiable	,,	...	17,40,801	...	19,67,712	...	1,252	...	975	...	1,09,607	...	1,36,794	...	44,874	...	37,452	...	...	...	194			
Total ...		...	3,59,39,230	...	4,50,04,724	...	59,510	...	87,125	...	10,23,544	...	12,47,557	...	52,054	...	43,564	...	...	...	194			
Treasure ... Gold	...	...	16,009	...	14,214	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Treasure ... Silver	...	...	8,980	...	12,825	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total ...		...	24,989	...	27,039	...	200	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	3,59,64,219	...	4,50,41,763	...	59,710	...	87,125	...	10,23,844	...	12,47,557	...	52,054	...	43,564	...	...	...	194			
Government. Stores		...	40,33,436	...	21,21,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government. Treasure—																								
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government. Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	40,33,436	...	21,21,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	5,436	...	475	...	500	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	...	1,415
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	17	...	300	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	3	210	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	19	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	21,072	2,09,703	15,623	1,55,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	5,000	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	160	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	63	...	100	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	82	6,650	1	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	900	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	90	481	272	2,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	80	557	461	1,524	22	200	69	650	...	...	...	...	284	2,233	309	2,291	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and others	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																							
Copper—																							
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	39	11,200	18	5,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																							
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																							
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																							
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																							
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																							
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	1,461	3,337	692	1,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	484	60	205	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood).	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																							
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																							
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	213	...	240	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	...	...
Merchandise ... { Free	,,	...	2,35,502	...	1,65,446	...	3,852	...	2,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,138	...	2,550	...	...
Merchandise ... { Dutiable ...	,,	...	1,055	...	3,865	...	450	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	2,233	...	2,291	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	2,36,557	...	1,69,311	...	4,302	...	3,179	...	...	...	...	...	2,233	...	2,291	...	2,138	...	2,550	...	...
Treasure ... ... { Gold		...	...	...	...	...	11,035	...	7,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,09,874	...	12,15,335	...	...
Treasure ... ... { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,153	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	11,035	...	7,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,09,874	...	13,43,488	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	2,36,557	...	1,69,311	...	15,337	...	10,975	...	...	...	...	...	2,233	...	2,291	...	11,12,012	...	13,46,038	...	...
Government. { Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

Articles.	Mauritius.				Réunion or Bourbon.				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,357	...	743
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	29,343	3,219	38,263
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	1,000	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	818	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	34,664	...	48,556
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	2,591	...	5,082
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	43	1,166	11	857
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	1,174	134	434
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	4,635	...	4,118
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,532	965	2	1
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,652	28,084	540	7,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,254
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	38	54	320
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,201	17,785	34,820	28,955
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494,522	76,966	639,257	79,704
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,132	28,719	44,836	10,222
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	2,550	...	...	...	...	251,477	42,651	42,674	11,401
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	...	466
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	312
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	...	609
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	120	...	1,164	...	3,245
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,887	25,559	6,263	25,205
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,032	...	5,755
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	12
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	75	383	162
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408	580	2,524	637
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	1,46,530	...	93,266
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,200	3	880
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,120	...	1,791
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	127	9	303
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	4,743	...	7,279
Instruments and apparatus ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	525
Ivory—																				
Manufactured and unmanufacture Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	3,110
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	...	387
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,695	15,159	2,974	3,548
Spirits ... ... ,,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	1,831	29,104	1,40,153
Wine and Liqueurs ,,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	900	156	703
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,268	...	13,769
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,510
Metals—																					
Copper—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	3,831	75	4,241
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	984	25	660
Iron—																					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,884	13,457	263	2,559
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,972	12,255	3,574	7,901
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	497	13	235
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	4,269	...	...	...	...	402	2,553	...	...
Tin—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 5	2	8	360
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	545	37	263
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	302	23	343
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	9,387	151	5,489
Oils	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586,620	2,42,816	1,922,020	7,73,700	...	...	...	...	34,947	25,207	72,958	44,052
Paints, colors, and painter's materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	...	1,240
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	7,321
Provisions	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	330	...	19,073	...	3,905	...	55,155	...	49,971
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 61	6	...	56
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,357	...	25,773
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	650	...	...
Manufactures of—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	184	189	291
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,139,246	10,12,038	11,651,307	15,41,217
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	412	292	1,309
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,351	3,017	1,343	1,347
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444,948	39,731	5,40,204	50,996
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	30	...	...	...	...	1,647	306	2,343	2,336
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	290	...	662
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	231	155	432
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,11,677	...	1,73,084
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	63	711	1,246
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	22
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	10	...	470	...	...	...	...	...	682	...	705	...	2,185	...	349	...	3,99,755	...	4,28,671
Merchandise ... Free	,,	...	1,010	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,653	...	7,90,359	...	21,258	...	5,094	...	22,88,733	...	27,38,581
Merchandise ... Dutiable	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	19,692	...	1,48,079
Total ...		...	1,010	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,678	...	7,90,394	...	21,258	...	5,094	...	23,08,425	...	28,86,660
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,216	...	5,514
Treasure ... Silver		...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,39,014	...	20,11,670
... Total ...		...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,54,230	...	20,17,184
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	1,010	...	3,120	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,678	...	7,90,394	...	21,258	...	5,094	...	41,62,655	...	49,03,844
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,09,369	...	...
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,09,369	...	...

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

Articles.	China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	1	75	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	375	...	513	...	...	...	...	...	18,831	...	23,888	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	...	50	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	133	4	318	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	139	63	276	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	147	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	15	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	2,880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	872	574	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,820	1,672	32,956	4,303	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	440	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,659,658	3,79,360	1,464,786	3,35,078	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,917	5,455	30,981	8,151	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	...	15	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	262	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	300	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	1,85,843	...	3,19,283	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	115	110	1,521	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	1,200	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	2,057	...	1,126	...	2	...	...
Flax manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	220	...	532	...	364	...	10,355	...	2,910
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	1,090	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,054	1,03,338	3,720	1,26,179	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	27	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	134	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	380	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	516	...	468	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	885	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	1,910	...	7,893	...	135	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	52	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	100	...	...	...	...	
Matches, Lucifer and others	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	140	...	...	...	...	
Metals—																			
Copper—																			
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	4,457	68	4,264	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Iron—																			
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	3,601	173	2,037	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	434	306	633	...	...	...	...	
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	400	14	156	...	...	...	...	
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tin—																			
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,401	80,714	1,866	118,270	...	...	...	...	
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 44	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,394	16	945	...	...	...	...	
Oils	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,362	1,001	1,084	...	...	...	...	
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	671	...	...	...	...	
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	2,855	...	2,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	
Provisions	,,	...	744	...	1,069	...	2,950	...	3,837	...	...	15,557	...	24,332	...	86,110	...	36,406	
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salt	...Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Silk—																			
Raw	lb.	...	...	50	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,404	33,569	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—																			
Piece-goods	Yds.	2,957	7,621	3,925	8,990	...	...	...	...	...	496	651	220	203	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spices	lb.	6,860	1,271	2,016	279	...	...	...	...	...	6,583,077	6,31,005	5,956,376	5,68,580	...	...	...	...	
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	196	5,413	148	3,158	...	...	...	...	...	927	20,726	1,104	23,333	...	...	...	...	
Tea	lb.	2,126	1,113	1,350	670	...	...	...	...	...	7,680	3,846	11,159	5,773	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco—																			
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	20	2,296	205	...	...	...	...	
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	71	3,869	3,320	...	...	...	...	
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	75	...	...	...	...	
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	51	87	42	...	...	...	...	
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,584	...	14,610	...	...	...	...	
Wool—																			
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures—																			
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	443	121	163	20	80	...	...	
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	57	...	...	...	...	
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	6,308	...	2,487	...	868	...	775	...	...	1,11,132	...	1,66,638	...	3,325	...	3,526	
Merchandise ... { Free	,,	...	28,706	...	21,561	...	3,860	...	4,832	...	...	15,97,457	...	18,00,230	...	1,00,007	...	42,842	
Merchandise ... { Dutiable	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	...	59	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	28,706	...	21,561	...	3,860	...	4,832	...	...	15,97,726	...	18,00,289	...	1,00,007	...	42,842	
Treasure ... { Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409	...	...	...	4,289	...	21,896	
Treasure ... { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,378	...	4,161	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,787	...	4,161	...	4,289	...	21,896	
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	28,706	...	21,561	...	3,860	...	4,832	...	...	16,07,513	...	18,04,450	...	1,04,296	...	64,738	
Government. { Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government. { Treasure—																			
Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government. { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government. { Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

Articles.	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other Countries.				Total.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,933	...	61,602
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	1,183	3,54,900	1,731	5,61,600	87	26,100	...	...	3,054	4,10,493	4,951	5,99,938
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	165	...	300	...	1,740	...	1,265	...	1,210	...	350	...	18,31,826	...	19,06,661
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,879	...	98,258
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	95	2	280	1,373	2,27,434	2,492	2,40,163
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	100	25,811	54,276	18,735	44,588
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,097	...	28,001
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,434	1,206	3,957	1,360	215,235	77,706	276,520	97,359
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,416	42,590	6,339	50,395
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430	21,450	10,944	1,72,894	5,962	90,818	34,662	6,20,005	38,232	6,43,924
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,558	66,723	1,409	35,835
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,130	2,26,625	16,641	1,70,036
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	21,874	107	16,492
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	338	55	332
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	650	11,788,339	78,59,192	13,456,221	92,74,472
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	152	32	980	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,087,516	79,38,510	97,786,191	1,30,53,644
White ... ... ,,	24	6	60	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,196,552	17,40,981	14,179,396	23,37,954
Colored ... ... ,,	25	5	260	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,954	750	27,993,572	49,23,804	39,484,231	66,58,697
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,791	...	41,223
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,117	67,651	44,713	60,167
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,347	...	28,468
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	56	...	2,79,545	...	4,22,483
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,930	30,769	6,858	1,08,158
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	832	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	560	...	1,08,979	...	84,784
Flax manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142,035	41,666	2,49,914	78,154
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,638	37,096	47,975	17,607
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,569	11,245	25,966	17,390
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	370	...	3,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,434	...	1,08,887
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	32	6,393	5	905	lb. 30	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	56,644	55	12,830
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	1,035	...	1,96,602	...	1,87,739
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	3	69	24	445	...	...	...	...	1	65	...	...	4,968	1,13,274	4,451	1,30,657
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	300	...	800	...	95	...	270	...	260	...	4,252	...	7,53,655	...	8,73,263
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,56,147	...	1,59,100
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512	...	54,928	...	76,550
Leather and manufactures of ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	825	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	1,04,172	...	1,19,587
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196,734	4,26,590	319,612	5,06,848
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	87,272	9,32,436	130,351	11,99,706
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	1,360	111	905	72	636	61,081	4,68,978	58,384	4,97,897
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,145	4,447	267	663

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,024	...	5,22,714	...	8,07,844
Matches, Lucifer and others	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,39,014	...	3,55,626
Metals—																		
Copper—																		
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,002	66,100	2,200	67,922	2,077	69,018	2,611	79,734
Wrought	,,	...	...	lb. 20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,490	11,55,782	49,356	15,37,207
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	992	25	660
Iron—																		
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	6	14	...	...	...	...	3,889	30,093	30,666	1,44,545	407,482	19,67,790	258,348	13,11,568
Other sorts	,,	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,583	13,469	4,748	10,491
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,752	27,217	2,101	25,372
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	160	140	1,060	8,810	84,314	12,181	1,01,421
Tin—																		
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406	81,016	1,881	1,19,134
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	696	40	435
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	8,909	1,168	16,187	3,634	44,663	4,764	64,773
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,192	47,592	438	24,559
Oils	Gal.	...	...	9	14	19,808	7,932	...	...	...	...	65,760	28,215	678,479	3,32,316	2,173,751	9,50,250
Paints, colors, and painters' materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	560	...	93,121	...	1,20,120
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	7,810	...	3,67,401	...	3,57,338
Provisions	,,	...	27,528	...	40,704	...	1,920	...	...	...	5,986	...	5,520	...	7,05,339	...	6,24,753
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,14,214	...	17,54,849
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	5,121	40	4,882
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	210	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,567	...	25,908
Silk—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	650	6,454	33,869
Manufactures of—																		
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,519	59,798	39,503	50,921
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,697	...	35,824
Spices	lb.	1,012,318	93,468	189,756	16,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,741,501	17,37,782	17,799,457	21,27,050
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,324	40,381	2,185	39,681
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	225	...	...	14,361	9,014	14,068	7,986
Tobacco—																		
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445,680	41,051	542,500	51,201
Manufactured	,,	56	5	218	360	...	...	...	...	410	300	...	...	29,281	27,787	87,073	72,875
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	850	...	...	...	...	...	440	...	375	...	450	...	99,901	...	1,16,333
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,868	28,339	39,971	39,629
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	3,150	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	2,180	...	2,45,565	...	1,97,312
Wool—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																		
Piece-goods	Yds.	1,044	1,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360,064	3,30,908	359,008	3,47,761
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,493	...	44,270
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	2,210	...	24,418	...	26,537	...	7,177	...	2,635	...	1,980	...	17,42,105	...	16,94,248
Merchandise ... Free	,,	...	1,33,056	...	92,723	...	3,94,142	...	5,92,202	...	3,20,788	...	3,81,176	...	4,05,81,966	...	5,08,81,282
Merchandise ... Dutiable	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,372	...	905	...	636	...	19,21,163	...	23,00,114
Total ...		...	1,33,056	...	92,723	...	3,94,142	...	5,93,574	...	3,21,693	...	3,81,812	...	4,25,03,129	...	5,31,81,396
Treasure ... Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,813	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	11,60,945	...	12,65,485
Treasure ... Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,56,572	...	21,58,809
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	2,813	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	30,17,517	...	34,24,294
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	1,33,056	...	92,723	...	3,96,955	...	5,94,304	...	3,21,693	...	3,81,812	...	4,55,20,646	...	5,66,05,690
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	103	...	46,42,923	...	21,21,340
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	103	...	46,42,923	...	21,21,340

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1885-86 *and* 1886-87.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	20	18	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	2,300	325	120	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	300	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1	150	lb. 56	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	1,15,505	...	1,53,672	...	...	...	250	...	1,255	...	2,930	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,16,055	...	1,53,742	...	...	...	250	...	1,255	...	2,930	...	..	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	25,566	...	35,075	...	...	...	1,100	...	180	...	800	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	197,035	83,44,891	193,363	90,26,042	4,354	1,38,076	5,633	2,23,564	108,898	33,18,952	119,619	41,46,626	2	53	667	29,974
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	5,748	40,463	8,770	55,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	729	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	129,202	12,03,821	154,917	14,67,118	1,344	12,593	480	2,880	4,315	42,681	7,262	60,919	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	188,732	49,28,123	367,589	88,65,610	7,653	2,03,873	16,555	4,08,039	35,202	7,78,348	62,132	14,47,844	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	400	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	4,020	630	1,612	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	162,744	55,312	99,780	28,158	...	...	...	...	42,349	12,151	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	3,23,107	...	3,24,907	...	...	...	...	...	3,219	...	6,000	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	11,775	...	14,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	11,26,272	...	15,82,954	...	...	...	1,050	...	3,150	...	200	...	...	...	2,100
Dyeing and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	26,796	60,85,470	17,958	40,10,646	1,553	3,82,295	733	1,71,184	2,092	4,71,132	1,246	3,01,190	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	244,475	8,86,846	212,482	7,12,147	1,112	9,750	5,510	32,027	14,397	59,131	6,677	25,789	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	18	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	7	40	36,580	1,09,960	...	...	...	...	2,000	8,288	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	148	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	29	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																
Arabic ... ... ,,	...	...	9	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	537	7,189	425	8,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																			
Raw	Cwt.	8,450	49,324	10,647	88,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	336	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hides and Skins—																			
Hides, raw	Cwt.	619	17,976	105	4,400	1,081	32,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	No.	9,412		2,132		14,000													
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	99,614	41,97,160	58,364	33,06,158	196	8,544	...	...	87	6,354	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	No.	1,084,099		332,923		3,700				1,232									
Skins, raw	Cwt.	241	20,081	335	28,436	lb. 12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40		
	No.	15,548		18,288		12													
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	98,704	111,12,752	104,814	1,16,69,803	3,165	4,05,110	5,480	6,82,118	3,311	5,01,026	3,929	5,53,377	...	...	...	...		
	No.	10,563,206		11,079,304		313,203		5,22,628		389,993		433,071							
Jewellery	Val.	...	18,993	...	13,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jute—																			
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	14	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures—																			
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Lac—																			
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other kinds	,,	58	2,903	25	1,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Oils—																			
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	802,737	8,13,343	880,396	9,60,156	121,941	1,44,598	126,467	1,88,500	229,532	2,38,767	175,021	2,08,085	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	,,	13,432	12,167	7,800	9,080	...	...	...	...	5,733	3,700	42	400	...	...	...	...		
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Provisions	Val.	...	39,530	...	33,211	...	9	...	13	...	1,75,797	...	24,799	...	...	...	...		
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Seeds—																			
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Castor	,,	156,498	6,97,356	59,738	2,77,662	...	...	218	1,118	209,897	9,16,499	205,892	9,12,874	...	...	...	...		
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mustard and rape	,,	56,442	2,70,450	18,976	82,684	...	...	...	...	305	1,800	14,890	69,401	...	...	...	...		
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	9,134	50,463	...	...	150	1,000	333,451	19,59,340	460,797	26,36,614	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	,,	98,536	4,04,985	82,901	3,14,854	...	...	64	269	130,502	6,36,294	211,679	8,73,884	...	...	11,128	45,600		
Silk—																			
Raw	lb.	50,394	43,659	64,000	61,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,209	31,867	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures	Val.	...	15,576	...	34,337	...	...	...	...	...	993	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Spices	lb.	2,603,694	7,90,489	5,942,745	16,48,800	401,357	1,01,717	425,853	1,18,472	3,450,879	12,16,488	4,655,218	15,44,442	11,368	2,639	144,176	53,551		
Stone and marble	Cwt.	28	110	50	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	791,217	33,71,626	602,965	28,04,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tea	lb.	329,014	3,32,323	367,626	3,49,360	...	...	690	702	1,010	1,507	340	340	28	10	...	...		
Tobacco—																			
Unmanufactured	lb.	332	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactured	,,	60,570	48,363	99,570	84,607	1,140	1,430	150	160	50	80	150	100	84	20	728	357		
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	185	12,542	109	8,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Wood—																			
Teak	Cub. ft.	50	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tons.	1																	
Other sorts	Val.	...	4,288	...	27,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,645	...	...	...	...	...		
Wool—																			
Raw	lb.	29,100	2,963	173,996	19,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures of—																			
Shawls	No.	...	...	8	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Piece-goods	Yds.	594	4,799	511	3,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	Val.	...	1,01,064	...	1,02,873	...	2,500	...	...	...	2,500	...	175	...	...	...	...		
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	2,53,349	...	3,28,913	...	787	...	1,321	...	2,05,229	...	73,881	...	21,143	...	195		
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable	...	40	...	1,09,960	...	...	...	...	...	8,288	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Free	...	456,78,863	...	4,84,46,344	...	14,43,925	...	18,33,517	...	105,55,318	...	1,29,29,367	...	23,865	...	1,31,817		
Total ...		...	456,78,903	...	4,85,56,304	...	14,43,925	...	18,33,517	...	105,63,606	...	1,29,29,367	...	23,865	...	1,31,817		
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	457,94,958	...	4,87,10,046	...	14,43,925	...	18,33,767	...	105,64,861	...	1,29,32,297	...	23,865	...	1,31,817		
Treasure ... Gold		...	4,01,480	...	9,84,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		...	4,01,480	...	9,84,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total ...		...	461,96,438	...	4,96,94,965	...	14,43,925	...	18,33,767	...	105,64,861	...	1,29,32,297	...	23,865	...	1,31,817		
Government Stores		...	16,116	...	3,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		...	16,116	...	3,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Russia.				Spain.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	100	...	400	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	100	...	400	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	4	113	101	3,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	357	9,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	65,200	17,41,114	78,956	20,40,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,894	48,686	14,358	3,86,184	18,713	4,97,090
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600	...	9,884
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	103	26,649	116	28,616	215	48,000	198	43,452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																							
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																							
Hides, raw	Cwt.	43	1,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	1,000																					
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	72	4,000	16	993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	320		237																			
Skins, raw	Cwt.	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	12																					
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	2	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.			200																			
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																							
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																							
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																							
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																							
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	36,035	...	35,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																							
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	,,	123,443	5,23,651	12,771	52,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,616	1,72,620	73,914	3,23,026	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	48,624	2,72,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	101,072	3,90,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																							
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	50,400	17,500	196,000	74,468	4,606	1,645	6,600	2,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,172	3,90,651	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	285	285	800	800	...	...	45	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																							
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	560	1,000	911	766	505	445	1,175	1,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	291	1,185	1,206	...	...
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																							
Teak	Cub. ft. / Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																							
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																							
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	2,039	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,195	...	...	...	4,290	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free ,,	...	23,63,326	...	28,99,322	...	50,090	...	46,892	...	...	...	57,195	...	1,72,620	...	3,76,002	...	7,86,726	...	5,08,180	...	...
Total ...		...	23,63,326	...	28,99,322	...	50,090	...	46,892	...	...	...	57,195	...	1,72,620	...	3,76,002	...	7,86,726	...	5,08,180	...	...
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	23,63,426	...	28,99,722	...	50,130	...	46,892	...	...	...	57,195	...	1,72,620	...	3,76,002	...	7,86,726	...	5,08,180	...	...
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		...	23,63,426	...	28,99,722	...	50,130	...	46,892	...	...	...	57,195	...	1,72,620	...	3,76,002	...	7,86,726	...	5,08,180	...	...
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

Articles.	Egypt.				Mauritius.				Réunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	25	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	872	...	150	...	3,308	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	...	...	...	1,910
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	872	...	150	...	3,308	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	...	25	...	1,910
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	1,400	160	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	625	...	49	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	3,245	1,18,190	5,471	2,11,246	13	364	41	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	5,800	1,283	34,465	364	13,544
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	460	...	...	1	6
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	1,100	...	...	...	...	2,181	17,028	2,004	10,110	1,925	9,953
Cotton—															54	960	...	...	...	...
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	10	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	120	450	150
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	23,388	8,005	2,651	1,215	6,600	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,426	1,933	17,177	5,833
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	457	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	2,740	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	...	31,394	...	169	...	211
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	11,511	25,80,036	14,086	31,53,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,082	4,39,325	2,169	5,28,951	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	267	2,080	1,645	8,261	641	5,246	117	750	73	560	42	290	1,792	16,136	...	...	896	6,952	795	4,883
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	15,979	44,881	3,561	14,560	37,593	1,18,363	14,532	54,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	12	48	...	...	49,940	1,87,163	6,458	25,460	17,133	64,936	25,407	98,822	...	...	...	...	5,442	24,039	3,979	18,511
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	506	1,384	351	1,120	213	616	22	75	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	9
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	5	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—																						
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 / 204	952	4,649 / 60,345	2,58,433	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 / 130	1,171	7 / 122	610	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,944 / 2,205,243	18,55,413	12,550 / 1,555,728	13,74,644	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																						
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																						
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	100
Oils—																						
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	...	...	...	...	42,141	38,403	38,453	30,608	5,504	5,038	1,891	1,531	28,686	25,009	98,961	1,11,337	427	399	224	250	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	85	70	30	
Oil-cakes	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Provisions	Val.	...	16,015	...	10,488	...	16,167	...	5,770	...	3,840	...	...	...	...	...	638	...	5,158	...	9,113	
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	98	166	2,504	
Seeds—																						
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	778	2,178	615	1,580	253	786	179	409	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,001	32,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	612	3,411	117	560	81	466	42	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	985	1	6	18	71	
Silk—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	1,460	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	
Spices	lb.	128,537	43,509	172,499	65,301	202,148	15,540	204,603	13,052	44,142	5,054	15,500	865	12,638	24,281	76,099	13,021	146,580	38,946	101,546	25,403	
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar and other saccharine produce ...	,,	145,931	6,39,103	179,191	9,14,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,952	1,72,445	4,726	30,737	10,443	67,313	
Tea	lb.	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco—																						
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	191,190	50,250	48,000	10,075	93,860	33,420	3,300	1,300	...	...	...	...	280	25	2,100	187	
Manufactured	,,	2,038	2,152	1,312	1,419	1,955	2,052	1,310	1,282	590	452	50	50	...	...	...	...	504	59	...	...	
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wood—																						
Teak	Cub. ft. / Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,188 / 303	16,157	10,600 / 212	11,023	
Other sorts	Val.	...	1,597	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,580	...	12,352	...	14,966	
Wool—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	21	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—																						
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	Val.	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	...	14,913	...	...	...	...	
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	324	...	963	...	310	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	2,335	...	1,302	...	11,037	...	17,284	
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ,,	...	48	...	...	...	1,87,163	...	25,460	...	64,936	...	98,822	...	...	...	...	...	24,039	...	18,511	
	Free ,,	...	34,04,484	...	43,65,889	...	1,88,740	...	82,216	...	1,71,195	...	59,468	...	24,05,921	...	25,37,607	...	1,68,944	...	1,82,833	
	Total ...	...	34,04,532	...	43,65,889	...	3,75,903	...	1,07,676	...	2,36,131	...	1,58,290	...	24,05,921	...	25,37,607	...	1,92,983	...	2,01,344	
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	34,05,404	...	43,66,039	...	3,79,211	...	1,08,101	...	2,36,131	...	1,58,290	...	24,05,921	...	25,38,377	...	1,93,008	...	2,03,254	
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	...	34,05,404	...	43,66,039	...	3,79,211	...	1,08,101	...	2,36,131	...	1,58,290	...	24,05,921	...	25,38,377	...	1,93,008	...	2,03,254	
Government Stores		...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

Articles.	Ceylon.				China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	25,855	22,594	56,135	35,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	150
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	39,380	6,110	498,922	86,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	600	46,100	8,442
White ... ... ,,	8,324	1,936	40,800	7,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	1,000	1,800	375
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	101,280	14,415	69,118	13,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,920	980	20,500	3,400
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	295	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	34	1,132	58	2,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	169	938	228	1,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	134	1,978	102	3,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	249	3,759	173	2,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	45	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	34,991	...	60,769	...	175	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	68,152	...	49,467
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	88,142	...	2,13,364	...	175	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	70,777	...	61,334
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	64,869	4,01,529	66,419	3,28,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,353	1,33,970	8,217	1,82,783
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	14,683	...	15,919	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	75	...	2,224	...	5,293
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	7,035	2,00,478	5,536	1,66,085	...	...	...	...	4,872	1,39,214	2,280	79,386	...	...	...	...
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	150	500	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	6	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	105	27	160	22	220	13	130
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	514	12,943	63	1,469	3,207	81,387	682	16,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	27,617	11,314	31,923	10,462	744,180	2,74,130	350,560	1,24,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	124,000	45,660
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	97,220	16,516	224,359	37,119	108,191	18,451	340,800	55,764	...	...	...	...	5,000	1,591	35,382	7,205
White ... ... ,,	5,062	1,061	3,192	792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240	490	2,400	400
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	4,425,320	11,75,303	6,089,601	16,52,377	...	...	...	...	5,250	4,700	1,968	1,520	8,606,149	18,87,847	4,814,479	16,97,344
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	46,443	...	57,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,968	...	33,360
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	1,480	...	1,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	845
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	36,085	70,813	35,017	68,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,204	30,153	16,750	34,260
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	29,412	...	10,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,421	...	1,269
Dyeing and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	3	462	2	673	...	...	...	...	174	39,105	335	74,444	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	4,202	29,124	3,537	20,257	...	...	...	...	37	300	25	150	825	4,966	1,521	8,594
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	14,071	38,630	10,370	26,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	90	186	596
Paddy ... ... ,,	233,229	5,02,952	205,161	3,77,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	1,088,310	43,92,459	1,470,873	54,60,045	...	...	...	...	726	3,726	389	1,935	9,040	38,964	16,750	68,336
Wheat ... ... ,,	1,872	7,636	998	4,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	11,967	42,105	9,100	31,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	1,550	257	1,013
Other sorts ... ... ,,	54	211	138	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	181	5	40
Gums and resins—																
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	123	2,340	207	4,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	251	2,529	5	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15

Hemp—																			
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	34	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—																			
Hides, raw	Cwt.	2	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	375	4	30	
	No.	13													1,175		615		
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	3	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	700	27	3,000	
	No.			25											735		6,000		
Skins, raw	Cwt.	1	50	4	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	No.	20		370															
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	31	3,001	142	5,499	...	...	19	2,117	...	...	...	...	...	2,539	2,32,013	5,019	4,76,293	
	No.	9,254		19,515				3,820							477,333		880,424		
Jewellery	Val.	...	507	...	11,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,700	...	12,040	
Jute—																			
Raw	Cwt.	60	552	66	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures—																			
Gunny bags	No.	19,871	3,551	5,663	1,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	Val.	...	998	...	742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lac—																			
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	1	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oils—																			
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	74,613	66,168	96,959	78,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	2,379	2,639	7,213	7,644		
Other sorts	,,	717	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	31	...	...	...	...		
Oil-cake	Cwt.	99,568	2,72,323	1,05,883	2,68,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,046	1,662	1,259	1,997		
Provisions	Val.	...	6,04,245	...	5,73,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,635	...	...	94,722	...	180,176		
Saltpetre	Cwt.	4	45	155	1,578	...	158	...	...	...	47	667	...	...	...	3	45		
Seeds—																			
Essential	Cwt.	10,212	36,141	12,021	42,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,519	23,959	10,401	35,248		
Castor	,,	16	61	25	102	...	...	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mustard and rape	,,	185	1,128	540	3,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	440	30	177		
Teel or gingelly	,,	3,006	17,979	4,443	19,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	,,	7,640	28,028	8,453	22,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Silk—																			
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,465	26,853	22,047	53,014		
Manufactures	Val.	...	1,336	...	1,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Spices	lb.	4,328,191	3,23,213	43,28,418	3,24,801	...	...	3,624	550	43,507	14,298	13,566	4,978	...	39,278	...	49,237		
Stone and marble	Cwt.	195	201	460	266	5,989	...	3,806	26,256	...	...	...	...	413,241	37,870	262,648	18,376		
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	25,310	2,86,782	32,075	3,62,329	...	40,258	...	...	15	108	...	...	15	150	197	1,379		
Tea	lb.	20	15	285	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	228	12	105		
Tobacco—																			
Unmanufactured	lb.	25,579	3,192	33,767	3,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactured	,,	29,725	11,577	21,996	11,719	60	...	50	51	766	753	528	660	916,262	91,156	1,046,220	98,974		
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	10	319	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,284	5,127	20,271	5,084		
Wood—														573	43,080	208	14,280		
Teak	Cub. ft.	925	1,290	5,887	7,719	...	...	...	...	300	500	156	195	...	...	...	...		
	Tons.	18		118						6		3	92						
Other sorts	Val.	...	7,624	...	54,374	...	50,698	...	73,737	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Wool—																			
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures of—																			
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Piece-goods	Yds.	104,287	30,128	117,338	34,492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	Val.	...	600	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	2,95,292	...	2,64,298	...	10,599	...	13,326	...	252	...	130	...	250	...	550		
															1,26,338		84,340		
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ,,	...	48,95,411	...	58,37,717	...	...	...	...	...	3,726	...	1,935	...	38,964	...	68,336		
	Free ,,	...	41,02,160	...	45,34,859	...	4,75,711	...	3,12,373	...	2,01,817	...	1,62,631	...	28,25,811	...	30,76,783		
Total ...		...	89,97,571	...	1,03,72,576	...	4,75,711	...	3,12,373	...	2,05,543	...	1,64,566	...	28,64,775	...	31,39,069		
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	90,85,713	...	1,05,85,940	...	4,75,886	...	3,12,763	...	2,05,543	...	1,64,566	...	29,35,552	...	32,00,903		
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Silver		...	7,000	...	13,01,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,083	...	3,516		
Total ...		...	7,000	...	13,01,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,083	...	3,516		
Grand Total ...		...	90,92,713	...	1,18,87,440	...	4,75,886	...	3,12,763	...	2,05,543	...	1,64,566	...	29,48,635	...	32,04,419		
Government Stores		...	4,894	...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		...	4,894	...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1885-86 *and* 1886-87—continued.

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,875	22,612	56,469	35,642
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																	42,530	7,035	545,342	94,550
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,324	2,930	42,648	7,933
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	600	105,500	15,442	92,018	17,338
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...	275
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1,132	58	2,314
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																	175	973	228	1,209
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	2,128	102	3,748
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	3,804	182	2,788
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,609	...	2,73,809
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	524	...	6,162	...	776	...	4,538	...	1,376				
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	689	...	6,162	...	776	...	4,538	...	1,976	...	2,91,960	...	4,39,606
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	5,900	2,31,743	4,020	1,49,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,123	7,67,257	78,656	6,59,972
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	15	...	270	...	26	...	350	...	450	...	44,974	...	59,578
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	7,910	2,20,748	5,932	2,12,218	lb. 56	13	1	46	272	7,032	100	4,000	629	18,840	2,035	88,511	335,552	1,25,41,429	341,319	1,42,11,177
Coir—																	6,001	41,483	8,940	57,156
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	lb. 56	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	103	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	139,564	12,93,077	168,678	15,69,774
Manufactured ... ... ,,	1,920	10,264	1,802	11,248	64	295	71	338	...	...	...	...	75	2,324	...	...				
Cotton—																	16,436	4,43,336	17,070	4,32,202
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331,302	85,75,308	563,708	1,37,58,281
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	879,952	1,50,785	431,002	1,76,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152,149	4,36,629	937,485	3,56,758
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																	226,446	40,012	669,443	109,397
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	6,840	1,214	66,290	8,699	1,200	400	1,000	200	3,900	1,200	...	...	9,062	2,171	6,042	1,342
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2,400	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,426,909	31,94,108	11,072,161	34,02,191
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	147,183	47,157	39,086	12,611	...	...	150	112	500	200	7,869	2,521	...	3,97,964	...	4,21,334
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,255	...	17,484
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,289	1,00,966	51,817	1,03,252
Dregs of gingelly-oil' ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,72,449	...	16,40,216
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	156	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	1,114	...	50	...			
Dyeing and coloring materials—																	45,830	103,61,412	38,311	86,40,177
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	1,242	2,75,595	1,345	3,00,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	13,343	123	27,239	272,167	10,40,210	233,359	8,18,515
Other sorts ... ... ,,	664	5,258	642	3,699	81	540	120	673	1,979	9,299	201	765	726	4,022	45	230				
Grain and pulse—																	67,666	201,964	32,173	1,06,629
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24	...	...	3,000	10,250	...	...	...	...	233,229	502,952	295,161	3,77,672
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180,786	47,55,298	1,564,053	58,00,380
Rice ... ... ,,	2,391	8,462	1,324	6,049	2,034	8,590	898	3,769	...	...	...	...	3,751	18,583	1,395	7,493	1,872	7,636	998	4,054
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	13,262	46,180	9,738	33,842
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	560	143	520
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	17	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Gums and resins—																	20	224	9	153
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,340	207	4,062
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	791	9,756	438	8,277
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												

Hemp—																							
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,450	49,324	10,697	88,762
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	67
Hides and Skins—																							
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	9	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,764	52,405	118	4,680
	No.			50														25,600		2,797	
Do. dressed or tanned...	Cwt.	7	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,003	42,18,110	63,059	35,68,647
	No.	100																1,090,890		899,530	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	21,354	348	29,419
	No.																	15,722		18,820	
Do. dressed or tanned...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124,694	141,10,315	131,955	1,47,64,076
	No.																	13,958,732		14,494,690	
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	...	30,200	...	38,717
Jute—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	552	80	580
Manufactures—																					
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	3,600	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,471	4,271	5,663	1,009
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	...	742
Lac—																					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	2	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	2,903	31	1,266
Oils—																					
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	269	225	97	110	181	178	552	578	...	...	250	280	5,101	5,004	2,928	2,578	1,313,511	13,39,771	1,429,436	15,90,675
Other sorts	,,	54	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	434	...	...	20,183	16,931	8,000	9,541
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,614	2,73,985	107,131	2,72,270
Provisions	Cwt.	...	5,466	...	5,641	...	2,245	...	4,636	...	7,855	...	4,600	...	33,381	...	10,736	...	10,42,258	...	8,99,058
Saltpetre	Cwt.	37	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	1,272	324	4,127
Seeds—																					
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	170	602	70	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	46	19,635	63,681	23,301	80,100
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	35	...	...	538,479	23,43,006	352,566	15,67,270
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	23	57,704	2,77,695	34,600	1,56,150
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336,457	19,77,319	522,848	29,79,773
Other sorts	,,	...	...	17	75	510	1,870	151	389	2	7	...	...	6,038	28,403	...	...	252,694	11,26,446	438,129	17,11,943
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,394	43,659	78,385	95,083
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,223	...	84,842
Spices	lb.	276,497	97,285	187,453	66,631	3,842	549	12,375	2,345	25,483	5,646	34,468	7,408	49,175	11,054	114,298	38,436	12,196,285	27,47,723	16,807,689	40,23,257
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,227	40,719	4,513	28,301
Sugar and other saccharine produce...	,,	1,843	12,538	53	353	60	610	259	1,446	...	...	...	...	84,277	3,24,436	102,350	5,02,427	1,144,576	50,56,819	962,800	48,25,996
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	45	...	...	1,055	955	13,720	15,513	10,761	10,721	344,617	3,50,203	381,667	3,63,178
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,160	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227,503	1,78,141	1,141,547	1,14,866
Manufactured	,,	60	60	...	...	7,379	2,323	2,986	2,360	1,093	1,068	3,034	2,123	4,470	3,841	5,075	5,719	127,113	81,123	160,481	1,18,716
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758	56,222	327	22,924
Wood—																					
Teak	Cub. ft.	17,900	19,668	14,600	18,141	125	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,488	37,845	31,243	37,069
	Tons.	358		292		3												689½		625	
Other sorts	Val.	...	16,314	...	8,316	...	1,745	...	3,288	...	...	...	30	...	15	...	30	...	94,853	...	1,93,291
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,100	2,963	174,206	19,447
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	40
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	360	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105,241	34,999	117,849	37,688
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	...	1,11,442	...	1,19,799
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	8,806	...	3,025	...	12,773	...	7,550	...	1,844	...	534	...	3,198	...	1,040	...	9,55,655	...	8,59,918
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable	,,	...	8,462	...	6,049	...	8,590	...	3,769	...	...	...	...	18,583	...	7,493	...	52,58,250	...	61,78,052
	Free	,,	...	6,73,392	...	6,30,768	...	4,56,261	...	3,71,591	...	34,701	...	31,283	9,10,043	...	11,25,034	...	7,70,93,913	...	8,46,95,921
	Total ...		...	6,81,854	...	6,36,817	...	4,64,851	...	3,75,360	...	34,701	...	31,283	...	9,28,626	...	11,32,527	...	8,23,52,163	...	9,08,73,973
Total of Foreign and Indian ...			...	6,81,854	...	6,36,817	...	4,65,362	...	3,76,049	...	40,863	...	32,059	...	9,33,164	...	11,34,503	...	8,26,44,123	...	9,13,13,579
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,01,480	...	9,84,919
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	20,083	...	13,07,016
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	4,21,563	...	22,91,935
	Grand Total ...		...	6,81,854	...	6,36,817	...	4,65,362	...	3,76,049	...	40,863	...	32,059	...	9,33,164	...	11,36,503	...	8,30,65,686	...	9,36,05,514
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	272	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,303	...	5,133
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	272	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,303	...	5,133

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(62)—*Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports, at ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the official years* 1885-86 *and* 1886-87.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter	12,812	12,812	20,120	19,950
Spirits	4,01,209	3,99,689	5,75,289	5,74,736
Wines and Liqueurs	74,070	73,703	78,315	78,253
Other sorts	69	69	13	13
Salt	2,301	2,301	2,404	2,404
All other articles	19,503	12,074	26,487	14,914
Total Duty on Imports { Including Salt ...	5,09,964	5,00,648	7,02,628	6,90,270
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding Salt ...	5,07,663	4,98,347	7,00,224	6,87,866
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	56,930	56,885	52,684	52,374
Do. (not in the husk)	3,06,827	3,06,155	4,02,329	4,02,116
Total ...	3,63,757	3,63,040	4,55,013	4,54,490

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(63)—*Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Madras, in the official years* 1885-86 *and* 1886-87.

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Imports into Madras.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	94,74,734	107,29,311	42,58,284	41,92,648	137,33,018	149,21,959	2,000	800
„ Bombay	49,32,725	46,26,570	77,91,205	80,56,606	127,23,930	126,83,176	3,40,926	2,14,582
„ Scinde	4,26,260	2,95,322	24,790	585	4,51,050	2,95,907	...	...
„ British Burmah	41,14,850	24,78,671	60,655	1,88,105	41,75,505	26,66,776	...	250
From British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	189,48,569	181,29,874	121,34,934	124,37,944	310,83,503	305,67,818	3,42,926	2,15,632
From British Ports within the Presidency	122,14,632	110,87,848	18,47,778	17,49,874	140,62,410	128,37,722	43,91,090	10,87,701
From Cochin	60,514	24,295	102	...	60,616	24,295	...	...
„ Cutch	41,387	9,089	1,046	14	42,433	9,103	1,000	...
„ Diu	...	60	...	...	...	60	...	...
„ Goa	29,677	33,374	2,313	2,925	31,990	36,299	85,310	68,828
„ Foreign Konkan	826	1,237	...	...	826	1,237	...	...
„ Gaikwar's Territories	1,230	...	...	...	1,230	...	...	...
„ Karikal	13,254	8,915	178	460	13,432	9,375	13,500	...
„ Kattywar	9,404	21,324	1,680	...	11,084	21,324	7,800	1,500
„ Mahe	2,20,267	23,406	14,925	9,594	2,35,192	33,000	...	...
„ Pondicherry	69,534	1,52,775	49,365	24,581	1,18,899	1,77,356	18,500	...
„ Travancore	2,79,593	4,48,677	659	1,386	2,80,252	4,50,063	5,000	...
From Indian Ports not British, Total.	7,25,686	7,23,152	70,268	38,960	7,95,954	7,62,112	1,31,110	70,328
From all Ports, Total ...	318,88,887	299,40,874	140,52,980	142,26,778	459,41,867	441,67,652	48,65,126	13,73,661
Government Stores and Treasure ...	7,16,792	5,33,804	4,73,818	3,62,418	11,90,610	8,96,222	58,97,000	62,63,500
Exports from Madras.								
To Bengal	79,14,338	81,71,512	1,54,024	1,91,989	80,68,362	83,63,501	12,000	...
„ Bombay	128,97,121	119,42,720	1,63,146	62,124	130,60,267	120,04,844	7,250	1,000
„ Scinde	1,88,796	2,75,472	5,450	6,064	1,94,246	2,81,536	...	...
„ British Burmah	41,18,680	49,58,645	2,25,517	3,96,985	43,44,197	53,55,630	17,250	...
To British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	251,18,935	253,48,349	5,48,137	6,57,162	256,67,072	260,05,511	36,500	1,000
To British Ports within the Presidency	121,35,992	111,02,390	20,98,039	18,19,065	142,34,031	129,21,455	34,43,651	8,47,551
To Cochin	6,685	2,58,807	6,703	27,275	13,388	2,86,082	...	...
„ Cutch	8,16,864	5,01,393	...	...	8,16,864	5,01,393	...	...
„ Damaun	287	618	...	...	287	618	...	...
„ Diu	2,311	1,316	...	...	2,311	1,316	...	...
„ Foreign Konkan	590	1,020	...	...	590	1,020	...	...
„ Gaikwar's Territory	...	188	...	...	...	188	...	...
„ Goa	7,17,472	8,37,974	...	772	7,17,472	8,38,746	1,050	1,309
„ Karikal	9,865	1,320	...	...	9,865	1,320	...	...
„ Kattywar	3,12,455	3,87,435	25	120	3,12,480	3,87,555	...	...
„ Mahé	31,505	14,665	74	...	31,579	14,665	...	...
„ Pondicherry	1,75,737	1,22,226	714	1,582	1,76,451	1,23,808	5,000	...
„ Travancore	4,41,655	4,64,292	10,767	21,054	4,52,422	4,85,346	49,309	9,915
To Indian Ports not British, Total ...	25,15,426	25,91,254	18,283	50,803	25,33,709	26,42,057	55,359	11,215
To all Ports, Total ...	397,70,353	390,41,993	26,64,459	25,27,030	424,34,812	415,69,023	35,35,510	8,59,766
Government Stores and Treasure ...	4,20,436	4,94,578	7,69,104	9,46,742	11,89,540	14,41,320	105,38,894	134,04,371

(64)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1886-87, *compared with the totals of the year* 1885-86.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Arabian.				German.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	98	205,678	114	227,108	...	...	...	1,579	1	1,468	1	1,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,538	...	...
	Sailing ...	4	6,444	37	37,140	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,707
Austria	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	16	23,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,541
	Sailing ...	...	...	5	2,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,199
Belgium	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ...	...	...	2	2,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	552
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	3	3,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	3	2,199	3	1,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	4	1,577	1	462	...	...	...	...	1	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	884	1	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ...	1	1,350	1	1,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,198	1	959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	1	190	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	23	40,035	38	56,228	...	...	...	...	13	14,755	10	11,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	9	10,767	4	2,465	702	78,266	790	90,683	1	134	1	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	1	28	...	...	...	...
Mekran	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	186	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	34	47,371	19	26,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	50,289	36	46,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,814	...	...	...	...	2	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	7	11,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	2,169	1	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam ...	...	...	7	8,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6,264	11	7,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,461	...	...	6	2,455	8	4,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	651	...	...	...	...	1	487
Total for 1886-87 ...	Steam ...	163	306,407	200	349,053	...	...	...	...	15	16,458	14	18,480	48	56,553	47	54,455	...	...	...	...	1	1,538	2	2,093
	Sailing ...	23	26,936	56	47,269	710	81,355	802	97,029	1	134	3	774	...	...	...	...	12	1,094	2	218	...	...	4	3,393
Total for 1885-86 ...	Steam ...	169	307,469	175	315,024	...	...	...	...	15	19,682	23	32,118	58	69,494	57	67,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,280
	Sailing ...	26	31,178	66	50,934	738	79,955	895	124,863	1	134	16	7,927	...	...	...	...	24	2,157	6	1,138	...	...	4	3,503

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(64)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1886-87, *compared with the totals of the year* 1885-86—continued.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Austrian.				Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.				Native Crafts.				Grand Total for 1886-87.				Grand Total for 1885-86.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,006	1	1,358	...	...	...	...	110	208,684	115	228,466	116	228,422	117	228,516
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,320	...	...	4	3,027	...	...	...	...	4	6,444	43	41,746	12	16,926	51	43,966
Austria ... ... { Steam	...	...	2	3,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,623	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,194	...	...	5	8,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	32,237	...	...	17	28,773
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	456	...	...	3	1,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4,723	...	...	13	7,540
Belgium ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,081	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,529	...	...	3	4,151
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,427	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	239	...	...	3	239	...	...	4	327
Mauritius ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,066	...	...	5	4,001
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,199	3	1,727	3	2,991	8	3,436
Réunion ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	320	...	...	...	...	1	462	5	1,897	...	...	5	1,864
Natal ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,353	..	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	884	1	442	2	884	...	...
United States ... ... { Steam	1	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,567	1	1,204	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	1	1,414	...	...	2	2,087	...	...	3	3,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,609	1	959	1	1,453	...	...
Arabia ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	3	1,774	1	441	2	258	6	1,092	5	2,032	6	624	5	2,698
Ceylon ... ... { Steam	13	12,346	12	9,516	...	...	2	1,584	26	27,101	22	20,866	...	...	...	...	49	67,136	60	77,094	36	46,375	32	45,557
{ Sailing	1	1,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,333	1	134	525	26,118	859	42,467	1,238	116,484	1,654	135,749	1,260	110,324	1,541	156,854
Maldives ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	1	28	1	81	1	184	3	290	2	212	3	81	5	370
Mekran ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	150	...	...	2	168	...	...	5	318	...	...	3	184	3	162
Persia ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	256	...	...	1	52	...	...
Straits Settlements ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	50,289	36	46,799	...	...	...	...	73	97,660	55	73,144	79	109,603	67	90,470
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4,269	2	446	...	...	1	695
Australia ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11,973	...	...	6	9,781	...	...
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,169	1	211	6	6,277	...	...
Other countries ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,026	9	6,264	12	8,682	...	...	...	...	9	6,264	19	17,077	10	8,912	16	15,357
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	651	1	487	...	...	1	311	1	1,461	10	5,119	19	2,825	16	8,142
Total for 1886-87 ... { Steam	14	13,563	14	13,139	...	...	2	2,220	78	88,112	79	90,387	...	...	...	...	241	394,519	279	439,440	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing	2	2,613	...	...	2	2,087	5	3,360	17	5,928	14	7,745	529	26,808	866	43,459	1,279	141,207	1,738	195,502	...	...	...	...
Total for 1885-86 ... { Steam	5	6,249	1	793	...	...	...	...	78	95,425	82	101,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	405,527	257	416,825
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,146	3	2,005	26	3,437	29	14,573	526	28,594	662	35,684	...	...	...	...	1,318	144,048	1,652	226,054

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(65)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1886-87, *compared with the totals of the year* 1885-86.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Other Nationalities.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	1	1,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,087	...	...
Natal	Steam ...	1	1,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	2	1,430	1	638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	1	1,349	1	1,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	4	3,103	2	1,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	1	1,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	30	18,147	11	3,631	...	...	...	...	2	4,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,567	...	...
	Sailing ...	4	3,735	...	...	274	47,098	180	35,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,426
Java	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	4	5,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,194	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	960	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	3	2,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam ...	4	5,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1886-87 ...	Steam ...	42	34,883	12	5,072	...	...	...	...	2	4,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,761	...	...
	Sailing ...	17	13,976	3	2,289	274	47,098	180	35,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,997	2	2,426
Total for 1885-86 ...	Steam ...	39	34,178	4	3,633	...	...	...	...	4	7,878	...	...	1	696	...	...	...	...	1	793
	Sailing ...	20	12,378	5	4,735	325	52,608	203	39,667	3	1,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,256	...	...

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(65)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1886-87, *compared with the totals of the year* 1885-86—continued.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Total Foreign.				Native Crafts.				Grand Total for 1886-87.				Grand Total for 1885-86.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,277	...	...	3	3,885	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,220	...	...
France ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	486	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	623	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,362	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	1	1,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,867	...	...	4	2,578	...	...
Natal ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,339	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,430	1	638	2	1,102	...	...
Mauritius ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,349	1	1,441	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3,103	2	1,651	6	3,262	...	...
Réunion ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	498	...	...
Central and South America ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	921	...	...	2	1,568	...	...
Arabia ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,399	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	67	...	...
Ceylon ... ... { Steam ...	4	6,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	25,098	11	3,631	30	21,885	5	4,426
{ Sailing ...	...	...	2	2,426	520	15,069	444	7,724	798	65,902	626	45,716	729	66,307	517	46,450
Java ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	2	245	1	145	...	...	1	145	2	226	...	...
Straits Settlements ... ... { Steam ...	1	1,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7,079	...	...	4	7,878	...	...
{ Sailing ...	1	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	960	...	...	...	...	1	695
Australia ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,759	...	...	1	1,100	...	...
Other Countries ... ... { Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,487	...	...	6	7,742	...	...
{ Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	575	...	...	2	1,003	3	3,829
Total for 1886-87 ... { Steam ...	5	8,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	43,028	12	5,072	...	...	...	...
{ Sailing ...	2	1,997	2	2,426	522	15,314	445	7,869	815	78,385	630	48,150	...	...	...	...
Total for 1885-86 ... { Steam ...	5	8,574	1	793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	42,752	5	4,426
{ Sailing ...	5	2,876	...	...	402	11,488	313	6,572	...	...	...	...	753	79,417	521	50,974

(66)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1886-87, *compared with the totals of the year* 1885-86.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native craft.				Total for 1886-87.				Total for 1885-86.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With cargoes—																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	217	364,433	230	385,385	9	1,636	32	7,196	32	27,225	23	22,343	30	2,974	24	2,870	288	396,268	309	417,794	315	412,697	295	392,814
Bombay	82	108,350	74	104,727	43	51,924	41	52,904	42	2,495	16	1,077	1,803	74,548	2,893	103,479	1,970	237,317	3,024	262,187	2,120	229,237	3,236	280,587
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	352	1	456	22	1,469	25	5,392	173	14,300	26	5,848	196	16,121	168	11,444	113	9,007
British Burmah	87	103,411	127	156,062	40	11,355	17	5,534	1	747	1	476	119	8,049	19	4,912	247	123,562	164	166,984	200	117,835	188	177,274
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	386	576,194	431	646,174	92	64,915	91	65,986	76	30,923	62	25,365	1,977	90,963	3,109	125,561	2,531	762,995	3,693	863,086	2,803	771,213	3,832	859,682
British Ports within the Presidency	2,203	2,933,733	2,143	2,863,071	254	90,891	209	81,542	121	64,230	126	64,226	7,205	223,023	6,763	201,574	9,783	3,311,877	9,241	3,210,413	10,181	2,846,665	9,649	2,732,339
Indian Ports not British ...	115	153,639	85	111,964	26	2,516	27	7,813	157	10,309	421	15,631	299	14,394	1,186	48,160	597	181,358	1,719	183,568	642	162,247	1,583	165,587
Total for 1886-87 ...	2,704	3,663,566	2,659	3,621,209	372	158,322	327	155,341	354	105,462	609	105,222	9,481	328,380	11,058	375,295	12,911	4,256,230	14,653	4,257,067	...	...	...	...
Total for 1885-86 ...	2,227	3,101,155	2,169	3,041,920	523	175,720	382	162,952	408	126,196	613	127,422	10,468	377,054	11,900	425,314	...	...	...	...	13,626	3,780,125	15,064	3,757,608
In ballast—																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	3	4,431	23	33,219	...	...	8	1,468	...	...	3	2,647	21	1,758	29	2,093	24	6,189	57	39,427	9	10,043	71	60,407
Bombay	5	6,726	1	1,227	...	...	1	11	38	3,601	1	41	1,322	35,445	302	4,100	1,365	45,772	305	5,379	1,479	80,366	384	12,010
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	428	...	...	1	134	...	...	7	562	...	...	9	1,496	...	...
British Burmah	...	...	9	10,959	...	...	23	5,119	...	...	...	...	19	1,507	7	1,519	19	1,507	39	17,597	1	1,040	32	26,071
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	8	11,157	33	45,405	...	...	32	6,598	44	4,029	4	2,688	1,363	38,844	332	7,712	1,415	54,030	401	62,403	1,498	92,945	487	98,488
British Ports within the Presidency	59	82,652	53	73,481	91	14,379	107	18,008	21	1,839	22	4,162	4,488	107,360	4,612	109,567	4,659	206,730	4,794	205,218	5,587	228,120	5,672	233,450
Indian Ports not British ...	5	5,033	7	9,537	12	2,401	4	327	247	7,326	17	27	700	25,863	54	2,613	964	40,623	82	12,504	873	40,332	168	11,954
Total for 1886-87 ...	72	98,842	93	128,423	103	16,780	143	24,933	312	13,194	43	6,877	6,551	172,567	4,998	119,892	7,038	301,383	5,277	280,125	...	...	...	...
Total for 1885-86 ...	89	122,011	123	164,752	114	18,226	154	28,179	329	21,355	120	12,208	7,426	199,805	5,930	138,753	...	...	...	...	7,958	361,397	6,327	343,892

F.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(67)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1886-87.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.						
MILITARY WORKS.						
1. Accommodation for troops—						
Buildings for European troops	...	...	75,911	1,15,667	1,91,578	...
Do. Native troops	...	13	27,179	24,654	51,846	...
Do. Officers	452	7,917	406	387	9,162	...
Rents of buildings or compensation for quarters	...	...	...	38,203	38,203	...
2. Ordnance works	...	198	7,865	11,638	19,701	...
3. Commissariat buildings	...	...	10,758	19,492	30,250	...
4. Staff and miscellaneous	...	71	4,961	40,947	45,979	...
5. Stud buildings	...	681	1,854	3,732	6,267	...
6. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications	...	...	...	27,164	27,164	...
7. General cantonment works	...	...	7,761	15,213	22,974	...
8. Fortifications	...	...	8,560	5,818	14,378	...
Total, Military Works	452	8,880	1,45,255	3,02,915	4,57,502	1,06,754
CIVIL WORKS.						
6. Post offices	...	...	20,218	4,372	24,590	...
7. Telegraph buildings	...	...	10,269	1,940	12,209	...
Total, Civil Works	...	...	30,487	6,312	36,799	6,224
Grand Total, Imperial Ordinary	452	8,880	1,75,742	3,09,227	4,94,301	1,12,978
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Revenue	...	...	...	490	490	...
Excise and customs	...	...	529	2,029	2,558	...
Salt	...	...	142	...	142	...
Residences and Agency Buildings	...	...	...	34	34	...
Viceregal residences	...	...	4,202	44,310	48,512	...
Secretariat Offices	...	...	9,183	6,772	15,955	...
Mint Treasury and Currency Buildings	...	...	1,29,191	15,483	1,44,674	...
Monuments and antiquities	...	...	...	1,458	1,458	...
Imperial Museum	...	...	998	182	1,180	...
Educational	...	...	86,856	4,338	91,194	...
Churches and burial grounds	...	...	48,620	15,535	64,155	...
Jails	...	...	67,012	4,291	71,303	...
Police	673	555	55,137	4,170	60,535	...
Law and Justice	...	...	89,216	8,512	97,728	...
Medical	...	...	28,511	26,321	54,832	...
Public Works	...	938	23,959	22,375	47,272	...
Miscellaneous	2,739	2,736	1,41,648	11,374	1,58,497	...
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	2,18,654	82,594	3,01,248	...
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	4,227	...	4,227	...
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	5,979	56	6,035	...
Navigable canals	...	7,738	...	...	7,738	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Improvements to Towns, &c.	...	...	34,700	2,934	37,634	...
Pavings and streets	...	...	15,872	2,765	18,637	...
Water supply	...	...	1,15,319	294	1,15,613	...
Sewage, including drainage	...	...	—440	1,818	1,378	...
Harbour and navigation	...	...	793	1,958	2,751	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	674	776	1,450	...
Total, Provincial, Civil Works	3,412	11,967	10,80,982	2,60,869	13,57,230	7,34,048
INCORPORATED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	29,513	5,949	...	...	35,462	...
Village roads	78	...	...	...	78	...
Boat, bridges and ferries	15,754	39	...	...	15,793	...
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	10,787	...	...	10,787	...
Navigable canals	...	3,576	...	...	3,576	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Sewage, including drainage	...	...	635	516	1,151	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	45,345	20,351	635	516	66,847	36,423

F.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(67)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1886-87—continued.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUND.						
Civil Buildings.						
Educational	...	...	8,718	800	9,518	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	536	1,081	1,617	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Harbour and navigation	...	...	1,11,372	1,041	1,12,413	...
Light-houses	...	...	9,498	705	10,203	...
Total, Excluded Local Funds	...	...	1,30,124	3,627	1,33,751	11,137
Total, Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds	45,345	20,351	1,30,759	4,143	2,00,598	47,560

Abstract.

Military Works	452	8,880	1,45,255	3,02,915	4,57,502	1,06,754
Civil Works	...	...	30,487	6,312	36,799	6,224
Imperial Buildings and Roads	452	8,880	1,75,742	3,09,227	4,94,301	1,12,978
Provincial do. do.	3,412	11,967	10,80,982	2,60,869	13,57,230	7,34,048
Local Incorporated and Excluded Buildings and Roads	45,345	20,351	1,30,759	4,143	2,00,590	47,560
Total, Buildings and Roads	49,209	41,198	13,87,483	5,74,239	20,52,129	8,94,586

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.

(68)—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of* 1886-87.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay. Direct. During 1886-87.	Capital outlay. Direct. To end of 1886-87.	Capital outlay. Indirect. During 1886-87.	Capital outlay. Indirect. To end of 1886-87.	Receipts during 1886-87. Direct revenue.	Receipts during 1886-87. Indirect revenue.	Receipts during 1886-87. Total.	Working expenses during 1886-87 inclusive of indirect charges.	Net result excluding interest (Difference between Revenue and Working expenses). Excess revenue (surplus).	Net result excluding interest (Difference between Revenue and Working expenses). Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net result excluding interest (Difference between Revenue and Working expenses). Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net result excluding interest (Difference between Revenue and Working expenses). Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure	Simple interest during 1886-87.	Net result including interest. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net result including interest. Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net result including interest. Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net result including interest. Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.		
Godávari delta system	130,32,653	1,51,394	104,71,348	11,988	18,59,131	17,34,450	1,52,955	18,87,405	5,16,954	13,70,451	...	11·11	...	4,15,826	9,54,625	...	7·74	...
Kistna do.	149,00,944	3,56,586	74,00,966	8,682	5,20,298	10,41,375	1,33,207	11,74,582	3,40,398	8,34,184	...	10·53	...	2,88,907	5,45,277	...	6·88	...
Cauvery do.	18,29,692	1,08,182	16,52,670	8,393	1,23,159	5,69,687	1,32,039	7,01,726	4,967	6,96,759	...	39·24	...	63,943	6,32,816	...	35·63	...
Penner anicut system	18,57,333	59,876	15,04,250	1,720	2,38,635	1,12,615	14,565	1,27,180	12,198	1,14,982	...	6·60	...	58,972	56,010	...	3·21	...
Srivaikuntham anicut system ...	14,76,806	16,846	13,20,567	475	99,941	1,05,753	2,125	1,07,878	17,961	89,917	...	6·29	...	52,846	37,071	...	2·59	...
Sungum anicut system	35,69,049	2,60,091	27,18,332	1,13,166	6,37,019	53,976	4,268	58,244	26,798	31,446	...	·94	...	1,03,531	...	72,085	...	2·15
Kurnool canal	...	−3,896	216,55,457	...	...	65,964	...	65,964	1,89,734	...	1,23,770	...	·57	8,66,296	...	9,90,006	...	4·57
Barur tank	4,25,300	33,754	2,66,877	1,039	15,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	3·55
Total ...	370,91,777	9,82,833	469,99,467	1,45,463	34,93,272	36,83,820	4,39,159	41,22,979	11,09,010	31,37,739	1,23,770	* 5·97	...	18,60,321	22,25,799	10,72,151	2·28	...
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.																		
Imperial.																		
Chembrambakam tank	7,36,958	...	6,24,425	...	1,12,164	38,520	685	39,205	3,310	35,895	...	4·87	...	†	...	...	...	...
Palar anicut system	19,93,893	46,805	16,96,726	1,176	91,653	1,09,127	13,643	1,22,770	43,892	78,878	...	4·41	...	†	...	...	...	...
Pelandorai anicut system	4,48,246	10,441	3,91,583	4,529	40,286	5,539	254	5,793	14,336	...	8,543	...	1·98	†	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31,79,097	57,246	27,12,734	5,705	2,44,103	1,53,186	14,582	1,67,768	61,538	1,14,773	8,543	3·59	...	†	...	...	...	...
Provincial.																		
Buckingham canal	92,91,954	3,78,064	62,58,456	17,094	4,06,630	60,949	...	60,949	1,12,901	...	51,952	...	·78	†	...	...	...	...
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project	18,25,615	...	15,15,827	...	2,38,218	22,094	397	22,491	42,292	...	19,801	...	1·13	†	...	...	...	...
Total ...	111,17,569	3,78,064	77,74,283	17,094	6,44,848	83,043	397	83,440	1,55,193	...	71,753	...	·85	†	...	...	...	...
Total, Minor Works and Navigation.	142,96,666	4,35,310	104,87,017	22,799	8,88,951	2,36,229	14,979	2,51,208	2,16,731	1,14,773	80,296	·30	...	†	...	...	...	...
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.																		
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.																		
Rushikulya Project	28,60,239	2,22,317	5,50,190	50,746	1,52,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,561	...	17,561	...	2·50

* "Include the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal. The result of taking over this work in 1882-83 was to reduce the percentage of net revenue on capital cost of the irrigation works of Madras for which capital and revenue accounts are kept from 11·17, the average for the three years immediately preceding the transfer, to 6·17."

† Interest charges are not calculated for ordinary systems, *vide* Government of India, Public Works Department Circular, No. IV of 1884, communicated with Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 507-I., dated 28th May 1884.

G.—RAILWAYS.

(69)—*For the year* 1886-87.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise and military stores.	Receipts from railway material and coal.	Gross receipts from coaching, merchandise, telegraph and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net profits or loss.	Number of European and East Indian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1887.
			First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.									
			NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		NO.	NO.	£.
Madras ...	...	*830	17,170	68,064	...	6,618,245	6,703,479	29,11,029	42,77,333	1,47,548	80,73,568	50,46,107	Net profits Rs. 30,27,461 (£277,517) being at the rate of 2·63 per cent. per annum.	1,249	10,801	10,529,644
South Indian.	...	654	11,667	30,978	101,722	6,464,871	6,609,238	24,91,796	21,81,902	1,90,936	50,61,727	34,62,068	Net profits Rs. 15,99,659 (£153,300) being at the rate of 3·36 per cent. per annum.	488	7,839	4,563,405

* This excludes 30 miles transferred to Bellary Branch but includes 42 miles double line.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(70)—*Land revenue for the year* 1886-87.

—	Revenue last year. Assessed.	Revenue last year. Realized.	Revenue this year. Assessed.	Revenue this year. Realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	...	52,76,923	...	50,31,686						The decrease in collections as compared with the preceding year was due partly to the unfavorable character of the season in some districts and partly to smallrr advance collection in some others.
From settled estates added to rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
From settled estates taken off rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
Ryotwar collections	...	3,74,54,961	...	3,72,83,442	34,40,342	4,38,15,448	19,14,074	27,614	2,03,858	
Income from sale of Government estates	...	* 39,901	...	* 53,281						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above	...	50,90,851	...	48,87,381						
Total ...	...	†4,78,62,636	...	‡4,72,55,790	34,40,342	4,38,15,448	§19,14,074	27,614	2,03,858	

* Includes the revenue from sale of waste lands and redemption of land-tax.
† These figures differ from those given last year. The differences are due to subsequent adjustments.
‡ These figures differ from those reported in the administration report. The differences are due to adjustments since made.
§ This represents the balance at the end of fasli 1295, or the 30th June 1886, less the collections between 1st July 1886 and 31st March 1887.

NOTE.—The collections here given are for the official year, but as the demand is fixed for the fasli year ending with 30th June, no entries have been made in the columns *Assessed revenue.*

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(71)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1886-87.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and inamdars, and charitable grants.			
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	473,44,695	80,522	45,44,581	10,92,618	5,50,382	62,68,103	410,76,592	...
Salt	142,50,149	5,286	13,90,914	4,46,782	...	18,42,982	124,07,167	...
Stamps	58,21,690	74,559	1,63,514	...	...	2,38,073	55,83,617	...
Excise	91,66,298	9,160	2,33,560	3,645	...	2,46,365	89,19,933	...
Customs	12,57,362	12,919	1,76,150	1,47,373	...	3,36,442	9,20,920	...
Assessed taxes	15,38,080	95,049	61,664	...	...	1,56,713	13,81,367	...
Registration	8,71,219	2,970	6,14,255	...	...	6,17,225	2,53,994	...
Tributes	34,46,430	...	...	...	...	...	34,46,430	...
Post office	79,72,824	...	72,60,264	...	...	72,60,264	7,12,560	...
Telegraph	6,53,805	...	7,77,386	...	...	7,77,386	...	1,23,581
Receipts in aid of superannuations and pensions	3,62,449	406	...	...	...	406	3,62,043	...
Public works (Imperial)	268,295	...	...	...	...	...	2,68,295	...
Military	24,40,803	...	...	...	...	...	24,40,803	...
Sundry other sources of income	20,279	11	...	...	...	11	20,268	...
Total	954,14,378	2,80,382	152,22,288	16,90,418	5,50,382	177,43,970	776,70,408	...
Deduct Provincial share	218,73,414	70,797	52,29,724	...	...	53,00,521	165,72,893	...
Net Imperial	735,40,964	2,10,085	99,92,564	16,90,418	5,50,382	12,443,449	610,97,515	...
Provincial.								
Provincial share as above	218,73,414	70,797	52,29,724	...	...	53,00,521	165,72,893	...
Forest	12,46,911	4,063	11,49,253	...	...	11,53,316	93,595	...
Law and justice — A. Courts of Law.	400,412	54,569	...	...	...	54,569	3,45,843	...
Law and justice — B. Jails	154,336	5	...	...	...	5	1,54,331	...
Police	89,452	87	...	...	...	87	89,365	...
Marine	4,506	...	...	...	...	...	4,506	...
Education	1,64,567	3,276	...	...	...	3,276	1,61,291	...
Medical	1,40,817	420	...	...	...	420	1,40,397	...
Scientific and other minor departments	1,43,886	765	...	...	...	765	1,43,121	...
Stationery and printing	83,457	983	...	...	...	983	82,474	...
Public works and irrigation	1,86,826	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,826	...
Superannuations and pensions	21,072	60	...	...	...	60	21,012	...
Miscellaneous	68,434	513	...	...	...	513	67,921	...
Unfettered Local Funds	2,68,160	141	2,58,415	...	...	258,556	9,604	...
Total Provincial	248,46,250	1,35,679	66,37,392	...	...	67,73,071	180,73,179	...
Fettered Local Funds.								
Local Funds Act V of 1884 — Rates and cesses on lands	42,87,142	8,146	...	...	...	8,146	42,78,996	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884 — Educational receipts	1,18,841	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,841	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884 — Medical receipts	11,993	...	...	...	...	...	11,993	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884 — Miscellaneous receipts	5,42,023	...	...	...	...	...	5,42,023	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884 — Public Works receipts	6,41,496	...	...	...	...	...	64,14,96	...
Village Service Fund — Deductions from Land Revenue	10,33,514	6,850	...	...	...	6,850	10,26,664	...
Village Service Fund — Rates and cesses on lands	21,32,659	...	...	...	...	...	21,32,659	...
Village Service Fund — Miscellaneous	1,06,828	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,828	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	39,239	45	...	...	...	45	39,194	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	1,62,374	1,195	...	...	...	1,195	1,61,179	...
Sundry other funds	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	1,344	...
Total, Fettered Local Funds	90,77,453	16,236	...	...	...	16,236	90,61,217	...
Excluded Funds.								
Port and other funds	6,35,080	...	...	...	...	...	6,35,080	...
Grand Total from all sources	1,080,99,747	3,62,000	166,29,956	16,90,418	5,50,382	192,32,756	888,66,991	...

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(72)—*Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year* 1886-87.

Subject of expenditure.	Accounts. 1885-86.	Accounts. 1886-87.	Cause of increase or decrease.
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political—Establishments and contingencies	16,00,656	15,81,608	
Military charges	336,30,788	419,27,467	
Marine charges	22,785	18,389	
Ecclesiastical charges	3,39,379	3,27,449	
Superannuation allowances and pensions	33,72,280	11,04,758	
Public Works—Civil	57,36,313	50,79,869	
Public Works—Military	4,45,009	5,67,207	
Public Works—Irrigation	53,16,565	46,79,489	
Miscellaneous	3,41,364	3,61,810	
Total, Imperial and Provincial	508,05,139	556,48,046	
Deduct Provincial share	20,41,798	20,75,902	
Net Imperial	487,63,341	535,72,144	
Provincial.			
Provincial share as above	20,41,798	20,75,902	
Buildings, roads, and services	21,42,000	24,21,128	
Judicial charges	38,54,528	38,73,509	
Prisons	7,98,602	8,83,334	
Police	36,38,587	37,37,154	
Education	12,96,638	12,62,174	
Medical	11,86,351	11,47,407	
Stationery and printing	7,61,593	6,61,398	
Famine relief	2,78,138	5,184	
Irrigation and navigation	6,22,020	4,22,802	
Miscellaneous	6,77,646	7,02,582	
Total, Provincial	172,97,901	171,92,574	
Fettered Funds.			
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Public Works	37,36,030	35,54,089	
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Education	6,97,671	6,44,513	
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Hospitals and dispensaries	5,07,960	5,03,854	
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	4,95,361	4,81,215	
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Miscellaneous	1,18,751	1,60,574	
Village Service Fund	31,67,682	31,52,160	
Irrigation Cess Fund	42,904	41,609	
Canal and Ferry Fund	20,182	37,857	
Sundry other funds	2,090	3,454	
Total, Fettered Funds	87,88,631	85,79,325	
Excluded Funds.			
Port and Marine Funds	5,29,902	9,90,758	
University Fee Fund	1,26,242	1,50,828	
Cantonment Funds	10,991	14,671	
Total, Excluded Funds	6,67,135	11,56,257	
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue	755,17,008	805,00,300	

(73)—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year* 1886-87.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	220,29,816	Expenditure as per Statement No. 72	805,00,300
Net revenue as per Statement No. 71	888,66,991	Stock Note payments	650
Interest on local loans	4,07,345	Interest on Stock Notes	6,489
Stock Note receipts	9,950	Do. on Imperial loans	31,44,000
Guaranteed Railways	135,81,747	Do. on local loans	61,441
State Railways	458,468	Guaranteed Railways	71,01,292
Service Fund deposits	37,152	State Railways	72,19,499
Other deposits	193,54,208	Service Funds	30,428
Advances repaid	15,58,704	Other deposits	214,93,457
Local loans	74,13,017	Advances	16,10,551
Bills on local treasuries	49,67,719	Local loans	8,05,882
Bills on other Governments	10,21,616	Bills on local treasuries	49,75,844
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	12,34,016	Bills on other Governments	14,84,006
Recovery of advances made in London	86,950	Miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments and London	14,32,786
Funds obtained by the Military Department from other Governments	233,56,454	Council Bills paid	38,75,403
English stores, &c., charged off under Protective works, Railways	11,56,328	Cash remittances to other Governments	273,90,112
Departmental Balances	1,31,759	Net payments on account of exchange	11,96,341
		Net unadjusted debits in departmental accounts	1,76,513
Total receipts including balance	1,856,72,240		
Deduct disbursements	1,625,04,994		
Cash at the end of the year	231,67,246	Total disbursements	1,625,04,994

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(74)—*Statement showing births and deaths registered in the districts during the year* 1886.

Number.	Populations according to the census of 1881.	Districts.	Populations (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which returns were received.	Births. Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians).	Births. Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Births. Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Births. Excesses of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Births. Excesses of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Deaths. Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans, Eurasians and born dead).	Deaths. Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Deaths. Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	*1,749,253	Ganjam	968,776	22,543	23·2	109·0	6·9	...	15,797	111·8	16·3	16·9
2	*2,484,577	Vizagapatam ...	1,459,676	33,638	23·0	104·3	6·3	...	24,445	106·6	16·7	14·9
3	*1,790,850	Godavari	1,790,850	42,503	23·7	103·7	...	0·7	43,844	105·2	24·4	19·5
4	1,548,355	Kistna	1,548,355	51,446	33·2	102·4	10·3	...	35,477	107·1	22·9	20·2
5	1,219,883	Nellore	1,152,553	32,116	27·8	105·7	12·4	...	17,853	104·1	15·4	13·3
6	389,984	Madras	389,984	15,558	39·8	107·2	3·7	...	14,111	98·0	36·1	39·4
7	978,524	Chingleput ...	978,524	41,104	42·0	105·2	16·4	...	25,106	102·5	25·6	23·5
8	1,814,279	South Arcot ...	†1,815,916	54,504	30·0	104·9	10·9	...	34,689	107·3	19·1	19·1
9	1,214,485	Trichinopoly ...	1,214,485	37,077	30·5	103·1	11·4	...	23,271	100·6	19·1	21·6
10	2,129,538	Tanjore	2,129,538	63,469	29·8	105·3	9·9	...	42,495	99·3	19·9	26·0
11	2,168,127	Madura	1,293,829	41,555	32·1	105·6	12·6	...	25,271	101·6	19·5	18·8
12	1,699,056	Tinnevelly	1,699,056	51,823	30·5	107·6	11·4	...	32,506	105·1	19·1	23·5
13	709,218	Kurnool	678,464	28,419	41·8	101·5	19·0	...	15,490	105·2	22·8	19·3
14	1,120,714	Cuddapah	1,120,714	32,899	29·3	103·4	10·5	...	21,114	103·7	18·8	16·4
15	1,336,017	Bellary	1,336,017	31,414	39·6	102·9	21·3	...	13,755	105·6	18·3	17·5
16		Anantapur ...		21,682		104·0			10,783	105·1		
17	1,817,253	North Arcot ...	†1,822,312	57,421	31·5	106·2	12·1	...	35,471	105·8	19·4	16·4
18	1,598,970	Salem	1,592,274	57,321	35·9	103·7	16·2	...	31,377	100·4	19·7	15·8
19	1,657,144	Coimbatore ...	‡1,657,144	50,285	30·3	104·2	14·9	...	25,633	102·6	15·4	16·0
20	88,324	Nilgiris	88,324	1,579	17·8	113·6	1·1	...	1,478	117·0	16·7	16·0
21	959,267	South Canara ...	955,595	31,243	32·6	105·5	9·9	...	21,773	105·0	22·7	21·5
22	2,361,953	Malabar	2,351,152	55,535	23·6	105·6	5·7	...	42,188	117·3	17·9	20·2
	30,835,771	Total, Madras Presidency	28,043,538	855,034	30·4	104·8	10·7	...	553,927	105·0	19·7	19·3

* Including the Hill Tracts.
† These figures include 1,637 and 5,059, the population of the 23 and 75 villages transferred from Salem to the South and North Arcot districts respectively.
‡ Excludes 6,696, the population of the 98 villages transferred to the South and North Arcot districts.

B.—VACCINATION.

(75)—*Return of vaccine operations for the past five years.*

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.									
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Calendar years ended 31st December									
	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.	
Government vaccinators* ...	9,136	8,741	16,887	16,319	12,386	12,033	9,970	9,701	8,511	8,204
Local Fund do. ...	526,329	493,415	591,352	553,890	617,475	580,624	608,729	579,261	584,711	557,732
Cantonment do. ...	3,446	3,207	3,734	3,461	3,434	3,159	2,462	2,295	2,850	2,677
Native States' do. ...	3,838	3,652	4,751	4,436	4,506	4,291	4,082	3,915	4,429	4,216
Municipalities	83,533	75,950	91,665	84,452	97,765	88,281	92,946	87,968	70,065	65,614
Private vaccinators	45	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dispensaries	10,154	8,371	12,579	10,185	21,561	17,201	22,834	18,793	16,790	13,954
Medical subordinates	10,049	7,015	9,633	6,271	8,936	5,280	7,549	4,594	6,720	3,677
Army ... European	1,987	1,357	1,940	1,158	2,640	1,737	691	597	875	694
Army ... Native	4,414	3,374	4,121	3,212	4,415	3,655	2,784	2,288	2,297	1,987
Total ...	652,931	605,125	736,662	683,384	773,118	716,261	752,047	709,412	697,248	658,755

* Work done by vaccinators employed in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam, Jeypore, Gudem, and Bhadráchalam.

C.—HOSPITAL RETURNS.

(76)—*Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensaries in* 1886.

	Diseases.	Number of in and out-patients treated.	Surgical operations.	
			Major.	Minor.
Zymotic diseases.	Small-pox	1,037	...	...
	Fevers	200,244	...	...
	Cholera	1,505	...	...
	Other diseases	12,879	...	...
Constitutional diseases.	Rheumatic affections	93,368	...	...
	Syphilitic do.	26,588	...	...
	Scrofula	3,228	...	...
	Anæmia	13,873	...	...
	Leprosy	3,198	...	...
	Phthisis	2,325	...	...
	Dropsy	7,919	...	...
	Debility	24,975	...	...
	Other diseases	21,420	...	...
Local diseases.	Ophthalmia	191,672	...	...
	Ear diseases	99,175	...	...
	Goitre	325	...	...
	Respiratory affections	73,624	...	...
	Heart diseases	1,615	...	...
	Dysentery	28,712	...	...
	Diarrhœa	39,891	...	...
	Worms	117,189	...	...
	Liver diseases	6,875	...	...
	Spleen diseases	5,294	...	...
	Gonorrhœa, &c.	29,228	...	...
	Abscess, &c.	89,050	...	...
	Skin diseases	188,531	...	...
	Ulcers	200,236	...	...
	Labor	7,332	...	...
	Other local diseases	428,042	...	...
	Poisoning	8,896	...	...
	Injuries, &c.	88,913	...	...
	Total	2,017,159	4,440	57,297

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—EDU

(77)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars*

Area and population.				University education.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	—	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.
1	2	3	4	5	6
139,191			Institutions for males ...	31	4
			Institutions for females ...	...	...
			Total ...	31	4
	Towns ... 186	Males ... 15,278,232	Scholars Males ...	2,979	339
	Villages ... 52,462	Females ... 15,590,272	Scholars Females ...	...	5
	Total ... 52,648	Total ... 30,868,504	Total ...	2,979	344

(78)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions for males	4,72,526	69,569	12,56,668	11,41,981	1,07,263	1,96,346	32,43,453
Institutions for females	.....	.....	2,99,802	1,62,184	40,101	2,181	5,04,268
Total ...	4,72,526	69,569	15,56,470	13,03,265	1,47,364	1,98,527	37,47,721
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	15·72	2·41	22·26	9·38	4·63	7·88	62·28
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	8·95	62·82	8·09	4·10	83·96
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	— ·78	.....	33·79	49·15	1·66	8·14	91·96
(*d*) Percentages of Total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	10·35	1·52	34·13	28·56	3·23	4·35	82·14
3. Annual average cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Departmental institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	185 13 2	103 5 9	14 12 11	6 5 1	244 3 1	151 3 10	44 7 3
Departmental institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 12 10	49 15 11	3 14 4
Total cost ...	248 13 10	221 8 11	26 2 9	6 8 5	247 8 1	238 7 10	65 6 6
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	1 14 6	0 6 2	21 9 6	.....	1 0 8
Local Fund schools. Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	5 7 5	4 8 8	53 4 0	50 12 2	5 10 11
Total cost ...	.....	.....	17 0 1	6 2 6	78 7 0	195 5 4	9 8 3
Municipal schools ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	79 14 3	.....	3 3 0	0 2 0	.....	.....	1 12 10
Municipal schools ... Cost to Municipal Funds	.....	.....	5 6 9	4 8 4	.....	4 5 7	4 12 0
Total cost ...	91 3 7	.....	24 10 7	5 13 2	.....	4 10 5	14 3 0
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	36 4 6	.....	4 5 6	0 6 2	38 2 0	8 5 2	1 4 8
Aided institutions... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	.....	.....	1 0 7	1 1 4	0 4 2	0 7 0	1 1 1
Total cost ...	154 10 9	.....	23 7 5	3 10 5	118 8 7	36 14 7	7 14 4
Unaided institutions ...	170 1 0	.....	19 0 11	1 15 2	83 4 5	150 4 4	3 7 1
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	83 5 1	103 5 9	4 10 2	0 5 5	44 4 11	67 10 5	1 14 1
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	.....	.....	1 9 11	1 2 3	33 13 3	22 15 6	1 6 1
Total cost ...	185 9 6	221 8 11	24 0 4	3 7 6	104 9 5	126 4 8	8 6 4

CATION.

in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1886-87.

Public institutions.					Private institutions.			Percentage of
School education, general.		School education, special.						
Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
554	13,358	45	22	14,014	69	1,719	15,802	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 30·01
193	707	12	3	915	...	...	915	1·74
747	14,065	57	25	14,929	69	1,719	16,717	31·75
52,788	334,738	1,104	1,506	393,454	3,294	27,057	423,805	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 18·49
14,068	50,150	324	88	64,635	22	480	65,137	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 2·78
66,856	384,888	1,428	1,594	458,089	3,316	27,537	488,942	10·56

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1886-87.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,30,428	39,973	3,37,759	29,817	1,97,744	6,055	73,053	8,14,829	45,62,550
1,30,428	39,973	3,37,759	29,817	1,97,744	6,055	73,053	8,14,829	45,62,550
.....	2·96	20·26	1·50	8·93	·45	3·62	37·72	.....
.....	.....	10·25	·01	2·89	.....	2·89	16·04	.....
.....	.....	4·55	.....	3·41	.....	·08	8·04	.....
2·86	·88	7·40	·65	4·34	·13	1·60	17·86	.....

A.—EDUCATION—

(79)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.											
	Under public management.								Under private			
	Maintained by the department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Aided by the department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University education. Arts colleges—English	7	919	832	758	1	36	36	33	19	1,753	1,506	1,340
University education. Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—Law	1	182	161	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. Medicine	1	138	129	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. Engineering	1	17	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. Teaching	1	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. Total	11	1,263	1,146	1,037	1	36	36	33	19	1,753	1,506	1,340
School education, general. Secondary schools—For boys—English	9	1,084	1,050	930	133	11,071	11,152	9,371	274	30,866	29,893	25,550
School education, general. For boys—Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	3,039	2,935	2,278
School education, general. For girls—English	1	181	174	133	1	68	72	64	103	6,317	5,991	4,990
School education, general. For girls—Vernacular	19	1,584	1,469	1,116	1	59	88	50	48	4,217	4,158	3,107
School education, general. Total	29	2,849	2,693	2,179	135	11,198	11,312	9,485	472	44,439	42,977	35,925
School education, general. Primary schools—For boys	57	1,950	1,829	1,234	1,213	38,295	38,666	32,178	7,232	213,815	209,894	166,444
School education, general. For girls	38	2,108	2,094	1,569	37	1,903	1,875	1,271	462	16,737	15,931	12,266
School education, general. Total	95	4,058	3,923	2,803	1,250	40,198	40,541	33,449	7,694	230,552	225,825	178,710
School education, special. Schools for special instruction—Training schools for masters	3	67	61	56	34	800	819	734	5	193	186	164
School education, special. Do. do. for mistresses	2	46	54	48	1	24	19	15	9	254	223	202
School education, special. Schools of art	1	265	205	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. Medical schools	2	162	149	147	2	42	42	26	...	...	...	...
School education, special. Engineering and surveying schools.	1	164	154	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	1	48	46	33	12	621	681	503
School education, special. Other schools	2	157	151	143	...	...	...	...	1	112	122	107
School education, special. Total	11	861	774	659	38	914	926	808	27	1,180	1,212	981
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction.	146	9,031	8,536	6,678	1,424	52,346	52,815	43,775	8,212	277,924	271,520	216,956
Private institutions. 1. Advanced teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. (b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. 2. Elementary teaching a vernacular only or mainly—For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. 3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	146	9,031	8,536	6,678	1,424	52,346	52,815	43,775	8,212	277,924	271,520	216,956

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1886-87.

management.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							Remarks.
Unaided.												Hindus.				
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Vaisiyas and Sudras.	Other Hindus.	Others.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23*a*	23*b*	23*c*	23*d*	23*e*	23*f*	23*g*	24
4	271	172	155	31	2,979	2,975	790	2,206	29	216	50	1,993	669	19	3	
...	...	...	...	1	182	...	...	...	7	6	4	121	44	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	138	...	...	...	49	26	...	24	37	...	2	5 girls.
...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	
4	271	172	155	35	3,323	2,982	790	2,213	87	248	54	2,156	754	19	5	
91	7,225	6,695	5,655	507	50,246	44,733	4,899	45,605	2,673	5,191	3,264	18,182	19,439	1,277	220	808 girls.
...	...	...	...	47	3,039	4	...	3,039	...	94	74	127	2,729	14	1	333 girls.
9	424	424	364	114	6,990	5,425	81	4,293	2,916	2,447	12	174	1,351	74	16	59 boys.
11	731	699	547	79	6,581	...	...	6,601	4	1,831	100	670	3,846	115	15	585 boys.
111	8,370	7,818	6,566	747	66,856	50,162	4,980	59,538	5,593	9,563	3,450	19,153	27,365	1,480	252	52,788 boys and 14,068 girls.
4,856	1,04,581	1,00,305	84,702	13,358	358,641	21,554	15,027	359,576	613	23,284	35,835	41,796	230,567	26,314	232	24,589 girls.
170	5,499	5,176	3,952	707	26,247	811	400	25,865	395	4,666	1,602	4,307	13,904	1,319	54	686 boys.
5,026	110,080	105,481	88,654	14,065	384,888	22,365	15,427	385,441	1,008	27,950	37,437	46,103	244,471	27,633	286	334,738 boys and 50,150 girls.
3	44	47	38	45	1,104	138	43	1,101	...	276	80	362	344	41	1	
...	...	...	...	12	324	160	...	310	15	265	14	1	20	9	...	
...	...	...	...	1	265	...	...	...	67	18	11	4	161	2	2	34 girls.
...	...	...	...	4	204	...	...	...	36	52	15	16	75	1	9	15 girls.
...	...	...	...	1	164	...	...	...	22	12	2	67	59	1	1	
3	23	22	22	16	692	...	...	...	54	208	220	2	176	31	1	39 girls.
...	...	...	...	3	269	...	...	...	82	10	2	68	103	1	3	
6	67	69	60	82	3,022	298	43	1,411	276	841	344	520	938	86	17	
5,147	118,788	113,540	95,435	14,929	458,089	75,807	21,240	448,603	6,964	38,602	41,285	67,982	273,528	29,218	560	393,454 boys and 64,635 girls.
...	...	...	...	6	174	...	142	64	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	22 girls.
...	...	...	...	29	374	...	374	50	...	...	...	334	39	1	...	
...	...	...	...	1,719	27,537	37	767	27,088	...	254	2,169	1,915	22,416	771	12	480 girls.
...	...	...	...	34	2,768	2,670	352	2,435	2	129	87	1,486	1,026	38	...	
...	...	...	...	1,788	30,853	2,707	1,635	29,637	2	383	2,430	3,735	23,481	810	12	30,351 boys and 502 girls.
5,147	118,788	113,540	95,435	16,717	488,942	78,514	22,875	478,240	6,966	38,985	43,715	71,667	297,009	30,028	572	423,805 boys and 65,137 girls.

A.—EDUCATION—

(80)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Public

Objects of expenditure.	Under public management.													
	Maintained by the department.							Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. Arts colleges—English	154,605	...	...	50,595	...	1,857	2,07,057	2,876	...	— 1,286	1,678	16	...	3,284
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—Law	— 4,843	...	...	15,950	...	...	11,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	27,071	...	...	16,915	...	201	44,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	5,583	...	...	3,817	...	216	9,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers' College	4,644	...	...	...	...	15	4,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,87,060	...	...	87,277	...	2,289	2,76,626	2,876	...	— 1,286	1,678	16	...	3,284
School education, general. Secondary schools—For boys—English	25,479	...	...	27,427	...	1,640	54,546	57,410	39,087	21,585	1,29,293	106	61,737	3,09,218
For boys—Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,886	...
For girls—English	3,041	...	...	1,005	...	...	4,046	16,320	...	...	489	...	703	18,695
For girls—Vernacular	11,355	...	...	540	...	...	11,895	54	...	...	...	...	...	757
Total	39,875	...	...	28,972	...	1,640	70,487	73,784	39,087	21,585	1,29,782	106	64,326	3,28,670
Primary schools—For boys	13,327	...	...	398	...	...	13,725	13,110	1,56,050	18,963	47,666	4	1,236	2,37,029
For girls	11,455	...	...	429	...	...	11,884	1,075	4,644	4,646	292	118	...	10,775
Total	24,782	...	...	827	...	...	25,609	14,185	1,60,694	23,609	47,958	122	1,236	2,47,804
School education, special. Schools for special instruction—Training schools for masters	15,096	322	...	...	...	59	15,477	17,992	41,991	2,614	...	...	514	63,111
Do. do. for mistresses	12,986	...	...	...	...	...	12,986	760	2,634	...	...	...	...	3,394
Schools of art	27,198	...	...	500	...	8,362	36,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	3,929	20,664	12,284	1,329	...	3,414	41,620	...	2,132	470	...	...	5,602	8,204
Engineering and surveying schools	27,302	...	...	6,804	...	1,008	35,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	14	214
Other schools	41,239	...	...	...	...	2,632	43,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,27,750	20,986	12,284	8,633	...	15,975	1,85,628	18,752	46,757	3,284	...	...	6,130	74,923
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	2,886	...	...	...	138	1,279	4,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	477	...	...	...	...	...	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	219	...	...	...	...	122	341	60	...	...	...	...	50	110
Primary schools	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	73	...	...	...	...	73
Special schools other than training schools	9,948	...	...	...	...	...	9,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	95,954	...	...	...	...	...	95,954	...	16,061	5,297	...	...	1,719	23,077
Furniture and apparatus, special grant only.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,363	...	...	...	...	...	3,363
Total	1,10,784	...	...	...	138	1,401	1,12,323	3,423	16,134	5,297	...	...	1,769	26,623
Total expenditure on public instruction	4,90,251	20,986	12,284	1,25,709	138	21,305	6,70,673	1,13,020	2,62,672	52,489	1,79,418	244	73,461	6,81,304
Private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total including private institutions	4,90,251	20,986	12,284	1,25,709	138	21,305	6,70,673	1,13,020	2,62,672	52,489	1,79,418	244	73,461	6,81,304

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1886-87.

institutions.																
Under private management.											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
Aided by the department or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
4*a*	4*b*	4*c*	4*d*	4*e*	4*f*	4	5*a*	5*b*	5*c*	5	6*a*	6*b*	6*c*	6*d*	6*e*	6
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
54,640	...	...	81,525	6,385	90,384	2,32,934	13,180	...	16,071	29,251	2,12,121	...	—1,286	1,46,978	1,14,713	4,72,526
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 4,843	...	...	15,950	...	11,107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,071	...	...	16,915	201	44,187
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,583	...	...	3,817	216	9,616
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,644	...	...	...	15	4,659
54,640	...	...	81,525	6,385	90,384	2,32,934	13,180	...	16,071	29,251	2,44,576	...	—1,286	1,83,660	1,15,145	5,42,095
97,900	7,339	32,768	3,98,796	38,058	1,68,637	7,43,498	97,146	3,650	34,857	1,35,653	1,80,789	46,426	54,353	6,52,662	3,08,685	12,42,915
3,233	3,410	313	3,576	500	2,721	13,753	...	...	...	...	3,233	3,410	313	3,576	3,221	13,753
66,856	...	435	36,590	23,343	70,683	1,97,907	831	1,183	5,872	7,886	86,217	...	437	38,915	1,02,967	2,28,534
18,584	...	172	3,077	14,160	17,175	53,168	79	...	5,369	5,448	29,993	...	172	3,696	37,407	71,268
1,86,573	10,749	33,688	4,42,039	76,061	2,59,216	10,08,326	98,056	4,833	46,098	1,48,987	3,00,232	49,836	55,273	6,98,849	4,52,280	15,56,470
44,973	1,87,985	55,203	2,77,238	6,913	1,38,014	7,10,326	1,27,402	151	52,448	1,80,001	71,410	3,44,035	74,166	4,52,704	1,98,766	11,41,081
42,518	366	1,584	5,642	13,093	51,093	1,14,296	1,275	712	23,242	25,229	55,048	5,010	6,230	7,638	88,258	1,62,184
87,491	1,88,351	56,787	2,82,880	20,006	1,89,107	8,24,622	1,28,677	863	75,690	2,05,230	1,26,458	3,49,045	80,396	4,60,342	2,87,024	13,03,265
6,701	...	106	...	5,709	12,245	24,761	...	...	3,914	3,914	39,789	42,313	2,720	...	22,441	1,07,263
8,892	...	...	...	5,129	9,700	23,721	...	...	...	...	22,638	2,634	...	...	14,829	40,101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,198	...	...	300	8,862	36,560
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,929	22,796	12,754	1,329	9,016	49,824
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,302	...	...	6,804	1,008	35,114
6,299	...	353	746	3,184	15,910	26,492	...	...	3,306	3,306	6,299	...	553	746	22,414	30,012
383	...	...	2,044	...	719	3,146	...	...	...	...	41,622	...	...	2,044	3,351	47,017
22,275	...	459	2,790	14,022	38,574	78,120	...	...	7,220	7,220	1,68,777	67,743	16,027	11,423	81,921	3,45,891
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,062	— 13,634	1,30,428
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,973	...	...	...	...	39,973
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,355	56,958	7,446	...	...	3,37,759
5,011	...	...	...	21	6,013	11,045	...	...	840	840	7,897	...	...	...	8,291	16,188
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	...	...	...	...	477
358	...	...	...	...	1,022	1,380	...	...	...	...	637	...	...	...	1,194	1,831
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	73	...	...	...	1,373
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,948	...	...	...	...	9,948
24,416	...	283	...	27,445	24,776	76,920	...	...	1,793	1,793	1,20,370	16,061	5,580	...	55,733	1,97,744
6,055	...	...	...	...	...	6,055	...	...	...	...	6,055	...	...	...	...	6,055
2,134	...	...	...	...	...	2,134	...	...	...	...	46,868	16,046	124	...	8,015	73,053
37,974	...	283	...	27,466	31,811	97,534	...	...	2,633	2,633	5,08,880	89,138	13,150	1,44,062	59,599	8,14,829
3,88,953	1,99,100	91,217	8,09,234	1,43,940	6,09,092	22,41,536	2,39,913	5,696	1,47,712	3,93,321	13,48,923	5,55,762	1,63,560	14,98,336	9,95,969	45,62,550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	...	67,840	24,931	93,522
3,88,953	1,99,100	91,217	8,09,234	1,43,940	6,09,092	22,41,536	2,39,913	5,696	1,47,712	3,93,321	13,48,923	5,56,513	1,63,560	15,66,176	10,20,900	46,56,072

A.—EDUCATION—

(81)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for the general*

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.		
			1			2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—								
For boys ... Departmental ... English	9	1,084	444	...	444	456	...	456
For boys ... Local Fund ... English	103	6,903	105	...	105	2,783	5	2,788
For boys ... Municipal ... English	29	3,908	536	...	536	2,136	...	2,136
For boys ... Lawrence Asylum. English	1	260	...	...	...	101	...	101
For boys ... Aided ... English	274	30,866	3,871	4	3,875	13,136	74	13,210
For boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	47	3,039	...	...	...	470	6	476
For boys ... Unaided ... English	91	7,225	1,292	...	1,292	3,291	6	3,297
Total ...	554	53,285	6,248	4	6,252	22,373	91	22,464
For girls ... Departmental ... English	1	181	...	7	7	...	36	36
For girls ... Departmental ... Vernacular	19	1,584	...	...	...	...	61	61
For girls ... Local Fund ... Vernacular	1	59	...	...	...	...	7	7
For girls ... Lawrence Asylum. English	1	68	...	...	...	...	22	22
For girls ... Aided ... English	103	6,317	...	112	112	22	1,184	1,206
For girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	48	4,217	...	3	3	8	454	462
For girls ... Unaided ... English	9	424	...	...	...	...	83	83
For girls ... Unaided ... Vernacular	11	721	...	...	...	...	47	47
Total ...	193	13,571	...	122	122	30	1,894	1,924
Total of Secondary schools ...	747	66,856	6,248	126	6,374	22,403	1,985	24,388
Primary schools—								
For boys ... Departmental ...	57	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Local Fund ...	1,132	34,367	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Municipal ...	81	3,928	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Aided ...	7,232	213,815	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Unaided ...	4,856	104,581	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,357	358,641	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Departmental ...	38	2,108	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Local Fund ...	24	861	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Municipal ...	13	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided ...	462	16,737	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Unaided ...	170	5,499	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	707	26,247	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Primary schools ...	14,064	384,888	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	14,811	451,744	6,248	126	6,374	22,403	1,985	24,388

(82)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts colleges—									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
2. Bachelor of Arts { Language	5	4	1	10	245	231	7	51	534
2. Bachelor of Arts { Optional	5	4	1	10	141	133	3	8	285
3. First Arts	16	17	6	39	652	689	180	55	1,576
Colleges for professional training—									
Law—									
1. Master of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Bachelor of Laws	2	...	...	2	92	...	...	...	92
Medicine—									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B. and C.M.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
3. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	31	...	...	...	31
4. First M.B. and C.M.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
5. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	73	...	...	...	73
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14
Engineering—									
B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11
Teaching—									
L.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Schools for general education—									
Matriculation ... { Boys	36	68	71	175	965	2,033	1,693	1,673	6,364
Matriculation ... { Girls					...	...	2	12	14
Middle School ... { Boys	92	140	88	320	1,739	3,609	1,410	938	7,696
Middle School ... { Girls	1	40	19	60	5	221	103	45	374
Schools for special instruction—									
1. Training school for masters. { Upper	...	3	...	3	...	29	...	...	29
1. Training school for masters. { Lower	35	5	1	41	710	110	1	...	821
2. Training school for mistresses. { Upper	1	6	...	7	19	64	...	...	83
2. Training school for mistresses. { Lower	3	8	...	11	22	114	...	...	136
3. Medical examination. { English	4	...	...	4	29	...	...	...	29
3. Medical examination. { Vernacular ...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4
4. Examination in engineering	1	...	...	1	35	...	...	...	35
5. Examination in surveying	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	18

continued.

education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1886-87.

Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
82	...	82	102	...	102	...	...	...	1,084	...	1,084
1,349	7	1,356	2,287	113	2,400	185	69	254	6,709	194	6,903
541	...	541	670	...	670	25	...	25	3,908	...	3,908
33	...	33	72	...	72	54	...	54	260	...	260
4,138	55	4,193	8,449	317	8,766	748	74	822	30,342	524	30,866
366	24	390	1,597	235	1,832	273	68	341	2,706	333	3,039
823	19	842	1,465	51	1,516	264	14	278	7,135	90	7,225
7,332	105	7,437	14,642	716	15,358	1,549	225	1,774	52,144	1,141	53,285
...	21	21	21	96	117	...	...	...	21	160	181
...	92	92	...	1,094	1,094	...	337	337	...	1,584	1,584
...	4	4	...	22	22	...	26	26	...	59	59
...	14	14	...	25	25	...	7	7	...	68	68
26	717	743	428	3,120	3,548	84	624	708	560	5,757	6,317
2	431	433	34	2,699	2,733	5	581	586	49	4,168	4,217
...	45	45	4	233	237	...	59	59	4	420	424
...	53	53	7	518	525	3	93	96	10	711	721
28	1,377	1,405	494	7,807	8,301	92	1,727	1,819	644	12,927	13,571
7,360	1,482	8,842	15,136	8,523	23,659	1,641	1,952	3,593	52,788	14,068	66,856
113	...	113	1,024	86	1,110	715	12	727	1,852	98	1,950
3,425	194	3,619	22,322	2,668	24,990	4,374	1,384	5,758	30,121	4,246	34,367
339	6	345	2,917	66	2,983	579	21	600	3,835	93	3,928
13,620	354	13,983	149,357	9,718	159,075	36,593	4,164	40,757	199,579	14,236	213,815
1,768	35	1,803	73,951	3,646	77,597	22,946	2,235	25,181	98,665	5,916	104,581
19,274	589	19,863	249,571	16,184	265,755	65,207	7,816	73,023	334,052	24,589	358,641
...	97	97	...	1,580	1,580	...	431	431	...	2,108	2,108
...	46	46	...	498	498	...	317	317	...	861	861
...	32	32	...	686	686	...	324	324	...	1,042	1,042
18	908	926	430	11,112	11,542	109	4,160	4,269	564	16,173	16,737
2	177	179	94	3,620	3,714	26	1,580	1,606	122	5,377	5,499
20	1,260	1,280	524	17,496	18,020	135	6,812	6,947	686	25,561	26,247
19,294	1,849	21,143	250,095	33,680	283,775	65,342	14,628	79,970	334,738	50,150	384,888
26,654	3,331	29,985	265,231	42,203	307,434	66,983	16,580	83,563	387,526	64,218	451,744

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1886-87.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus and others.	Muhammadans.	
11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	
...	...	...	3	3	1	1	1	...	
171	163	3	30	367	11	23	329	4	
82	74	1	1	158	6	8	143	1	
254	248	61	7	570	10	40	510	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	...	...	...	18	5	4	9	...	
2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	
18	...	...	...	18	8	5	5	...	
4	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	
7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	
461	890	552	255	2,158	78	187	1,857	43	
...	...	2	5	7					
910	1,791	642	359	*3,702	*169	342	3,082	123	
5	146	53	23	*227	*171	104	6	...	
...	14	...	...	*14					
452	90	1	...	543	Details not available.				
8	46	...	...	*54					
14	100	...	...	114					
25	...	...	...	25					
2	...	...	...	2	Details not available.				
26	...	...	...	26					
15	...	...	...	15					

(83)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1886-87.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.															Expenditure of Municipalities on public instruction.			
	In institutions maintained by District Boards.											In institutions maintained by			Total District Board expenditure on public instruction.	In institutions maintained by Municipalities.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	Municipalities.	Private persons or associations.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Arts Colleges—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	36	33
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys ... English	103	6,903	7,021	5,851	13,489	38,852	774	65,772	1	1,252	1,20,140	...	235	7,339	46,426	29	3,908	3,840	3,261
For boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,410	3,410	...	...	...	...
For girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Vernacular	1	59	88	50	54	...	...	...	...	703	757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	104	6,962	7,109	5,901	13,543	38,852	774	65,772	1	1,955	1,20,897	...	235	10,749	49,836	29	3,908	3,840	3,261
Primary schools— For boys ...	1,132	34,367	34,564	28,849	12,978	1,56,010	197	41,587	4	1,235	2,12,011	...	40	1,87,985	3,44,035	81	3,928	4,102	3,329
For girls ...	24	861	797	632	567	4,644	...	292	118	...	5,621	...	...	366	5,010	13	1,042	1,078	639
Total ...	1,156	35,228	35,361	29,481	13,545	1,60,654	197	41,879	122	1,235	2,17,632	...	40	1,88,351	3,49,045	94	4,970	5,180	3,968
School education special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	34	800	819	734	17,334	41,991	2,498	...	...	514	62,337	322	...	...	42,313	...	...	...	...
Do. do. for mistresses	1	24	19	15	760	2,634	...	...	...	...	3,394	...	...	...	2,034	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	42	42	26	...	2,132	470	...	...	5,602	8,204	20,664	...	...	22,796	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	46	33
Total ...	37	866	880	775	18,094	46,757	2,968	...	...	6,116	73,935	20,986	...	...	67,743	1	48	46	33
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,958	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	16,061	...	...	...	1,719	17,780	...	...	...	16,061	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,935	...	...	...	...	...	1,935	...	...	...	16,046	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,935	16,134	...	...	...	1,769	19,838	...	...	...	89,138	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,297	43,056	43,350	36,157	47,117	2,62,397	3,939	1,07,651	123	11,075	4,32,302	20,986	275	1,99,100	* 5,55,762	125	8,962	9,102	7,295

* Exclusive of Rs. 751 paid to schools returned as "Private schools."

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(83)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1886-87—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipalities on public instruction—*continued.*											Total expenditure of District Boards and Municipalities on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions maintained by Municipalities—*cont.*							In institutions maintained by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local rates or cesses.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	District Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts Colleges—English	2,876	—1,286	...	1,678	16	...	3,284	...	...	...	—1,286	—1,286	
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys — English	12,241	20,811	235	60,878	105	402	94,672	...	774	32,768	54,353	1,00,779	
For boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	313	3,723	
For girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	435	435	
For girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	172	172	
Total	12,241	20,811	235	60,878	105	402	94,672	...	774	33,688	55,273	1,05,109	
Primary schools— For boys	132	18,766	40	6,079	...	1	25,018	...	197	55,203	74,166	4,18,201	
For girls	508	4,646	...	...	...	...	5,154	...	...	1,584	6,230	11,240	
Total	640	23,412	40	6,079	...	1	30,172	...	197	56,787	80,396	4,29,441	
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	658	116	...	...	...	...	774	...	2,498	106	2,720	45,033	
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,634	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,284	470	...	12,754	35,550	
Industrial schools	...	200	...	...	...	14	214	...	...	353	553	553	
Total	658	316	...	...	...	14	988	12,284	2,968	459	16,027	83,770	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,446	64,404	
Scholarships held in — Secondary schools	60	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in — Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	
Buildings	...	5,297	...	...	...	...	5,297	...	...	283	5,580	21,641	
Miscellaneous	1,428	...	...	...	...	...	1,428	...	...	...	124	16,170	
Total	1,488	5,297	...	...	...	...	6,785	...	...	283	13,150	1,02,288	
Grand Total	17,903	48,550	275	68,635	121	417	1,35,901	12,284	3,939	91,217	1,63,560	7,19,322	

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(84)—*Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1886-87.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.						
Russellkonda Literary Improvement Society.	To improve knowledge of English and Vernacular by reading newspapers and delivering essays.	...	...	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	14	...	...	14	Not registered.	18th July 1883.
Berhampore Association ...	Social, intellectual and political advancement.	...	...	276 0 0	...	276 0 0	av. 40	...	...	av. 40	Do. ...	Revived Aug. 1880.
Parlakimedi Utkala Hitheistini Samaj.	To improve the state of the Uriyas.	...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	16	...	9	25	Do. ...	June 1885.
Parlakimedi Zemindari High School, Boys' Association.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	...	40	40	Do. ...	20th July 1886.
Chicacole Newspaper Club...	Mutual improvement and news of other parts.	...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	June 1884.
Palkonda Anglo-Vernacular Reading Room.	Mututal and physical improvement.	...	...	170 0 0	...	170 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	March 1882.
Vizianagrum Maharajah's College Students' Association.	Literary	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	...	260	260	Do. ...	1879.
Vizianagrum Indian Association.	Literary, social and political.	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1884.
Vizianagrum, the Vidyabivardhani Sabha.	(1) to afford a place of resort for acquiring political and social instructions and to encourage elementary education; (2) to promote cordiality and good feeling between Mussalmans and Hindus; (3) to diffuse useful knowledge among the people by the delivering of occasional lectures; (4) to act as a medium when necessary between the rulers and the ruled; and (5) to obtain useful instruction on important matters.	...	120 0 0	150 0 0	...	270 0 0	35	...	10	45	Do. ...	1883.
The Bimlipatam Eloquence Society.	To practice eloquence ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	10	Do. ...	1st Nov. 1886.
The Bimlipatam Hindu Debating Union.	To promote religious, political and social condition of Hindus.	...	...	156 0 0	...	156 0 0	48	...	...	48	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1882.
Vizagapatam Hindu Reading Room.	(1) to provide a library; (2) to provide newspapers and periodicals; (3) to deliver lectures; and (4) to afford innocent amusements, such as billiard and chess.	...	...	515 0 0	...	515 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1860.
The Vizagapatam Atheneum.	Delivering periodical lectures.	...	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	March 1887.
The Anakapalle Club ...	Mental and moral improvement Society.	...	...	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	8th Sept. 1885.
Yellamanchili Union Society.	Religious, social and political instruction.	...	...	8 8 0	...	8 8 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Oct. 1886.
Students' Club and Reading Room attached to the Municipal High School, Bellary.	To promote a taste for reading and to enable the pupils of the two highest classes to write and discuss on subjects within their grasp.	...	32 5 6	...	...	32 5 6	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	March 1886.
Bellary Municipal High School, Moral Institution.	Fortnightly preaching after school time.	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	Do. ...	Jan. 1887.
Alur Reading Room ...	Learning general news...	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	Jan. 1887.
Hospet do. ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	385 0 0	...	385 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1st June 1880.
Anantapur Union	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement of the members.	...	...	308 12 0	...	308 12 0	55	...	...	55	Do. ...	1883.
Gooty Theosophical Society.	Religious, scientific and philosophic study.	...	...	7 8 0	...	7 8 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	Dec. 1883.
Gooty Literary Society ...	Newspaper reading for mutual improvemnt.	...	...	7 0 0	...	7 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Dec. 1882.
Tadpatri Reading Room ...	To read newspapers ...	...	...	12 4 0	...	12 4 0	31	...	...	31	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1886.
Penukonda Newspaper Club.	Mental and physical improvement.	...	...	288 0 0	...	288 0 0	33	...	...	33	Do. ...	1883.
Penukonda Telugu Newspaper Club.	Mutual improvement and diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	80 0 0	...	80 0 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	Sept. 1886.
Hindupur English Reading Room.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	39 0 0	...	39 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	17th Oct. 1886.
Hindupur Vernacular Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	17th Oct. 1886.
Cuddapah Literary Association.	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	392 12 0	...	392 12 0	72	...	...	72	Do. ...	15th July 1882.
Jammalamadugu Jubilee Club.	Improvement of social education.	...	...	93 0 0	...	93 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1881.
Proddatur Reading Club ...	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	171 8 0	...	171 8 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	20th Oct. 1884.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(84)—*Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1886-87—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.						
Madanapalle American Mission Free Reading Room.	Literary and religious ...	...	160 8 0	...	...	160 8 0	4,000	...	800	4,800	Not registered	1870.
Vayalpad American Mission Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	86 8 0	50 8 0	...	137 0 0	5,664	...	...	5,664	Do. ...	June 1886.
Madanapalle Literary Union.	Mental improvement ...	...	50 0 0	10 0 0	...	60 0 0	2,000	...	...	2,000	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1885.
Pattikonda Literary Society.	Development of literary faculties.	...	...	51 14 0	...	51 14 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1882.
Reading and Recreation Society (known as Hindu and Muhammadan Association, Kurnool).	Intellectual and social improvement.	...	...	300 0 0 per annum.	...	300 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Nov. 1885.
Nandyal Victoria Jubilee Reading Room.	Moral and mental improvement of the members.	...	100 0 0	62 15 3	...	162 15 3	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	1885.
Triplicane Literary Society ...	Mental, moral and physical improvement of all connected with it and political improvement of the people of India.	...	...	450 0 0	...	450 0 0	72	...	...	72	Do. ...	1868.
Tiruvetswarenpet Literary Society and Reading Room.	Essay reading, discussion and paper reading.	...	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1881.
Chintadripett Christian Association.	Mutual improvement of the members and the diffusion of useful knowledge based upon Christian principles among educated Hindus and Muhammadans by means of lectures, discussions, publications, library, &c.	...	...	276 9 8	...	276 9 8	26	2	...	28	Do. ...	1881.
The Hindu Excelsior Reading Room.	Intellectual, moral and physical improvement of the members, and the consideration of social and political questions concerning India.	...	...	420 0 0	...	420 0 0	85	...	...	85	Do. ...	1882.
Nungambakam Reading Room and Ripon's Library.	Social, intellectual and moral improvement and maintenance of a library.	...	...	91 6 0	...	91 6 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1882 and 1886.
City Union	Instruction and games.	...	...	270 0 0	...	270 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1883.
The Rayapet Reading Room.	Study of light literature.	...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1886.
The Madras Debating Society (attached to the Christian College).	Literary and philosophical composition and debate.	...	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	45	...	...	45	Do. ...	1887.
Madras Christian College Literary Society.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	13 3 0	...	13 3 0	31	...	...	31	Do. ...	1887.
Madras Christian College Philosophical Association.	Mutual improvement in philosophical knowledge and culture.	...	...	1 3 0	...	1 3 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	1887.
The Madras Christian College Senior Dramatic Society.	(1) to learn the art of public speaking and (2) to study and appreciate Shakespeare as a means to the attainment of the former; the plays of Shakespeare are enacted as often as it is possible.	...	...	145 0 0	...	145 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Sept. 1885.
The Mailapur Atheneum ...	(1) subscribing for newspapers, periodicals, journals, &c., (2) discussing the important subjects of the day.	...	...	45 0 0	...	45 0 0	51	...	...	51	Do. ...	Oct. 1884.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society.	To read essays, to hold debates and have lectures delivered.	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	April 1880.
Pachaiyappa's Reading Room.	To provide periodical journals and have papers for masters and students.	...	...	105 0 0	...	105 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Salem Literary Society ...	Intellectual, social, physical and mutual improvement.	...	...	366 8 0	...	366 8 0	37	...	5	42	Do. ...	35 years ago.
Tirupatur Reading Room ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	269 2 0	...	269 2 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1878.
Salem London Mission Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1858.
Hosur Reading Room ...	Literary improvement ...	...	...	83 12 0	...	83 12 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1873.
S.P.G. Religious Reading Room.	To impart religious and moral instruction.	...	84 0 0	...	...	84 0 0	15	2	10	27	Do. ...	1885.
London Mission Free Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	128 6 0	...	...	128 6 0	14,000	...	5,000	19,000	Do. ...	1885.
Remount Depôt Library ...	Literary improvement ...	...	...	89 0 0	...	89 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1882.
Kaviripatam Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	42 0 0	...	42 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1885.
Trichengod Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	57 8 0	...	57 8 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Jan. 1877.
Namakal Literary Institute...	Do. do. ...	...	...	57 8 0	...	57 8 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Jan. 1877.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(84)—*Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1886-87—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.						
Cuddalore Union Club ...	Intellectual advancement and social well-being of the members.	...	330 0 0	900 0 0	600	1,830 0 0	109	...	...	109	Not registered.	March 1884.
Cuddalore Reading Club ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	About 1864.
Cuddalore Young Men's Literary Club.	Do. do. ...	...	...	18 0 0	...	18 0 0	10	...	17	27	Do. ...	11th Mar. 1886.
Cuddalore South Indian Railway Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	162 0 0	...	162 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1884.
Tirupapuliyur Literary Association.	Do. do. ...	...	4 4 0	5 12 0	...	10 0 0	23	...	7	30	Do. ...	15th June 1886.
Bandipalayam Sudesa Vardamana Suguna Sambashani Sabha.	Mental and social improvement.	...	...	15 4 0	...	15 4 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	13th Dec. 1885.
Thondamanatham Hindu Podujana Anukula Virthamana Sabha.	Do. do. ...	...	...	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Sept. 1886.
Chidambaram Reading Room.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	122 0 0	...	122 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1884.
Tirukoilur Literary Society.	Intellectual and social improvement.	...	...	148 0 0	...	148 0 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	Sept. 1883.
Chithilingamada's Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	18	...	20	38	Do. ...	Jan. 1887.
Walajapet Hindu Brethren Association and Reading Room.	Intellectual, social mutual and general improvement.	...	...	126 0 0	...	126 0 0	53	...	...	53	Do. ...	11th Dec. 1885.
Arkonam Railway Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	234 0 0	...	234 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1869.
Chittoor Mission Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	59 0 0	...	59 0 0	...	...	...	8,940	Do. ...	1882.
Chittoor Hindu Association. / Walajapet Mission Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	...	...	...	9,861	Do. ...	1884.
Kauveripak Vidva-Shekara Sabha.	Do. do. ...	...	250 0 0	...	...	250 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	May 1883.
Kauveripak Agila-Gnana Mano Ramaja Sabha.	Do. do. ...	...	6 0 0	65 0 0	...	71 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	12th March 1886.
Arni Reading Room ...	Mutual and social improvement.	...	...	43 0 0	...	43 0 0	138	...	...	138	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1886.
Wandiwash Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1886.
Trivetore do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	29	...	...	29	Do. ...	1st March 1887.
Arcot do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	60	...	...	60	Do. ...	July 1884.
Vellore American Mission Reading Room.	Mental and moral culture.	...	...	258 0 0	...	258 0 0	16,822	...	...	16,822	Do. ...	1872.
Punganur Young Men's Literary Association.	Do. do. ...	...	...	18 0 0	...	18 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	4th Feb. 1886.
Punganur Student's Association.	Do. do. ...	...	...	17 0 0	...	17 0 0	...	...	30	30	Do. ...	4th Feb. 1886.
Patukota Reading Room ...	Improvement of its members by reading the leading newspapers both in English and Vernacular and by holding meetings to discuss on social, scientific and literary topics of the day.	...	...	13 0 0	...	13 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1887.
Mannargudi Reading Room.	Improvement of its members and through them of the general public by the reading of newspapers and books and by delivering lectures.	...	...	79 7 0	...	79 7 0	21	1	...	22	Do. ...	5th Feb. 1882.
Mannargudi Sanmargha Sabai.	To keep universal brotherhood, to improve the moral tone of the rising generation, and to improve the knowledge of its members in the English language.	...	60 0 0	34 0 0	...	94 0 0	40	...	50	90	Do. ...	26th Dec. 1885.
Negapatam Reading Room.	Literary, social and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	300 0 0	...	300 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	Dec. 1871.
Tiruvalur Reading Room ...	Do. do. ...	...	204 12 0	95 12 0	...	300 8 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	Feb. 1883.
Tranquebar Reading Room and Library.	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	171 8 0	...	171 8 0	18	1	...	19	Do. ...	1879.
Tinnevelly Agricultural Association.	Improvement of agriculture in the district.	...	...	66 8 0	...	66 8 0	80	...	...	80	Do. ...	Sept. 1885.
Coimbatore Literary Institution.	Promotion of intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	225 0 0	...	225 0 0	38	...	...	38	Do. ...	Dec. 1881.
Coimbatore Students' Literary Association.	Promotion of intellectual and physical improvement.	...	...	151 0 0	...	151 0 0	65	...	...	65	Registered.	26th July 1884.
Dharma Rakshani Sabah ...	To improve each other morally, socially and intellectually.	...	...	53 0 0	...	53 0 0	43	...	...	43	Not registered.	11th Nov. 1883.
Gobichettipalaiyam Reading Room.	Literary improvement...	...	...	36 0 0	...	36 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	23rd July 1882.
Erode Reading Room ...	Mental improvement ...	...	...	219 0 0	...	219 0 0	56	...	...	56	Do. ...	1st May 1880.
Jubilee Union Club (late Town Hall Reading Room).	General improvement ...	...	...	160 0 0	...	160 0 0	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	May 1882.
The Srirungam Club ...	Intellectual, social and moral improvement.	...	...	517 0 8	...	517 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	1881.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(84)—*Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1886-87—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income.					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.						
Kulitalai Club	Intellectual, social and moral improvement.	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	34	...	...	34	Not registered.	1st Feb. 1886.
The Nilgiri Library	Maintenance of literary reading and lecture room, writing room and museum.	...	...	6,838 0 0	...	683 0 0	...	...	...	...	Registered.	1859.
Tiruvengod Reading Club ...	To meet together and read newspaper.	...	...	220 0 0	...	220 0 0	12	...	...	12	Not registered.	1885.
Tellicherry Catholic Reading Association.	Mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	Jan. 1884.
Calicut, The Town Reading Room.	General improvement ...	...	...	223 0 0	...	223 0 0	29	...	...	29	Do. ...	1st June 1883.
Calicut Christian Reading Club.	Circulation of Christian publications.	...	...	22 0 0	...	22 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1884.
Chalapram Reading Room.	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	86 0 0	...	86 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1st July 1886.
Palghat Reading Club ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	198 0 0	...	198 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1867.
Kalpathi Reading Room ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	.....
Manjer Reading Club ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	Sept. 1886.
Ponnani Hidayathul Ikhvan.	Intellectual, social and political improvement of the Mappilas.	...	...	237 0 0	...	237 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	30th Nov. 1886.
Udamalpet Ripon Memorial Society.	Improvement of mental, intellectual and social knowledge, &c.	...	...	171 0 0	...	171 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1884.
Pollachi Reading Club ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	94 0 0	...	94 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	2nd July 1886.
Karur do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	58 0 0	...	58 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	Sept. 1882.
Innespeta - Rajahmundry Literary and Debating Society.	Political and social reforms.	...	...	13 0 0	...	13 0 0	24	...	2	26	Do. ...	1874.
Narsapur Taylor High School, Students' Club.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	56	Do. ...	1883.
Bezvada Vijayanada Sabah.	Social, moral, literary and political improvement of the public.	...	...	78 0 0	...	78 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	15th Aug. 1886.
Bezwada Vijayanada Literary Society.	Literary improvement of the members.	...	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	...	...	25	25	Do. ...	May 1886.
Kollore Srividwan Manoranjam Sabha.	To improve the condition of the Sanscrit literature, Hindu religion and the social status of the people.	...	...	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	13	600	200	813	Do. ...	8th Jan. 1886.
Guntur Free Reading Room.	The spread of religious, moral and scientific intelligence.	...	384 0 0	...	...	384 0 0	20	6	40	66	Do. ...	1879.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press; for the year* 1886-87.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.				
Mount Road, No. 158 ...	Addison Press	T. Luker and F. Luker.	.....	Journal of Education, English.
Appaya Mettu Street (back of Memorial Hall) No. 16.	Albinion Press ...	S. J. Chowryappah ...	Madras Templar ...	The Schoolmaster, the Medical College Journal.
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah. No. 328.	American Press ...	P. M. Sivaraju Moodelly.	The "Indian Champion," English, the "Hindu Janaboo-shani," Tamil.	.....
Errabauloo Chetty Street, No. 26.	Asiatic Press	F. Highland	"Vetty Codyone" or "Madras Standard Bearer," Tamil.	.....
Teroomalay Lane, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 1.	Central Press	Ammooyeeammah ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 24.	Champion Press ...	C. Mausilamoney Moodelly.	The "Law Times" ...	.....
Second Line Beach, No. 24.	Crown Press	S. Balasoobramanian Chetty.	.....	Reprint of Local Fund Act.
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 154 and 155.	Empress of India Press.	A. Shunmoogappa Chetty.	The "Hindu Reformer," Telugu.	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 1.	Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Press.	J. Wright	"Eastern Guardian."	.....
McLean Street, Black Town, No. 10.	Examiner Press ...	T. Mayer	"Niti Durpana," Telugu.	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 161.	Excelsior Press ...	T. Strinivassiah ...	"Uddadoni" or "War Cry," Tamil, the "Maha Vegadathoothan," Tamil.	.....
Mount Road, No. 30 ...	Foster Press	M. Suriah Sastri ...	.....	.....
Blacker's Lane, Mount Road, No. 4.	Guardian Press ...	C. Kistnasawmy Naidoo & Co.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 165 ...	Higginbotham Press ...	J. J. Higginbotham and A. W. Saalfelt.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 98 ...	Hindu Press	R. Narasinga Row, B.A.	Andraprakasika, Telugu.	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 399.	Hindu Royal Press ...	K. Soobroya Moodelly.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 147.	Imperial Press	Raja Manickummal ...	.....	.....
Pathalavignaswaran Covil Street, Rayapuram, No. 107.	Indian Press	J. Appadoray Pillay ...	Vadanta Nirnaya Pattrica, Tamil.	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 163.	Irish Press	V. J. Manicka Valoo Moodelly.	.....	.....
Lingee Chetty Street, No. 18.	Law Press	A. Aiyadorai Aiyangar...	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 166 ...	Lawrence Asylum Press.	*Quasi*-Government ...	.....	Almanac, Civil and Army Lists, Railway Guides, Christian College Magazine, Church Missionary Record, St. Matthias' Parish Magazine, North Black Town Magazine, St. Andrew's Church Magazine, Madras Advertiser.
Vepery High Road, No. 44.	Lithographic Press ...	David Ross	.....	.....
Lafond Street, Chintadripet, No. 1.	Do. ...	G. Paczensky and Son.	.....	.....
Office Vencatachella Moodelly Street, Triplicane, No. 36.	Do. (Victoria Press).	P. Valoo Moodelly ...	.....	.....
North Beach Road, No. 6.	Madras Mail Press ...	Messrs. Lawson and Cornish.	The Madras Mail, the Madras Weekly Mail.	Chamber of Commerce, Yearly Report, &c.
Thumboo Chetty Street, Black Town, No. 316.	Madras Ripon Press ...	C. Sadayandy Chetty ...	"Suguna Bothani," Tamil.	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 167.	Madras Times Press ...	J. B. Salisbury	The Madras Times ...	.....
Thumboo Chetty Street, Black Town, No. 39.	Memorial Press ...	M. Veerasawmy Chetty.	.....	.....
Jeremiah's Road, Vepery ...	Methodist Episcopal Vernacular Press.	A. W. Rudisill	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1886-87—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Popham's Broadway, No. 159.	Minerva Press	O. Cundasawmy Moodelliyar.	"Madura Meenatchee Sundaram" Paper, Tamil.	.....
Wallajah Road, Triplicane. No. 89.	Muslim Press	Madar Khan	The Muslim Herald.	.....
Mount Road, No. 100 ...	National Press	G. Subramania Iyer ...	The "Hindu" English Swadesa Mitron, Tamil.	Agricultural Magazine.
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 187.	People's Friend Press...	D. Narasiah	The People's Friend.	.....
Ramanen Street, No. 26 ...	Popular Press	T. Soobraya Moodelly...	.....	.....
Phillip's Street, Black Town, No. 4.	Price Current Press ...	J. L. Pereira	Madras "Standard."	.....
Avadanum Paupier's Street, Choolay, No. 29.	Prince of Wales Press.	A. Ethiraja Moodelliyar	.....	.....
Cuddapah Rungiah Chetty Street, Periamet, No. 18.	Saint Joseph's Press ...	M. S. Yaga Pillay ...	Sathya Vadanusarem.	.....
Church Road, Vepery, No. 18.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Press.	W. Relton	.....	.....
Malayappen Street, Black Town, No. 22.	Star Press	T. Kithariyammal ...	.....	.....
Vadamalay Maistry Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 5-1.	Star of India Press ...	T. Coopoosamy Naick...	.....	.....
Mount Road, Nos. 5, 6, 7, & 8.	Vest and Company Printing Press.	Messrs. Vest and Co. ...	.....	Indian Jurist.
Popham's Broadway, No. 27.	Viceroy Press	Iyaloo Naidoo ...	.....	.....
Annapillay Street, Black Town, No. 150.	Scottish Press	Messrs. Graves, Cookson & Co.	The Theosophist ...	.....
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.				
Trivettore High Road, Tondiarpett, No. 323.	Audi Saraswathi Nelayam Press.	V. Ramasawmy Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Narraina Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 6.	Audi Kalanidhi Press...	P. Somiah	.....	.....
Nullanna Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 10.	Arulpragasa Press ...	A. Annamalay Moodelly.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 151.	Ashtalutchmee Velasem Press.	P. Comaraguru Moodelly.	Fellow Worker (English) Stri Sudasabimany, Tamil.	.....
Avadanam Paupier Road, Pursewakam, No. 25.	Dravida Ruthnagaram Press.	T. Govinda Charry ...	.....	.....
Munnady Street, Black Town, No. 79.	Dravida Vurthamani Press.	P. Vasoothava Moodelyar.	Dravida Vurthamani, Tamil.	.....
Avadanam Paupier Road, Choolay, No. 103.	Elukkana Kalangium Press.	C. Cundasawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 216.	Geervanabasha Ruthnagarem Press.	B. Theagaroya Sastrulu	.....	Telugu Calendar.
Guruvappa Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 41.	Gruntharuthnagarem Press.	B. Sivalinga Chetty ...	.....	.....
Malaperumal Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 53.	Gnana Sooryithaya Press.	P. S. Sashachellam Chetty.	.....	Telugu Calendar.
Annapillay Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 67.	Jeevarukshamirthum Press.	C. T. Muttiah Pillay ...	.....	.....
Kistnasamiah Lane, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 4.	Jottish Kalanithi Press.	A. Vadachalla Iyah ...	.....	Vernacular Calendars.
Thandavaraya Pillay Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 11.	Kalanidhi Meenatchee Ummen Press.	P. Appasamy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Thumboo Chetty Street, Black Town, No. 289.	Kalaruthnagarem Press.	W. Pushparatha Chettiar.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1886-87—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*		
Moothookistnen Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 6.	Kalagiana Press ...	T. Ruthna Moodelly ...	.....	.....
Kristnappa Naick Tank Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 4.	Kalagiana Vilakam Presss.	C. Singara Moodelly and C. Ganapathy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, No. 445.	Kulvipragasem Press ...	M. Chithambara Moodelly.	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 216.	Kaviranjani Press ...	C. Gooroosawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Thondavarya Pillay Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 21.	Kavalaya Ranjani Press.	Itta Cooppoosawmy Naidoo.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 123.	Lalitaprasunnodayum Press.	W. Theagaroya Iyer ...	"Lalita Prasanudayam," Tamil.	.....
Mootheal Maistry Street, Old Washermanpet, No. 2.	Madavanevasa Press ...	C. Moonesawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Seeringapatam Subraya Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 23.	Manoumoney Velasem Press.	Manicka Moodelly ...	.....	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 54.	Manicka Munthiram Press.	M. Manicka Moodelly...	.....	.....
Sawmy Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 78.	Moothoowar Colalambal Press.	T. Sabapathi Pillay ...	.....	.....
Thotty Calay Comarappa Moodelly Street, Choolay, No. 39.	Parabramha Press ...	T. Cunneappa Moodelly and T. Raju Moodelly.	.....	.....
Therupully Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 21.	Poomagul Velasem Press.	A. Rungasawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 186.	Poomathoo Velukkum Press.	V. Ponnoosawmy Moodelly.	Athi Vikata Venothem, Tamil.	.....
Swamy Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 85.	Prabakara Press ...	C. Narrainasawmy Moodelliyar and Son.	.....	.....
Sambyer's Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 1.	Sakalakalanelayam Press.	T. Chinna Cunniah Chetty.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 246.	Sarada Nelayam Press.	P. Subramaniam and P. Venkatappa Row.	.....	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 35.	Saraswathi Velasem Press.	N. Vencata Subba Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Narraina Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 4.	Siva Sidhanta Press ...	A. Moothiah ...	.....	.....
Iyah Moodelly Street, Chintadripet, No. 36.	Sivagnanabotham Press	C. Shunmooga Soondara Moodelliar.	.....	.....
Malaperumal Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 25.	Srikalyana Saraswathi Nilayam Press.	P. Runganatham Chetty.	.....	.....
Trivettore High Road, Old Washermanpet, No. 358.	Srikamalapadma Velasa Press.	I. Parthasarady Pillay.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 363.	Sri Nelayam Press ...	C. P. Chengalvaraya Chetty.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 415.	Srinikathanum Press ...	P. Ramanjooloo Naidoo.	.....	.....
Soobrayaloonaick Street, Washermanpet, No. 45.	Sree Saraswathi Nilayam Press.	V. Rukumanniammal and P. Kristnasawmy Naidu.	.....	.....
Payalwar Covil Street, Triplicane, Nos. 12, 16.	Saraswathi Bandarem Press.	S. Parthasarady Iyengar.	.....	.....
High Road, Triplicane, No. 145.	Srinivasa Varadachary Press.	C. Srinivasachary and S. Varadachary.	.....	.....
Seenu Moodelly Lane, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 7.	Srivani Venotha Manthirum Press.	P. S. Kokula Charlu and Brother.	.....	Vernacular Calendar.
Coopier Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 13.	Srithama Press ...	N. Ragavulu Naidoo ...	.....	.....
Kareappen Moodelly Street, Pursewakam, No. 29.	Sajani Ranjani Press ...	R. Seenevassa Moodelly.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1886-87—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Coopier Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 21.	Sumana Manavullasani Press.	P. Venkatalutchmamah	.....	.....
Vullum Bungaroo Chetty Street, Pursewakam, No. 3.	Sundara Velasa Press...	P. Soondara Moodelly and Son.	.....	.....
Second Line Beach, Nos. 11 and 12.	Satheatheepum Press.	R. M. Bauboo ...	Eastern Star, English, and Amoorthavachani, Tamil.	.....
Narraina Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 52.	Vani Velasem Press ...	V. Comarasawmy Moodelly and T. Seddiah.	.....	.....
Trivettore High Road, Tondiarpet, No. 312.	Vasuratnakara Press ...	P. Audinarayana Patrulu.	.....	.....
Umpherson's Street, Black Town, No. 1.	Vellayanadar Press ...	T. Rutnasawmy Nadar.	Catholic Eastern Star.	.....
Trivettore High Road, No. 75.	Vibootha Manoborini Press.	M. Tholasee Raju ...	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 300.	Viddianupalana Press.	N. C. Sadasivuni Pillay.	.....	.....
Vadamalay Pillay Street, Narainapoliem, No. 42.	Viddia Venodhini Press	C. Veerasawmy Naidoo.	.....	.....
Kistnama Naick Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 11.	Viddia Vevakakalanidhi Press.	E. Anunda Charlu ...	.....	.....
Vadavenayagar Road, Pursewakam, No. 42.	Vivaka Velukkum Press.	P. Yaloomalay Pillay ...	.....	.....
Davaraja Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 174.	Vurthamanatharungani Press.	P. Venkata Row ...	The Thinker or Thatvavivasini, English and Tamil.	.....
HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.				
Fakir Sahib Street, Triplicane, No. 39.	Ahmadi Press	Saiyid Ahmad Husain Sahib.	.....	.....
Triplicane High Road, No. 183.	Anwari Press	Muhammad Anwar Sahib.	Oomdatool Akbari Shahiand Hakimay, Madras.	.....
Tahir Saib Street, Triplicane, No. 38.	Firdosi Press	Muhammad Abdulla Sahib.	.....	.....
Hisamal Mulk's Garden, Royapettah.	Hidayet Press ...	Mezza Casseni Begh Sahib.	Dabirai Hind ...	.....
Peter's Road, Royapettah, No. 34.	Mutbai Haidari Press.	Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Khadri.	Akbara Jaridai Rosqar.	.....
Big Mosque, Triplicane ...	Mazharool Ajaib Press.	Moulvie Muhammad Nusartulla Sahib.	Mazharool Ajaib ...	.....
Old Lunghur Khana Street, No. ½.	Nizamul Mathabai Press.	Muhammad Nizamuddin Sahib.	.....	.....
Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, No. 26.	Shumsiah Press ...	Muhammad Nasir-uddin Sahib Ghuttala Effendi.	Shams-ul-Akbara-i-Madras.	.....
DISTRICT PRESSES.				
Ganjam	Srimat Saramruta Sindhu Press.	Madapalli Rangaramanuja Raju.	.....	.....
	Victoria Press	Madapalli Venkataraju.	.....	.....
	Sri Gayatri Press ...	Kanukolanu Sundaramma.	.....	.....
Vizagapatam	Government Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Arsha Press	Sri Paravastu Venkata Rangacharyulu Aiyavarlulun Garu.	.....	Grandhapradarsani (monthly Journal).
	Sri Venugopala Press ...	Garuda Sundera Ramayya Garu.	.....	.....
	Sri Sarada Makuta Press.	Vinnakoti Appala Narsimhulu Garu.	.....	.....
	Indian Law Publication Press.	Kocherlakota Venkataramaswami Pantulu Garu.	.....	.....
Vizianagrum	Sri Viziarama Vilasa Press.	Aripirala Venkata Row Pantulu Garu.	An English Newspaper called "Telugu Harp" published weekly.	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1886-87—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Godávari. Cocanada	1. Washington ... ... 2. Albion ... ... 3. Columbian	Government ...	.....	District Gazette.
	Commercial Press ...	Mr. J. F. LaRive, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Company.	Godávari News ...	.....
	Messrs. Hall, Wilson and Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Hall, Wilson and Co.	.....	.....
Pithapuram	Samstanam Press ...	Rajah of Pithapuram...	Sri Sanmarga Darsani.	.....
Dowlaishweram ...	1st Circle Superintending Engineer Office Press.	Government	.....	.....
Rajahmundry ...	Sri Vivekavardhani Press.	Kandukuri Veerasalingam.	The Vivekavardhani.	.....
	Sri Vedic Press ...	1. M.R.Ry. A. L. Lakshminarsimham Garu, B.A., B.L. 2. Sistu Jagannadasatri Garu. 3. Velagaleti Lakshmikontam Garu.	.....	.....
	Law Press	M.R.Ry. M. Venkataratnam Naidu Garu, B.A., B.L.	.....	.....
	Favorite American Treadle Press.	American Lutheran Mission.	.....	.....
Kistna. Guntur	American Luthern Mission Press.	American Lutheran Mission, Guntur, under the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States.	.....	.....
	Sri Bala Tripura Sundari Press.	Gullamudi Narayana Row and 2 others.	Rasikellasive and Desabhimani.	
Masulipatam ...	Swadharmaprakasini Press.	Parvatam Narasimha Sastri.	Purushardhapradayini.	.....
	"Dave" Press	Revd. W. J. Peel ...	Hitavadi	.....
Nellore	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Cuddapah	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Kurnool	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Anantapur	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Bellary	Government Gazette Press.	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Albion Press	Mr. M. Abraham ...	.....	.....
	Chitralipi Sarada Press.	Soma Setty and Rajagopaul Setty.	Vijayadhiaja Canarese, weekly.	.....
Chingleput. 1. Conjeeveram... ...	Canchi Bhooshanam Press.	K. Srinivasa Raghava Chariar.	.....	.....
2. Chingleput	The Indian Press ...	Jagannatha Pillai ...	Ulagagunatharisam or Mirror of the World (weekly publication).	.....
3. Saidapet	The Hindu Union Press.	P. Devasikamani Moodelly.	.....	.....
North Arcot. Vellore	Vani Niketanam Press.	1. Tangavelu Moodeliyar. 2. V. B. Gurunada Moodelliar.	The Vellore Jananukulani (fortnightly) and Thriloka Ranjana (once a month).	.....
	Vimala Vilasam Press...	Kalathi Aiyar ...	.....	.....
	Victoria Press ...	V. Parthasaradi Moodelly and Brothers.	.....	.....
Arcot	Showkatal Islam Press.	Mohamed Murthaza Glatala Sahib.	Azizul Akbari (every week).	.....
Karvetnagar ...	Sri Baratha Leela Muthrakshara Sala.	Zemindar of Karvetinagaram.	.....	.....
Punganur	Vernacular Press ...	Bokasam Narayana Row.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1886-87—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
South Arcot	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Tanjore. — Tanjore ...	Budhi Prakasa Press ...	Govinda Rao Sahib ...	Tanjai Sujana Ollasan, Tamil.	.....
	Saint Joseph's Press ...	Diviyananda Moodelliyar.	.....	.....
	The Tanjore National Press.	Duraisami Pillay ...	.....	.....
	Thivakara Press ...	Muthusami Govinda Row Suryia Vamsi.	.....	.....
Tiruvadi	Jothivalasa Press ...	Sundareswara Srowthi.	.....	.....
Kumbakonam	Lord Ripon Press ...	G.V.B. Krishna Chetty.	.....	.....
Chuttram Karuppur...	Ambalkalanithi Press.	Kristnasami Pillay ...	.....	.....
Tranquebar	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	.....	Arunodayam.
Negapatam ...	South Indian Railway Press.	South Indian Railway Company.	.....	.....
	Eclipse Press	Mr. Oliver	South Indian Post ...	.....
	Scottish Press	Tholaja Ram Rao ...	.....	.....
	Pennington's Press ...	Kannayira Stapathi ...	.....	.....
Trichinopoly ...	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	South India Times Press.	V. Pakkiam Pillay and Sons.	.....	.....
	Southern Star Press ...	T. Pakkiasami Pillay ...	Aimbadamandan (weekly paper).	.....
	Chandravathani Press.	E. Palaniyandi	.....	.....
	Ripon Press	T. V. Venkatarayalu Naidu.	.....	.....
Madura. — Madura Town ...	Pandiyan Press ...	S. Vaithilingam Pillay.	.....	.....
	Shanmuga Vilasam Press.	Sandanam Servai ...	.....	.....
	Hindu Union Press ...	Saiyid Murthuza Sahib.	.....	.....
	Vanivilasam Press ...	S. Subbaragava Sastri.	.....	
	Kassim Press ...	Ibrahim Ali Sahib ...	The Madura Mail (weekly).	.....
Dindigul	Gnanarathinagaram Press.	Kandasami Pillay ...	.....	.....
Ramnad	S.P.G. Industrial School Press.	G. A. Rollai, Esq. ...	The Banner of the Cross.	.....
Tinnevelly	Hindu Desa Abimani Press.	R. Venkatachellam Aiyar, &c.	.....	.....
	Church Mission Society's Printing Press.	Church Mission Society.	.....	The "Friendly Instructor" in Tamil (published monthly).
	Sintamani Eudrasalai Press.	S. Subramania Pillay ...	The "Tinnevelly Sujanamanoranjani" (bi-monthly).	.....
	Union Central Press ...	Nellaiyappa Pillay, &c.	.....	.....
	Muttamil Agaram Press.	Somasundra Moodelliyar, &c.	.....	.....
	Ariyaprakasini Press ...	N. S. Appaiya Aiyar, &c.	.....	.....
	Bharatavilasam Press ...	Venkatasalam Aiyar, &c.	.....	.....
	Mantranakara Entrasalai Press.	Ariyanayakam Pillay ...	.....	.....
	Elasai Vilasam Press ...	Chinnasami Aiyar ...	.....	.....
Coimbatore	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	The "Coimbatore Crescent" Press.	S. P. Narasimhulu Naidoo.	The "Coimbatore Crescent."	.....
		S. Vijiarunga Moodelliyar.		
		B. Seetharama Chetty, and T. Viapuri Moodelliyar.		
	Coimbatore Coffee Works Press.	Trustees to the Coimbatore Day School.		

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1886-87—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*				
Nilgiris. Ootacamund	Observer Press ...	G. N. Groves, Esq. ...	South of India Observer.	.....
Nilgiris. Mount Stuart Hill, Ootacamund.	Lawrence Asylum Press, Ootacamund Branch.	The Government, Directors of the Lawrence Asylum Press at Madras.	.....	1. The Nilgiri District Gazette. 2. Parish Magazine. 3. Standing General Orders. 4. General Orders by C. and C.
Nilgiris. Charing Cross Ootacamund.	Nilgiri Express Press ...	J. Davis, Esq.	Nilgiri Express. ...	Nilgiri Almanac.
Salem	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
South Canara	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette.
South Canara	Basel Mission Press ...	The present Society at Basel in Switzerland (Germany) represented by the present Superintendent, G. Hirner.	.....	1. Sabhapatra (a monthly periodical in Canarese). 2. Keralopakari (a monthly periodical in Malayalam). 3. Canarese Almanac (annually). 4. Malayalam Almanac (annually).
South Canara	Codialboil Press ...	Roman Catholic Mission.	.....	"The Nilgiri Cathalic Magazine," (monthly) from August 1886 to February 1887 inclusive (since discontinued).
South Canara	Vidya Sudakara Lithographic Press.	Narshivachariya ...	.....	Sanscrit Almanac.
South Canara	Hindu Press ...	Adur Narana Rauya ...	.....	"Sudarshana" (a monthly Magazine in Canarese) from August 1886.
Malabar. Kottayam ...	Nayyan Vitu Press ...	Nayiyan Veetil Abdu ...	.....	.....
Malabar. Kottayam ...	Tayilkandi Press ...	Arayalpurath Kunhi Ahmed.	.....	.....
Malabar. Kottayam ...	Nirathepeedigaparambu Press.	Nirathepeedigayil Kunhamed.	.....	.....
Malabar. Kottayam ...	Chinakari Kandiparamba Press.	Valappichikandi Kunhi Moossa.	.....	.....
Malabar. Kottayam ...	Mangadankandi ...	Kavambath Assan ...	.....	.....
Malabar. Wynaad	Mr. Brown Press ...	Mr. H. W. Brown ...	.....	.....
Malabar. Wynaad	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Malabar. Calicut	Vidya Velasam Press ...	S. A. Kalahastyappa Moodelliyar.	1. Keralapathrika ... 2. Vigyananachindamani.	Fortnightly market report.
Malabar. Calicut	Karaparamba Press ...	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.	.....	.....
Malabar. Calicut	James Press	P. E. Ittoop	Malabar Volunteer Chronicle.	.....
Malabar. Calicut	Spectator Press ...	P. C. Achutan Brothers	1. Malabar and Travancore Spectator 2. Paropakari Pathram.	....
Malabar. Cochin	Western Star Press ...	Mr. H. M. Walker ...	Western Star ...	.....
Malabar. Cochin	Argus Press	Mr. J. F. Pereira ...	Cochin Argus ...	.....
Malabar. Cochin	Kerala Mitram ...	Devaji Bheemaji ...	Keralakokil Mahratta Kerala Mitram.	.....
Malabar. Cochin	St. Thomas Press ...	Kakkanni	Do. ...	.....

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

(86)—*Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1886-87.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Natives.	*b* Others.				
Church of England ...	114,991	31,091	222	1,274	Rs. A. P. 2,56,600 14 0	
Church of Scotland * ...	360	2,244	8	6	30,943 15 11	
Church of Rome ...	865,231	24,285	814	1,957	26,976 0 0	
Protestant Dissenters ...	1,41,624	2,226	312	930	2,800 0 0	

* Four of the ministers engaged in Missionary work amongst the natives are supported by the church, the other four are in the service of the Government

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENTS I AND II, AND DIAGRAMS.

STATEMENTS I AND II.

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 *tolas, procurable for a Rupee in the ending* 1883,

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
GANJAM.																		
Average of ten years...	19·7	19·7	19·8	19·9	19·7	19·3	19·1	18·7	18·2	19·7	19·4	19·0	19·3	28·9	31·9	30·6	30·3	28·1
1884	20·5	19·7	20·7	20·1	19·3	18·6	18·5	15·2	15·0	15·7	16·2	16·9	18·0	27·0	35·4	32·3	33·1	32·3
1885	17·0	16·5	16·0	15·9	15·4	15·7	16·0	15·1	14·3	13·1	13·3	13·6	15·2	29·8	29·5	31·5	28·1	26·4
1886	14·1	14·2	13·8	14·2	14·3	14·2	14·2	13·8	14·6	15·0	15·1	15·1	14·4	24·1	24·1	27·2	29·6	27·2
VIZAGAPATAM.																		
Average of ten years...	16·0	16·4	15·9	16·6	16·5	16·0	16·1	15·7	15·6	15·6	15·6	15·8	16·0	28·0	29·0	29·3	30·8	28·6
1884	16·9	17·8	17·4	17·5	17·4	17·2	16·8	15·9	14·5	14·8	14·8	14·7	16·3	31·0	32·6	32·4	33·5	32·7
1885	15·0	14·3	13·8	13·7	13·9	13·6	13·5	13·6	13·0	12·7	13·0	13·3	13·6	30·4	28·3	25·8	25·2	24·5
1886	13·4	14·4	14·3	14·3	14·3	13·9	13·7	13·6	14·1	14·1	13·6	14·0	14·0	24·5	24·7	24·8	24·5	24·3
GODAVARI.																		
Average of ten years...	17·3	17·2	17·2	17·4	16·6	17·2	17·0	16·0	16·6	16·2	16·0	16·4	16·8	19·6	30·8	30·6	31·1	30·6
1884	16·2	16·0	15·8	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·3	16·0	16·0	11·6	16·2	15·8	28·0	28·2	28·8	29·0	28·9
1885	15·9	15·9	16·1	16·2	16·0	15·9	15·6	15·5	15·4	14·7	14·3	14·5	15·5	28·3	27·0	27·7	27·7	27·7
1886	15·3	14·5	14·4	15·0	15·0	14·4	14·6	14·3	14·1	14·2	14·6	15·1	14·6	26·1	25·9	26·6	26·3	26·5
KISTNA.																		
Average of ten years...	14·2	15·6	15·8	15·8	15·4	15·1	14·9	14·8	14·8	14·7	14·4	14·5	15·0	24·3	24·5	25·0	24·3	23·5
1884	13·9	14·4	14·6	14·4	14·6	14·4	14·1	14·2	14·0	13·9	14·2	14·4	14·2	23·3	23·8	23·2	23·5	23·3
1885	14·8	14·2	14·4	14·4	14·2	13·8	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·4	13·5	13·6	13·9	23·6	23·0	22·7	23·1	21·6
1886	13·5	14·2	14·3	14·5	14·6	14·4	14·4	14·9	14·4	14·3	14·3	14·4	14·3	19·8	19·9	20·6	21·2	20·4
NELLORE.																		
Average of ten years...	14·2	14·2	14·1	14·2	14·3	14·5	14·9	14·6	14·6	14·2	13·9	14·7	14·4	23·6	24·2	24·7	24·9	24·8
1884	15·0	15·0	14·9	14·9	14·8	14·8	14·6	14·6	14·6	14·6	14·8	14·8	14·8	23·5	22·4	23·7	24·1	24·3
1885	14·6	14·6	14·7	14·8	16·3	15·2	14·9	15·0	14·9	15·0	15·1	15·1	15·0	23·8	23·9	24·2	24·5	24·9
1886	15·3	15·2	15·1	15·2	15·1	14·9	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·2	15·1	15·0	15·1	24·6	24·4	24·6	25·0	24·8
CUDDAPAH.																		
Average of ten years...	14·2	14·3	14·5	14·8	15·1	15·1	14·8	15·0	14·6	14·3	14·0	14·0	14·6	25·0	24·5	25·8	25·8	26·1
1884	16·5	15·9	15·9	15·6	15·7	15·9	16·0	15·5	15·5	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·7	33·7	33·0	32·9	31·9	31·7
1885	14·0	13·8	14·2	14·7	15·1	15·0	15·4	15·1	14·7	14·8	14·8	14·3	14·7	24·8	23·9	24·1	25·3	25·6
1886	14·1	14·2	13·9	14·0	14·1	14·3	14·3	14·3	14·6	14·8	14·9	15·2	14·3	26·4	26·2	25·8	25·7	26·8
ANANTAPUR.																		
Average of ten years...	Information not available.													Inform				
1884	17·6	16·9	16·7	16·7	17·4	17·5	16·8	16·8	15·0	14·1	14·3	13·9	16·1	38·1	35·7	43·3	34·9	36·5
1885	12·0	11·6	12·2	12·9	13·4	13·7	13·8	13·8	13·4	13·7	14·0	13·6	13·2	18·6	18·8	22·4	23·6	25·6
1886	13·2	13·1	12·7	12·9	13·3	13·0	13·2	13·7	13·7	14·1	14·2	15·0	13·5	27·3	26·1	25·7	26·1	26·7
BELLARY.																		
Average of ten years...	14·1	14·1	14·2	14·2	14·3	14·4	14·3	14·1	14·1	13·8	13·6	13·7	14·1	27·1	26·9	27·3	27·6	27·2
1884	14·9	14·9	14·8	14·8	14·7	14·6	14·3	14·4	14·0	13·2	13·5	12·8	14·3	37·0	34·9	34·0	34·3	34·9
1885	12·7	12·7	12·6	12·9	13·1	12·9	13·0	13·1	12·7	12·8	13·0	13·2	12·9	19·9	20·0	21·2	21·8	21·9
1886	13·6	13·5	13·0	12·9	13·1	12·8	13·0	12·9	13·1	13·0	13·2	13·3	13·1	26·4	25·9	25·1	26·2	25·8
KURNOOL.																		
Average of ten years...	12·8	12·7	12·8	12·9	12·8	12·7	12·6	12·6	12·7	12·1	12·2	12·3	12·6	27·0	27·0	26·8	26·3	25·9
1884	13·8	13·8	13·6	13·5	13·8	13·6	13·3	13·2	12·8	12·8	13·0	12·6	13·8	34·8	32·8	30·0	29·6	30·0
1885	12·5	12·6	12·2	12·2	12·3	12·4	12·6	12·7	12·8	13·1	13·0	13·0	12·6	22·3	23·0	22·6	23·1	23·6
1886	13·0	12·9	12·7	13·0	13·0	12·8	12·6	12·5	12·8	13·0	13·1	13·0	12·9	27·3	26·7	26·4	26·7	26·7
MADRAS.																		
Average of ten years...	12·3	12·7	12·9	13·3	13·2	13·0	12·6	12·8	12·6	12·4	12·3	12·2	12·7	19·3	18·3	19·0	19·1	18·7
1884	15·5	16·2	16·6	15·8	15·8	15·5	14·7	15·5	14·5	14·3	13·5	13·8	15·1	24·5	23·8	23·0	23·8	23·8
1885	13·4	13·0	12·6	12·8	12·8	13·0	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·9	20·9	15·1	17·3	17·3	18·0
1886	12·8	13·0	12·9	14·0	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·3	14·2	14·2	14·0	14·1	13·9	18·0	...	...	...	18·0
CHINGLEPUT.																		
Average of ten years...	14·7	15·4	15·7	15·8	15·9	15·4	14·7	14·3	14·3	14·1	14·3	14·2	14·9	19·0	19·4	18·9	18·2	18·9
1884	17·3	18·1	17·8	18·2	17·6	16·9	15·3	15·5	15·6	15·3	15·8	15·6	16·6	27·9	27·9	24·6	25·4	24·6
1885	14·8	14·8	14·7	14·8	14·9	14·6	14·3	14·1	14·2	13·7	13·7	13·8	14·4	18·7	...	15·1	...	18·7
1886	13·9	15·0	15·2	15·7	15·7	15·6	15·4	15·0	15·2	16·0	17·1	17·6	15·6	18·1	19·0	19·0	19·0	19·0
NORTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·3	15·4	15·5	15·8	16·0	15·8	15·3	15·1	15·3	15·1	15·1	15·0	15·4	22·9	23·3	23·7	24·2	24·4
1884	18·8	17·0	17·1	17·0	17·2	17·3	16·5	16·7	16·1	15·9	16·0	15·8	16·8	34·7	33·6	32·3	31·0	30·3
1885	14·7	14·5	14·9	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·1	14·9	14·6	14·8	14·0	14·7	14·9	24·5	24·3	24·5	24·8	24·1
1886	14·6	15·5	15·6	15·9	15·2	15·2	15·4	15·3	15·7	16·3	16·9	16·7	15·7	23·9	22·7	23·2	24·0	23·7
SOUTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·1	16·1	16·4	16·5	15·4	15·9	15·2	14·9	15·0	14·8	14·9	14·9	15·4	28·7	29·3	29·2	29·7	27·6
1884	19·4	20·0	17·6	17·0	16·8	16·6	15·5	14·7	15·0	15·0	14·4	13·9	16·3	37·8	41·6	36·1	36·5	36·1
1885	12·7	13·1	13·0	13·8	13·2	13·5	13·7	13·5	13·9	14·1	14·6	14·8	13·6	36·1	30·2	25·9	...	24·8
1886	15·5	16·2	16·6	16·9	16·4	16·4	16·3	16·0	16·1	16·3	17·1	17·5	16·4	31·1	35·3	35·8	34·7	34·9
TANJORE.																		
Average of ten years...	14·6	15·3	15·4	15·8	15·4	14·9	14·3	13·8	13·9	14·3	14·9	14·6	14·8	25·2	24·8	25·2	25·8	26·3
1884	19·9	19·1	18·4	17·0	16·0	15·3	13·8	13·3	13·5	13·7	12·8	11·9	15·4	34·4	34·3	36·5	33·4	30·9
1885	12·1	12·5	12·9	11·9	12·0	12·4	12·4	12·2	12·6	13·6	14·7	14·7	12·8	21·5	21·6	21·2	20·4	20·0
1886	15·0	15·5	16·5	16·5	16·6	16·4	16·6	16·7	17·0	17·4	17·5	17·2	16·6	22·0	23·6	24·9	25·4	25·5
TRICHINOPOLY.																		
Average of ten years...	14·2	14·4	14·7	14·7	14·6	14·0	13·5	13·3	13·5	13·8	13·9	13·9	14·0	33·8	37·8	35·6	39·0	38·3
1884	18·8	18·6	17·2	17·0	16·8	16·1	14·6	13·9	13·3	12·6	12·9	12·4	15·2	59·7	59·5	61·8	58·1	57·3
1885	11·7	11·9	12·0	12·1	11·9	12·1	12·2	12·2	12·1	12·5	12·9	13·6	12·3	27·6	33·4	35·1	35·1	36·0
1886	13·6	14·0	15·5	16·1	15·9	15·6	15·4	16·7	15·8	15·9	16·3	16·2	15·5	35·0	35·8	47·4	56·4	57·8

I.

Madras Presidency during 1884, 1885 *and* 1886, *compared with the average of the previous ten years exclusive of* 1877:

Cholum.								Ragi.											
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
27·0	26·0	25·6	24·5	26·2	25·6	26·7	27·6	33·2	32·9	32·6	32·6	32·3	31·8	31·4	30·9	33·0	36·5	35·7	33·8	33·1
33·9	34·4	26·5	26·5	26·5	26·5	31·1	30·5	38·5	37·0	35·6	36·1	36·1	34·2	33·0	24·6	27·4	31·4	31·9	30·4	33·0
25·0	24·5	22·6	22·9	21·7	22·7	22·2	25·6	30·1	30·2	28·8	28·4	29·1	27·4	27·2	27·3	27·4	26·7	26·4	27·8	28·1
24·1	24·1	27·2	23·1	26·8	26·7	26·4	25·9	28·1	27·6	27·4	27·9	27·6	27·5	27·4	28·2	29·6	35·1	34·3	34·3	29·6
26·8	25·8	25·8	26·8	26·1	25·8	28·3	27·6	27·9	27·5	28·4	28·6	28·3	27·1	26·6	27·7	29·1	29·1	29·0	28·8	28·2
31·3	29·9	28·8	26·8	28·7	29·4	29·3	30·5	31·5	33·0	31·6	32·2	32·6	32·0	32·0	30·1	29·7	31·9	31·8	30·7	31·6
23·3	21·8	21·6	20·1	18·9	19·8	20·2	23·3	30·6	29·1	28·9	28·6	28·0	27·0	26·2	28·3	28·2	27·4	26·9	26·5	29·6
22·7	23·7	24·1	26·9	27·2	27·6	27·3	25·2	27·0	26·7	27·0	27·5	27·5	27·3	27·3	28·5	30·7	31·6	30·4	30·4	28·5
30·2	29·3	28·6	28·6	27·9	26·2	27·6	29·3	30·7	30·6	30·6	31·2	31·0	31·3	30·8	29·7	30·3	29·3	28·4	29·8	30·3
29·8	28·7	28·8	28·4	28·0	28·4	27·2	28·5	31·7	32·0	32·1	32·4	32·4	33·5	32·8	32·6	33·3	32·2	33·5	32·8	32·6
25·8	25·4	24·9	25·0	24·3	24·3	23·6	25·9	32·3	31·3	31·0	30·9	31·1	30·0	30·2	29·4	29·1	28·0	27·8	27·7	29·9
26·8	26·2	26·2	25·8	25·5	25·8	24·5	26·3	30·6	29·0	28·1	28·0	29·0	28·6	28·5	28·7	28·0	27·7	27·6	28·7	28·5
23·1	22·8	23·1	23·6	23·3	22·9	23·8	23·7	28·3	29·1	29·6	29·6	29·7	29·4	28·1	27·8	27·9	27·1	26·4	26·9	28·3
22·4	22·4	23·1	23·0	23·3	23·0	23·4	23·1	28·0	28·2	30·3	30·3	30·8	30·2	30·2	30·6	30·3	30·6	31·4	31·2	30·2
19·3	19·3	19·6	18·7	19·2	19·7	19·7	20·8	31·3	31·8	30·4	30·9	28·4	26·4	26·1	26·3	25·6	26·1	26·6	26·4	28·0
20·1	20·3	21·2	21·9	21·9	22·0	21·9	20·9	26·8	27·3	28·8	29·3	29·2	29·1	28·6	28·7	28·8	28·2	28·8	30·0	28·6
24·7	24·5	24·0	23·5	23·2	22·5	22·7	23·9	26·3	25·9	26·7	27·1	27·6	27·5	27·5	26·9	26·4	26·0	24·8	24·7	26·4
24·3	24·5	24·3	22·9	23·7	23·4	23·8	23·7	27·7	27·0	27·3	27·5	28·0	28·5	28·3	27·8	27·2	27·0	27·8	28·2	27·7
25·1	25·2	25·1	24·3	24·0	24·1	24·2	24·4	28·3	28·2	28·1	28·4	29·7	29·1	29·3	28·5	28·8	28·7	28·8	28·7	28·7
24·6	24·0	24·5	24·6	25·0	25·6	25·4	24·8	29·0	28·7	28·6	29·7	29·7	29·0	29·6	29·1	28·7	29·4	29·3	29·3	29·2
25·7	25·0	24·7	27·9	24·7	24·9	25·5	25·5	27·4	27·6	28·0	28·9	29·3	28·9	28·7	27·2	26·9	27·1	27·2	27·6	27·9
31·7	30·2	29·6	28·3	27·6	27·9	27·3	30·4	37·6	35·7	35·8	35·6	36·4	35·5	34·6	33·8	31·8	31·4	33·0	32·1	34·4
26·4	26·1	26·9	26·2	26·9	27·3	26·7	25·9	28·1	27·9	28·9	30·3	30·2	31·3	31·2	30·9	30·9	31·1	31·0	30·5	30·1
25·8	25·7	25·0	25·9	28·2	28·8	30·0	26·7	29·6	29·7	29·6	29·8	29·8	29·0	29·3	29·2	29·4	30·7	32·2	31·8	30·0
ation not available.								Information not available.												
35·3	33·1	30·8	24·6	23·4	24·0	21·9	31·8	42·2	39·6	38·5	37·7	38·8	38·3	36·0	34·2	27·9	27·0	28·2	26·1	34·5
25·8	25·4	26·0	24·5	26·7	28·2	28·3	24·5	21·4	21·5	23·4	24·4	25·3	26·1	26·1	26·6	25·1	28·9	33·0	32·3	26·2
25·3	25·1	26·8	27·0	29·6	32·1	31·9	27·5	30·2	29·2	28·7	28·2	28·2	27·9	27·3	30·0	30·5	33·0	35·3	35·6	30·3
26·4	26·1	26·1	26·2	26·9	27·5	28·0	26·9	29·8	29·8	29·9	30·5	29·9	29·0	28·5	28·0	28·7	29·1	30·3	30·7	29·5
33·4	32·7	31·9	26·8	24·0	24·4	20·5	30·7	40·8	38·5	38·5	39·0	38·7	36·9	34·7	35·3	30·9	27·6	29·1	23·1	34·4
22·7	23·1	22·8	22·1	25·0	26·5	26·7	22·8	23·6	24·5	25·8	26·3	27·0	27·8	27·9	27·4	26·5	28·2	29·1	31·4	27·1
24·7	24·9	25·7	27·7	28·6	30·6	31·0	26·9	29·9	30·5	29·5	30·8	29·5	27·9	28·2	27·9	30·1	32·0	34·5	36·9	30·6
24·9	24·5	24·5	24·5	25·0	26·6	26·8	25·8	26·7	27·5	25·0	27·2	27·5	27·2	26·7	25·2	24·9	24·8	25·0	26·2	22·6
28·1	27·9	26·7	24·7	26·1	27·3	23·2	28·4	31·8	31·3	30·1	31·7	33·7	30·0	28·8	28·8	25·0	26·5	26·4	26·1	29·2
23·3	25·1	26·5	26·3	27·9	29·1	27·9	25·1	24·6	26·0	25·9	25·3	25·4	26·7	26·4	26·0	26·9	28·7	31·8	30·3	27·0
26·3	26·2	26·8	27·2	26·9	26·9	26·0	26·7	29·4	29·5	28·2	27·9	28·3	27·9	27·9	28·9	28·9	27·6	28·2	27·8	28·4
19·0	18·0	19·1	18·7	19·1	19·8	19·2	19·0	23·4	23·2	22·8	22·6	22·7	22·4	22·1	22·4	22·5	22·5	22·7	22·7	22·5
23·8	24·5	24·5	24·5	24·3	23·8	21·6	23·8	29·8	29·4	29·4	29·1	29·1	28·8	29·4	28·8	29·1	29·4	29·4	28·4	29·2
18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	17·9	26·7	26·4	26·4	25·0	25·7	25·7	24·7	25·0	25·0	24·7	24·7	26·4	25·5
...	...	...	21·2	23·0	23·0	23·0	21·0	25·7	26·0	25·9	26·6	26·7	26·7	25·8	25·3	25·4	25·6	25·2	25·3	25·8
19·3	18·6	20·8	19·9	20·1	20·5	20·1	19·5	23·2	23·0	23·0	23·6	23·5	22·9	22·1	22·3	22·9	24·0	23·9	23·4	24·8
23·0	...	...	24·9	22·3	18·7	18·7	23·8	31·3	30·2	28·8	28·7	28·9	28·6	26·7	27·3	27·8	27·8	29·5	28·4	28·7
...	23·0	20·9	17·2	17·2	17·2	18·1	18·5	25·5	24·2	23·6	24·1	24·2	24·2	24·0	23·5	23·9	26·6	26·0	26·7	24·7
16·2	18·1	18·4	18·1	18·1	18·1	18·1	18·2	26·3	24·6	26·0	26·4	26·8	26·6	25·8	24·9	24·5	25·4	26·6	26·5	25·9
23·9	24·7	25·7	25·8	25·2	24·0	24·1	24·3	26·2	25·9	26·0	26·8	27·6	26·7	25·8	25·6	25·8	27·0	26·9	26·3	26·4
29·1	30·6	31·5	30·9	30·6	28·2	27·5	30·8	35·4	34·8	34·3	34·4	34·8	33·8	33·2	33·3	33·0	32·8	33·7	31·7	33·7
24·1	25·4	27·7	24·8	25·3	26·2	25·5	25·1	29·3	28·1	27·7	26·5	27·5	28·5	29·0	28·6	28·3	27·5	30·2	29·3	28·7
24·9	24·3	25·6	29·3	29·5	31·4	30·1	26·0	29·0	28·6	28·3	28·2	29·6	29·3	29·1	28·0	28·9	30·6	30·6	31·1	29·3
27·5	25·4	24·8	24·7	25·2	27·9	27·3	27·3	27·8	27·5	27·1	26·6	26·3	25·5	24·4	24·7	26·7	28·9	28·8	28·2	26·9
35·0	33·2	29·2	29·3	28·8	29·1	29·0	33·4	38·6	38·2	31·2	30·1	31·5	31·7	30·0	29·3	31·0	31·4	31·9	29·2	32·0
25·8	23·8	21·5	21·4	22·3	25·2	26·7	25·8	25·1	24·5	22·5	22·7	23·0	23·3	23·1	23·1	24·6	29·1	30·6	31·8	25·3
31·4	29·2	28·6	32·4	33·9	33·0	33·2	32·8	31·9	31·8	31·5	29·7	28·8	28·4	28·5	29·3	30·1	31·6	32·7	33·0	30·6
24·6	23·0	22·7	23·2	25·8	27·0	25·7	24·9	28·4	28·2	28·6	28·1	27·4	26·6	25·6	25·3	26·6	28·7	28·7	28·7	27·6
27·1	25·8	23·0	21·3	20·9	23·0	20·0	27·5	37·5	39·9	37·5	32·8	32·3	31·0	28·8	27·4	23·5	28·2	25·7	21·6	30·5
19·9	19·3	17·8	19·9	20·8	23·8	24·0	20·9	23·9	23·3	22·7	21·5	21·3	21·3	20·7	19·5	21·2	22·8	25·2	27·1	22·5
26·0	23·1	24·0	28·8	29·8	32·9	28·1	26·2	27·3	28·4	27·6	26·5	26·3	25·8	26·4	29·1	32·3	32·9	35·0	30·8	29·0
34·1	33·3	30·6	29·5	30·1	30·0	30·3	33·5	28·4	28·4	27·4	27·6	26·8	26·1	25·9	24·8	25·9	27·9	27·2	27·9	27·0
47·8	43·8	40·7	35·9	33·8	34·3	34·4	47·2	39·5	38·6	37·1	36·3	34·4	33·7	32·3	30·3	29·6	27·9	28·2	26·9	32·9
29·0	32·2	27·4	27·3	27·8	27·8	30·5	30·8	22·9	23·2	23·2	23·2	22·2	22·1	22·0	21·7	21·6	25·7	27·8	28·8	23·7
52·3	43·2	37·7	37·6	38·2	39·5	44·9	43·8	30·6	32·3	32·4	32·3	31·8	30·4	30·0	29·7	29·8	32·8	33·2	32·3	31·5

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 *tolas, procurable for a Rupee in the ending* 1883, *exclusive*

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
MADURA.																		
Average of ten years...	13·3	13·8	14·2	14·4	14·5	14·0	13·5	13·3	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·3	13·6	34·5	32·9	32·3	31·4	32·8
1884	18·5	18·7	17·2	16·9	16·8	15·6	13·7	13·4	13·0	12·4	12·4	11·8	15·0	42·1	37·0	35·6	34·3	36·7
1885	11·6	12·4	13·1	13·4	13·2	13·2	12·7	12·8	12·5	12·6	12·5	13·0	12·8	22·8	24·6	22·0	26·0	23·3
1886	14·0	15·4	16·1	16·0	16·1	15·8	15·4	15·7	16·0	16·1	16·4	15·9	15·7	34·8	38·6	42·4	39·5	37·0
TINNEVELLY.																		
Average of ten years...	12·8	13·0	13·5	13·5	13·4	12·5	12·1	12·2	12·3	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	23·5	23·9	23·4	24·9	24·4
1884	16·7	16·8	15·3	15·5	15·3	13·3	12·2	11·6	11·8	11·9	11·9	11·7	13·7	31·6	33·1	30·3	29·6	28·9
1885	11·3	12·0	12·4	12·9	12·5	12·1	12·3	12·1	12·1	12·7	13·2	13·1	12·4	18·6	19·3	18·7	28·0	21·3
1886	13·5	14·1	14·4	14·8	14·3	13·6	13·5	13·8	14·2	14·7	15·1	15·3	14·2	20·6	21·6	21·1	20·6	23·3
COIMBATORE.																		
Average of ten years...	13·3	13·4	13·7	13·8	13·2	13·2	12·9	12·7	12·8	14·3	13·3	13·4	13·4	22·3	22·4	23·2	23·1	22·5
1884	17·0	16·4	16·2	16·0	15·5	15·0	14·1	13·5	13·4	13·7	14·1	13·5	14·8	30·2	29·2	28·3	29·1	27·6
1885	12·6	12·5	12·8	12·7	12·9	12·8	13·0	12·9	12·9	13·0	13·4	13·4	12·9	18·7	18·9	19·3	20·0	19·9
1886	13·6	13·6	14·2	14·2	14·0	13·8	13·9	14·0	14·0	14·5	15·3	15·7	14·2	21·0	21·1	22·5	22·8	22·1
NILGIRIS.																		
Average of ten years...	9·9	10·1	10·1	10·2	10·2	10·0	9·9	9·8	9·9	10·0	9·4	9·8	9·9	17·4	17·1	17·3	16·9	16·1
1884	12·3	12·0	12·0	11·9	10·9	12·0	11·4	11·2	10·2	10·7	10·5	10·7	11·3	24·0	22·1	21·0	20·2	19·6
1885	9·9	10·7	10·8	10·6	10·7	10·4	10·5	10·7	10·5	10·4	10·4	10·2	10·6	13·5	14·4	14·7	15·5	14·7
1886	11·3	11·3	12·4	12·9	12·8	11·8	11·6	11·8	12·1	12·2	12·4	13·1	12·1	18·9	19·3	19·3	19·5	19·6
SALEM.																		
Average of ten years...	14·5	14·5	14·1	14·2	14·5	13·8	13·1	13·1	13·2	13·6	14·2	13·6	13·9	22·5	23·0	22·6	23·0	23·2
1884	18·9	17·7	17·1	16·8	16·9	16·6	15·9	15·4	15·4	15·1	15·3	14·7	16·3	34·5	33·0	30·9	32·4	31·8
1885	13·5	12·9	13·3	14·2	14·6	14·1	13·8	13·6	13·5	13·8	14·2	14·2	13·8	22·3	22·0	21·9	24·7	24·2
1886	14·1	14·6	14·9	15·0	15·2	14·8	14·7	14·8	15·0	15·8	16·8	17·0	15·2	21·9	22·4	24·4	25·7	24·2
SOUTH CANARA.																		
Average of ten years...	13·9	14·1	14·2	13·9	13·5	13·2	13·1	12·9	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·4	13·5	...	...	...	...	...
1884	15·4	14·0	13·9	13·7	13·9	13·7	13·4	13·5	14·0	14·8	14·8	14·6	14·1	...	...	...	...	...
1885	14·3	14·4	14·4	14·3	14·0	13·9	13·6	13·6	13·5	13·3	13·3	13·8	13·9	...	...	...	...	...
1886	14·8	14·8	15·1	15·1	15·1	14·7	14·5	14·5	14·9	15·1	15·2	15·4	14·9	...	...	...	...	...
MALABAR.																		
Average of ten years...	13·1	13·0	13·1	13·0	13·0	12·6	12·4	12·5	12·9	13·3	13·2	13·0	12·9	...	...	...	...	...
1884	15·3	14·4	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·1	12·5	12·3	12·9	13·7	13·8	13·5	13·5	...	...	...	...	...
1885	13·6	13·3	13·2	13·1	12·7	12·4	12·3	12·4	12·8	13·1	12·7	13·0	12·9	...	...	...	...	...
1886	13·2	13·4	13·5	13·4	13·3	13·0	12·8	13·1	13·8	14·6	14·8	15·1	13·7	...	...	...	...	...

I—*continued.*

Madras Presidency during 1884, 1885 *and* 1886, *compared with the average of the previous ten years of* 1877—continued.

Cholum.								Ragi.												
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
31·4	30·8	29·8	29·2	28·1	28·7	31·6	31·1	29·2	28·8	28·5	29·5	29·0	28·3	31·5	28·1	27·5	27·5	27·4	29·5	28·7
34·8	30·4	27·5	26·5	25·5	25·2	23·0	31·5	41·9	40·6	37·1	37·2	36·1	34·2	29·8	28·0	28·6	27·6	26·6	24·9	32·7
22·8	23·9	22·8	22·8	22·5	22·9	27·6	23·7	23·4	23·6	22·9	22·9	21·7	21·5	21·1	21·3	21·9	22·3	24·0	26·7	22·8
36·7	33·4	33·0	33·2	34·8	33·9	40·1	36·4	31·6	32·7	31·5	30·5	29·2	27·6	27·8	29·8	32·6	35·1	35·6	35·3	31·6
23·3	23·1	22·7	23·5	23·8	23·3	23·5	23·6	27·7	26·5	26·0	26·2	25·6	24·2	23·4	23·3	24·4	25·0	24·8	26·3	25·3
24·5	23·5	19·9	20·1	20·5	20·5	19·7	25·2	37·3	33·5	31·1	31·6	30·4	28·0	25·3	22·1	22·8	23·0	24·1	22·9	27·7
19·9	17·6	18·9	19·9	21·0	20·4	20·4	20·3	22·3	22·5	21·0	19·5	19·9	19·2	19·0	19·3	19·0	22·4	24·1	25·2	21·1
23·4	24·1	25·4	28·0	28·5	29·1	29·3	24·6	27·1	26·8	26·7	26·0	25·7	25·4	24·0	23·9	26·9	28·2	29·2	29·8	26·6
22·3	22·1	22·3	22·3	23·2	22·4	22·9	22·5	27·6	27·1	27·1	28·0	27·0	26·6	25·9	26·3	27·0	27·9	28·4	28·7	27·3
26·5	23·8	21·9	22·2	21·1	21·4	20·8	25·2	35·8	34·6	35·0	34·7	34·2	32·6	29·7	27·2	26·5	25·5	26·8	25·3	30·6
19·0	18·8	18·8	18·7	19·2	20·3	20·7	19·4	23·3	22·7	23·1	23·6	23·0	23·0	22·7	22·5	23·1	23·9	25·2	26·1	23·5
21·8	21·3	21·7	23·8	25·1	25·1	25·8	22·9	26·9	27·2	27·4	37·4	27·2	26·7	26·4	26·5	28·5	30·6	31·6	32·0	28·2
16·4	17·2	17·1	17·2	19·3	17·4	17·6	17·2	18·2	18·0	17·9	18·1	18·0	17·4	17·2	17·2	17·5	17·6	17·6	18·0	17·7
21·3	20·6	20·0	18·0	17·1	17·7	17·5	19·9	24·3	22·7	22·6	23·1	21·7	22·5	20·5	19·8	19·0	18·4	18·8	19·8	21·1
15·5	16·8	16·8	16·5	16·0	15·8	16·5	15·6	16·2	17·2	16·9	17·2	17·6	17·5	17·9	18·4	18·6	18·1	18·5	18·7	17·7
19·1	18·6	19·4	20·0	22·3	23·1	24·2	20·3	20·9	21·1	21·7	22·9	22·7	21·2	20·4	21·3	21·9	22·6	23·3	23·7	22·0
24·0	23·2	22·6	23·3	25·0	24·5	24·2	23·4	26·0	25·6	25·7	27·2	27·0	26·7	24·8	24·2	25·8	27·4	26·8	26·6	26·1
31·9	30·2	29·1	29·2	27·5	28·1	26·1	30·4	37·0	35·2	33·7	34·4	34·8	34·5	33·7	33·0	31·8	30·8	33·3	31·7	33·6
24·6	23·3	22·9	22·6	22·4	22·8	22·2	23·0	28·0	25·3	26·1	28·9	28·4	28·7	28·0	27·8	27·0	27·9	29·1	28·7	27·8
24·8	25·5	27·2	31·0	32·0	33·3	28·7	26·8	28·6	28·4	28·6	29·4	29·1	28·9	28·9	30·4	31·2	32·0	31·7	33·4	30·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·6	19·2	18·6	18·3	18·2	17·9	17·3	17·1	17·0	17·4	17·9	18·6	18·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	20·7	20·2	20·0	19·6	19·6	19·3	19·2	19·2	20·3	20·8	20·9	20·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	20·3	19·6	19·2	18·9	18·9	18·7	18·5	18·4	18·4	19·7	20·9	19·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	20·5	19·9	20·2	20·4	19·3	19·0	18·8	18·8	19·9	21·0	22·3	20·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0	19·7	20·0	19·8	18·8	19·4	19·7	20·0	19·7	20·3	20·0	20·1	19·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8	22·7	22·9	23·4	21·5	21·8	21·6	21·2	21·0	21·9	21·1	22·2	22·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·6	21·2	21·4	21·4	21·2	20·4	20·4	20·5	19·5	20·4	20·5	21·0	20·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	21·5	21·3	21·7	21·6	20·8	20·9	21·3	22·2	21·9	23·9	25·4	22·0

STATEMENT

Table contrasting the monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1884,

Districts.		Number of places of observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
			Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Anantapur	Average of seven years	11	0·06	0·1	0·11	0·3	0·22	0·5	0·28	0·6	2·61	3·8
	1884		0·18	0·7	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·7	0·69	2·0
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·62	0·7	0·02	0·4	2·40	4·7
	1886		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·6	2·05	4·3
Bellary	Average of seven years	11	0·05	0·1	0·03	0·1	0·18	0·5	0·62	1·9	2·65	4·6
	1884		0·37	0·8	...	...	0·03	0·4	0·42	1·4	0·64	2·6
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·12	0·6	0·15	0·6	2·47	5·8
	1886		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·5	2·30	5·1
Canara	Average of ten years	9	0·12	0·2	0·04	0·2	0·06	0·2	1·14	2·7	8·82	9·6
	1884		0·02	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·6	1·24	4·4
	1885		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·2	1·66	4·4
	1886		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·7	7·43	13·1
Chingleput	Average of ten years	10	0·40	1·0	1·09	0·3	0·21	0·3	0·26	0·3	2·76	1·9
	1884		2·20	2·0	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·6	0·81	1·6
	1885		0·05	0·1	...	...	0·14	0·4	...	...	1·08	2·3
	1886		0·19	0·4	...	...	0·77	0·9	...	...	5·52	5·4
Coimbatore	Average of ten years	16	0·15	0·4	0·26	0·5	0·41	1·6	1·71	3·1	3·65	6·9
	1884		0·67	1·4	...	...	0·94	1·4	0·55	1·4	2·34	5·2
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·59	0·8	0·32	0·7	2·66	4·6
	1886		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·34	0·4	0·49	1·2	6·53	9·4
Cuddapah	Average of ten years	14	0·06	0·1	0·18	0·4	0·30	0·4	0·43	0·7	2·66	3·5
	1884		0·11	0·4	0·02	0·1	0·04	0·1	0·05	0·4	0·50	1·6
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·53	0·9	0·05	0·1	1·12	2·4
	1886		...	...	...	...	0·26	0·4	...	...	3·01	5·1
Ganjam	Average of ten years	19	0·27	0·5	0·45	0·8	0·73	1·5	0·90	2·2	3·32	5·5
	1884		0·04	0·3	0·97	2·3	0·16	0·8	0·76	2·4	1·17	3·5
	1885		0·04	0·2	1·85	3·9	0·95	2·3	0·66	2·1	2·60	4·7
	1856		0·10	0·3	0·03	0·2	1·40	4·1	0·16	0·5	3·38	6·3
Godávari	Average of ten years	21	0·12	0·1	0·15	0·3	0·20	0·3	0·30	0·4	2·23	3·0
	1884		0·52	0·8	0·37	0·6	0·08	0·2	0·42	0·6	0·78	1·3
	1885		0·10	0·2	0·05	0·1	0·82	1·4	0·07	0·2	2·21	3·6
	1886		...	...	...	...	1·03	1·3	...	...	2·68	3·8
Kistna	Average of ten years	11	0·14	0·3	0·07	0·1	0·45	0·5	0·32	0·5	2·17	3·2
	1884		0·67	1·2	0·08	0·3	0·14	0·3	0·11	0·6	1·31	2·9
	1885		...	...	0·27	0·4	1·13	2·1	0·01	0·1	2·19	3·4
	1886		...	...	...	...	1·16	1·6	...	...	2·15	4·3
Kurnool	Average of ten years	13	...	...	0·03	0·1	0·29	0·4	0·36	0·8	1·95	3·4
	1884		0·38	1·2	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·3	0·57	1·4
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·04	0·3	0·10	0·3	1·55	3·9
	1886		...	...	...	...	0·26	0·6	...	...	1·72	4·1
Madras	Average of ten years	1	0·50	2·0	1·16	0·7	0·19	0·6	0·35	0·8	4·10	2·9
	1884		2·14	3·0	...	...	...	...	1·62	1·0	0·53	1·0
	1885		0·01	1·0	...	...	0·59	2·0	...	...	0·07	1·0
	1886		0·52	1·0	...	...	0·36	4·0	...	...	5·78	9·0
Madura	Average of ten years	20	0·48	1·0	0·84	1·2	0·76	1·2	1·66	2·5	2·58	3·7
	1884		0·35	1·4	...	...	0·14	0·5	0·50	1·4	1·87	3·0
	1885		0·09	0·2	...	...	0·12	0·3	0·19	0·8	1·78	4·2
	1886		0·92	1·8	0·07	0·3	0·66	1·3	1·04	1·5	3·21	5·9
Malabar	Average of ten years	14	0·16	0·2	0·20	0·7	0·66	1·3	3·04	5·2	10·73	11·6
	1884		...	...	0·02	0·2	0·28	0·7	1·76	4·6	4·01	6·4
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·60	1·0	1·05	2·4	4·15	7·3
	1886		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·01	0·1	2·10	3·0	13·03	15·3
Nellore	Average of ten years	17	0·32	0·5	0·39	0·2	0·27	0·4	0·20	0·4	1·89	1·9
	1884		0·75	1·5	...	...	0·07	0·1	0·30	0·4	0·11	0·6
	1885		0·01	0·1	0·09	0·1	0·30	0·5	...	...	0·74	1·1
	1886		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·32	0·5	0·07	0·1	3·06	4·8
North Arcot	Average of ten years	19	0·33	0·5	0·67	0·3	0·24	0·3	0·49	1·0	3·26	4·6
	1884		0·45	0·7	0·04	0·1	0·04	0·2	0·21	0·2	0·63	1·4
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·56	0·8	0·02	0·1	1·62	2·2
	1886		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·71	0·9	...	...	5·60	5·2
Nilgiris	Average of seven years	11	0·85	2·0	0·53	1·1	2·69	4·0	3·36	6·3	6·34	12·1
	1884		0·41	1·0	0·03	1·0	0·18	1·0	1·87	4·0	3·59	8·0
	1885		...	...	0·12	0·6	0·85	3·3	1·59	4·2	3·27	8·9
	1886		0·30	1·5	...	...	0·80	3·0	1·80	3·9	9·61	13·8
Salem	Average of ten years	18	0·28	0·1	0·27	0·4	0·62	0·8	1·34	2·3	4·78	6·8
	1884		0·18	0·7	...	...	0·62	0·6	0·40	1·1	3·09	5·8
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·78	0·8	0·25	0·6	3·64	6·2
	1886		0·04	0·2	...	...	0·77	1·1	0·23	0·6	6·18	8·1
South Arcot	Average of ten years	17	0·37	0·6	0·77	0·4	0·20	0·3	0·63	0·7	3·30	3·8
	1884		1·16	1·8	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·2	1·12	1·7
	1885		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·16	0·3	...	...	0·65	2·0
	1886		0·92	1·1	...	...	0·61	1·2	...	...	5·89	5·4
Tanjore	Average of ten years	17	0·94	1·7	0·95	1·1	0·28	0·4	0·96	1·5	1·83	2·8
	1884		0·42	1·6	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·1	1·25	1·3
	1885		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·27	0·4	...	...	1·13	2·9
	1886		2·58	3·6	1·26	0·8	0·28	0·4	0·02	0·1	6·54	6·0
Tinnevelly	Average of ten years	11	0·69	1·4	1·17	2·0	1·59	2·3	1·65	2·8	2·22	3·8
	1884		0·66	1·4	...	...	1·01	1·4	1·29	2·5	1·08	2·1
	1885		0·12	0·5	0·10	0·4	0·59	1·5	0·65	1·5	2·25	4·4
	1886		0·97	2·0	0·21	0·7	0·49	0·9	0·64	1·5	1·80	4·8
Trichinopoly	Average of ten years	11	0·44	0·7	0·47	0·6	0·24	0·6	1·49	1·9	3·21	4·8
	1884		0·48	1·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·20	4·3
	1885		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	2·3
	1886		0·30	1·3	...	...	0·30	1·1	0·12	0·3	9·73	8·0
Vizagapatam	Average of ten years	24	0·20	0·5	0·31	0·6	0·57	0·8	0·72	1·6	3·89	5·2
	1884		0·50	0·8	0·45	0·7	0·40	0·5	1·14	1·7	1·63	3·1
	1885		0·31	1·0	0·40	1·0	1·35	2·7	0·42	1·1	2·06	3·7
	1886		0·02	0·1	...	...	0·99	2·0	0·13	0·5	4·53	7·1
Total	Average of ten years	315	0·31	0·6	0·46	0·5	0·51	0·8	1·01	1·8	3·68	5·0
	1884		0·58	1·1	0·09	0·2	0·19	0·4	0·57	1·2	1·46	2·9
	1885		0·03	0·2	0·13	0·3	0·50	1·1	0·25	0·7	1·92	3·9
	1886		0·32	0·6	0·07	0·1	0·55	1·2	0·33	0·7	5·08	7·0

II.

1885 *and* 1886, *with the average of previous ten years ending* 1883, *exclusive of* 1876.

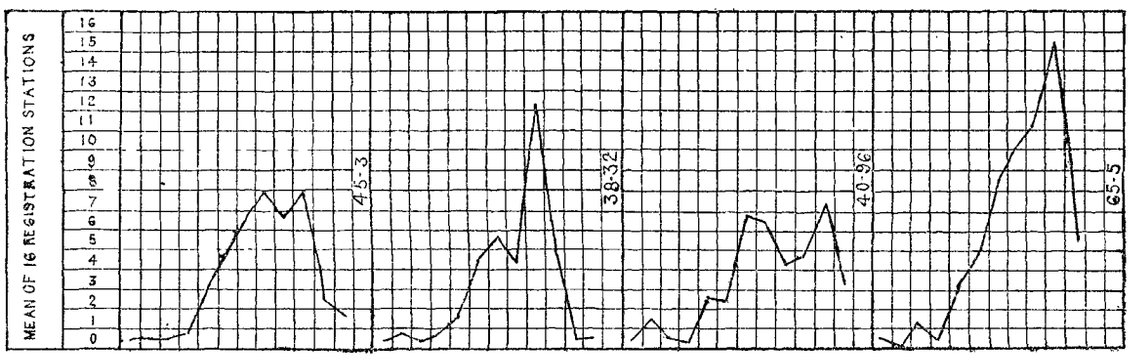
June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
2·57	4·7	2·35	5·1	4·32	7·8	4·16	6·8	7·26	7·6	2·27	4·2	0·10	0·4	26·31	41·9
1·25	3·6	0·52	1·6	1·27	4·0	0·87	3·7	3·69	8·3	2·10	5·0	0·53	2·0	11·21	31·6
1·34	3·9	3·34	6·9	1·32	3·7	3·89	5·0	7·44	10·3	0·69	2·7	1·03	2·1	22·09	40·4
2·31	4·8	5·08	8·7	6·60	7·1	2·08	5·3	4·94	6·5	2·21	1·6	0·56	1·5	25·99	40·4
2·59	6·2	3·08	7·7	4·63	9·4	4·46	8·1	5·17	8·3	1·82	2·9	0·20	0·3	25·48	50·1
0·89	3·0	1·07	5·9	2·30	7·5	1·57	5·8	4·41	8·8	0·22	1·5	0·48	1·1	12·40	38·3
2·03	5·0	2·33	7·5	1·30	5·3	7·75	11·5	8·35	11·3	0·61	2·5	0·45	1·9	25·56	52·0
4·08	7·4	2·74	9·6	3·16	6·5	2·95	6·5	5·60	7·0	0·87	1·7	0·25	1·1	22·14	45·4
35·94	27·5	37·26	28·9	26·41	25·3	15·09	21·5	8·53	13·1	2·68	5·1	0·55	1·0	136·64	135·3
21·15	21·2	29·51	29·0	38·53	30·4	15·56	26·0	5·40	14·2	2·44	4·8	0·19	1·4	114·39	133·4
46·13	27·4	43·27	30·6	23·89	27·0	6·81	16·4	9·22	17·6	1·41	2·6	0·97	4·0	133·40	130·2
32·62	27·3	46·91	28·7	17·03	26·7	8·62	18·0	10·46	18·3	3·08	3·1	0·23	0·7	126·59	137·1
2·20	4·5	3·46	7·0	5·08	9·1	5·71	7·1	8·50	9·7	9·35	10·4	3·17	4·2	42·19	55·8
1·01	2·6	1·52	4·9	5·23	9·3	4·74	8·4	15·64	12·6	30·00	15·1	13·16	9·0	74·64	66·1
3·10	6·1	1·71	5·1	3·65	8·3	4·19	6·6	3·40	7·7	20·40	9·9	7·00	6·3	44·72	52·8
7·47	9·8	7·63	8·2	5·50	8·4	2·40	5·9	8·04	12·1	7·00	8·4	1·98	4·4	45·50	63·9
2·07	4·4	1·78	5·7	2·55	5·6	3·25	5·4	6·76	10·7	4·20	7·6	1·83	4·7	28·62	56·6
1·69	3·8	0·49	2·2	1·36	3·7	0·73	2·6	8·85	11·8	7·14	9·9	2·36	4·6	26·80	47·8
3·89	7·7	0·35	2·8	1·30	3·4	3·46	4·4	10·75	14·5	1·49	3·7	4·05	7·2	28·86	49·8
1·16	3·4	3·36	6·4	3·45	7·6	3·87	8·7	2·22	5·0	2·77	4·8	0·37	1·5	24·58	48·6
2·67	4·8	2·70	5·5	4·44	7·8	6·14	8·5	6·83	8·4	3·99	5·1	0·72	1·2	31·12	46·4
1·75	3·2	0·33	1·4	2·77	7·0	3·78	6·5	9·32	10·1	7·00	7·6	2·09	3·6	27·76	42·0
2·60	6·0	4·61	6·3	1·66	4·5	2·62	4·3	3·70	6·8	4·81	3·9	3·85	4·2	25·55	39·4
1·47	4·1	4·43	8·2	5·73	6·9	4·66	5·4	18·29	8·5	3·39	2·8	0·79	1·3	32·03	42·7
4·90	7·4	6·79	11·8	7·99	12·3	7·60	11·1	7·98	7·8	2·49	3·5	1·79	1·3	45·21	65·7
5·08	9·6	6·75	11·4	5·45	12·0	12·29	16·1	5·31	7·4	0·08	0·4	0·23	0·7	38·32	66·4
2·52	6·3	6·72	12·2	6·20	12·4	4·17	9·8	4·79	7·1	7·15	3·9	3·31	2·4	40·96	67·3
4·64	9·2	8·47	14·7	10·13	15·9	11·12	15·2	15·68	18·6	5·88	6·9	4·52	3·1	65·51	95·0
3·72	5·3	5·24	8·2	5·02	7·9	7·02	8·8	7·68	8·1	3·81	3·2	0·65	0·4	36·14	46·0
3·28	5·0	7·88	11·2	8·52	8·9	9·19	9·5	3·39	5·1	0·25	0·7	0·04	0·2	34·72	44·1
4·57	6·3	7·12	9·7	2·78	4·6	6·51	6·9	5·50	6·5	3·95	3·4	2·52	1·5	36·20	44·4
8·07	8·2	8·99	12·0	8·40	8·8	3·86	4·8	15·04	15·2	2·20	3·1	1·23	2·6	51·50	59·8
3·81	6·4	4·07	8·9	5·95	10·1	5·83	9·4	7·30	9·3	4·32	4·2	0·39	0·4	34·82	53·3
3·32	6·3	6·93	11·8	4·46	10·4	7·74	11·7	6·49	8·4	1·17	1·9	0·31	1·5	32·73	56·4
5·16	8·3	4·66	9·0	2·01	3·8	5·29	11·2	3·81	8·2	3·92	4·7	2·69	3·1	31·14	54·3
5·17	7·4	6·43	10·6	13·02	13·2	3·69	6·6	9·72	14·9	1·52	2·6	1·98	3·3	44·84	64·5
3·47	6·2	3·99	8·1	5·39	9·5	6·56	9·3	5·33	8·0	1·66	3·0	0·11	0·1	29·14	48·9
1·02	3·2	1·93	6·3	3·33	8·9	4·39	9·7	4·78	8·3	1·55	4·1	0·30	1·4	18·38	44·8
3·48	6·4	5·11	11·1	3·87	4·7	3·86	9·0	5·08	8·7	4·07	3·0	2·86	4·1	30·02	51·5
3·36	8·7	6·25	14·2	6·97	10·5	2·36	5·1	10·96	10·1	0·79	1·6	0·42	1·8	33·09	56·7
1·95	9·4	3·20	11·9	4·33	14·4	4·27	12·4	10·96	15·0	14·42	15·7	4·69	7·9	50·12	93·7
0·96	4·0	3·55	16·0	1·59	11·0	5·56	14·0	15·03	17·0	33·49	19·0	14·41	13·0	78·88	99·0
3·26	13·0	0·59	11·0	3·45	16·0	5·28	10·0	7·90	15·0	21·60	11·0	5·13	13·0	47·88	93·0
7·67	17·0	5·61	14·0	2·57	15·0	0·85	7·0	10·09	20·0	11·08	13·0	3·25	9·0	47·78	109·0
0·92	2·1	1·20	2·5	2·18	4·5	2·25	4·1	6·51	9·8	7·18	10·1	3·61	4·7	30·17	47·4
0·64	1·9	0·55	1·4	1·67	3·8	1·63	4·9	12·66	13·1	6·61	12·2	7·45	8·7	34·07	51·4
1·84	4·0	0·28	1·3	1·51	3·9	2·98	6·4	6·92	12·9	6·78	8·5	5·41	7·9	27·90	50·4
1·94	4·9	2·73	5·6	4·55	7·1	5·04	8·1	5·23	8·0	3·20	5·2	0·98	2·5	29·57	52·2
31·37	25·4	28·75	25·3	16·94	21·6	9·30	16·1	−9·83	14·6	4·53	7·7	1·02	2·2	116·58	131·9
17·57	19·5	21·70	28·3	24·24	22·5	12·44	22·7	7·25	13·9	5·67	10·1	0·59	1·9	95·53	130·8
45·10	28·2	35·94	29·2	19·89	17·9	4·26	7·9	13·60	19·5	3·39	5·4	3·05	7·4	131·03	126·2
24·69	27·4	27·69	26·4	7·64	18·6	6·62	15·2	8·32	17·4	3·68	6·3	0·83	1·2	94·64	131·0
1·72	3·8	2·25	5·2	3·05	6·0	3·78	6·5	10·56	9·2	9·10	7·3	2·24	2·6	35·77	44·0
1·58	2·4	0·82	3·0	2·54	6·1	3·36	7·1	12·54	10·4	15·07	9·8	4·30	5·1	41·52	46·6
1·58	3·4	2·19	5·4	0·75	3·0	3·14	6·5	3·73	6·2	12·31	7·4	7·12	6·9	31·96	40·6
1·84	4·1	3·80	7·6	3·65	5·4	3·54	5·4	14·57	13·1	4·13	5·6	1·61	2·9	36·62	49·6
2·85	4·7	3·02	5·8	6·18	9·1	6·58	8·0	7·10	9·3	6·54	7·3	1·94	2·9	39·20	53·8
1·82	3·3	1·73	3·6	4·99	7·8	3·75	6·2	12·52	11·0	12·82	11·2	9·73	6·1	48·73	51·8
2·24	5·1	1·85	3·8	2·24	5·4	4·11	5·9	6·50	8·9	8·09	6·1	5·19	6·6	32·42	44·9
4·07	6·5	6·23	8·3	5·22	7·5	5·04	7·5	5·60	8·4	5·20	5·4	0·85	2·4	38·59	52·3
6·60	13·6	8·09	16·4	6·65	16·6	5·19	12·6	9·75	17·4	9·33	15·3	4·07	6·7	63·45	124·1
6·72	12·0	8·29	17·0	12·86	19·0	8·04	17·0	19·31	19·0	8·03	16·0	3·29	7·0	72·67	122·0
16·86	23·0	11·73	20·6	9·68	13·2	5·88	13·1	11·31	22·0	7·80	9·9	8·79	11·6	77·79	130·4
11·61	16·0	19·14	23·7	11·83	21·3	9·40	19·8	6·79	13·4	3·78	7·6	0·90	3·7	75·96	127·7
1·93	3·7	3·21	5·8	5·81	8·1	5·55	7·7	7·31	9·6	4·70	6·4	0·86	1·9	36·66	53·6
2·78	4·6	0·80	1·9	5·18	7·6	1·99	5·7	8·96	11·3	4·71	10·4	5·00	4·3	33·71	54·0
4·15	8·3	1·34	3·9	2·28	4·6	5·95	6·1	11·09	15·0	2·44	4·1	2·44	4·1	34·36	53·7
3·10	6·1	5·08	7·6	8·93	11·4	7·55	11·1	3·10	6·2	2·26	4·9	1·07	2·5	38·31	59·8
1·80	3·9	2·88	5·9	5·52	8·5	6·19	8·3	7·21	9·8	7·60	9·5	2·84	4·9	39·31	56·6
1·26	2·6	0·49	1·8	5·36	7·9	3·97	6·9	14·57	12·6	26·31	16·0	20·46	7·8	74·82	59·3
1·10	3·6	1·75	3·7	5·57	9·1	8·24	7·9	8·74	11·2	12·38	7·7	6·05	9·1	44·66	54·8
3·40	6·1	3·34	5·7	7·93	9·2	5·98	7·5	5·74	9·7	5·22	7·1	2·76	5·1	41·79	58·1
1·79	3·1	1·81	3·7	4·61	7·1	4·54	7·3	7·84	10·4	10·54	12·1	6·68	7·6	42·77	58·8
0·67	1·0	0·84	2·1	2·87	5·0	3·05	5·0	15·44	15·0	20·58	16·2	15·95	14·8	61·15	62·1
2·05	3·9	1·23	2·8	2·04	3·6	3·63	6·3	10·17	11·5	14·37	9·8	14·37	9·8	49·29	51·1
3·65	6·4	5·20	7·3	7·70	8·2	6·14	9·7	8·05	10·4	8·71	8·4	3·04	6·0	53·17	67·3
1·01	2·3	0·92	2·4	0·96	2·4	1·75	2·1	4·84	7·8	7·62	10·6	4·16	5·3	28·58	45·2
0·53	0·8	0·10	0·7	0·36	1·6	0·75	2·0	8·40	12·6	14·85	13·6	6·05	7·5	35·08	46·2
2·41	5·1	0·17	0·7	1·08	3·0	1·41	2·9	4·48	9·0	7·40	9·7	6·76	8·2	27·46	46·9
0·91	2·5	1·16	3·3	2·01	4·1	1·62	3·9	5·73	7·3	4·42	7·3	0·88	2·8	20·84	41·1
1·20	2·2	1·80	3·1	4·07	6·2	4·36	6·5	7·60	11·6	6·71	9·4	2·40	4·4	38·99	52·0
0·63	1·2	0·11	0·8	1·52	4·8	0·99	4·3	10·59	11·2	7·30	13·7	9·10	8·0	33·92	50·1
2·83	4·3	...	..	1·19	3·3	5·46	8·5	12·11	13·7	4·60	7·0	3·73	8·3	30·78	47·4
0·99	2·2	3·69	4·4	6·48	7·5	5·31	8·6	3·84	6·7	1·98	6·0	1·33	4·1	34·57	50·2
4·27	6·4	6·23	10·1	6·44	10·1	7·10	10·2	8·27	8·9	3·69	4·3	2·78	1·3	44·47	60·0
3·22	6·1	4·69	8·8	7·28	11·5	10·27	14·5	3·88	6·1	0·17	0·4	0·57	1·0	34·20	55·2
5·66	0·9	5·45	11·4	4·29	10·3	6·14	11·6	5·53	6·5	4·05	4·9	2·44	2·8	38·10	57·9
4·65	9·3	10·18	14·3	12·32	15·8	8·14	11·2	13·48	16·5	7·46	4·9	2·79	3·5	64·69	85·2
5·51	7·2	6·09	8·8	6·30	10·0	5·75	9·0	7·69	10·2	5·84	7·5	2·13	3·0	45·30	64·6
3·58	5·5	4·57	7·8	6·53	9·6	5·30	9·5	9·47	11·3	9·44	9·1	5·30	5·0	47·08	63·6
7·45	8·5	6·44	8·8	4·63	7·8	4·77	8·1	7·46	11·4	6·99	6·0	4·51	6·0	45·08	62·8
6·31	9·0	8·83	11·3	7·31	11·0	5·04	8·9	8·25	11·5	4·13	5·4	1·48	3·0	47·70	99·7

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF GANJAM AND VIZAGAPATAM FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1886 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

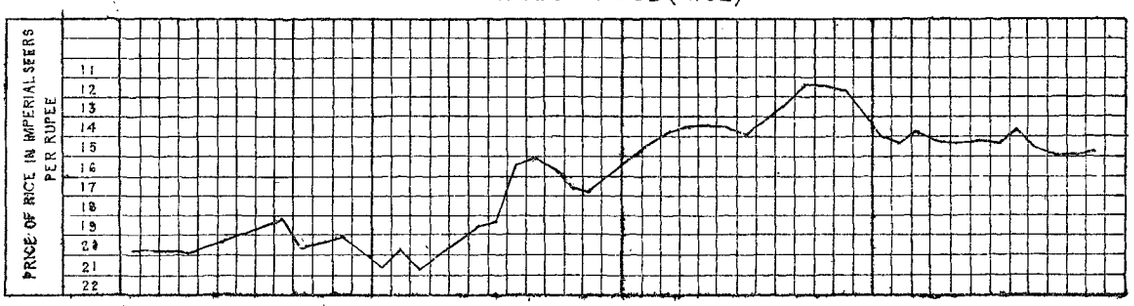
GANJAM

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1884												1885												1886											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR	AFR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

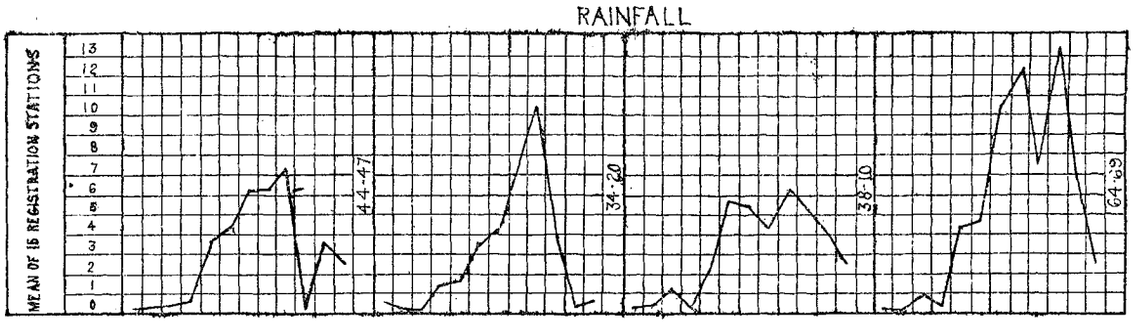


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

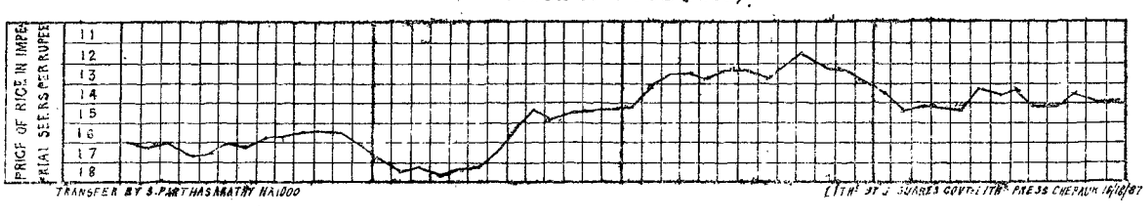


VIZAGAPATAM

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

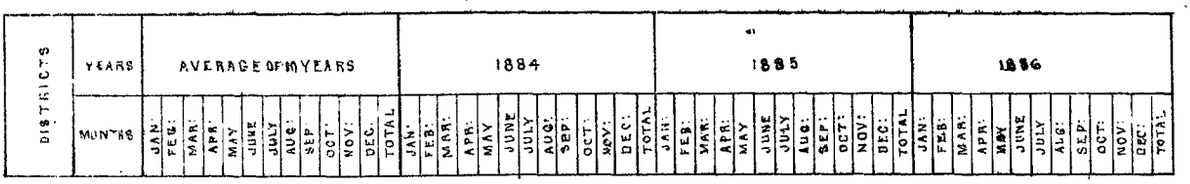


TRANSFER BY S. PARTHASARATHY NAIDOO

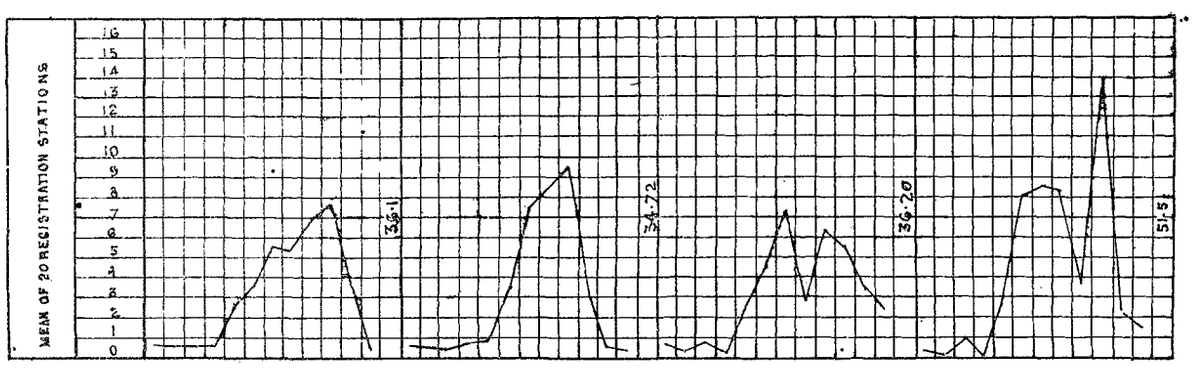
LITH. BY J. SUARES GOVT. LITH. PRESS CHEPAUK 14/6/87

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF GODAVARI AND KISTNA FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1886 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE 10 YEARS.

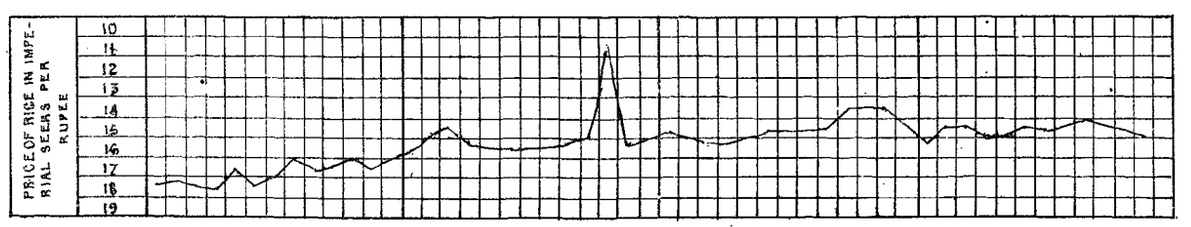
GODAVARI.



RAINFALL

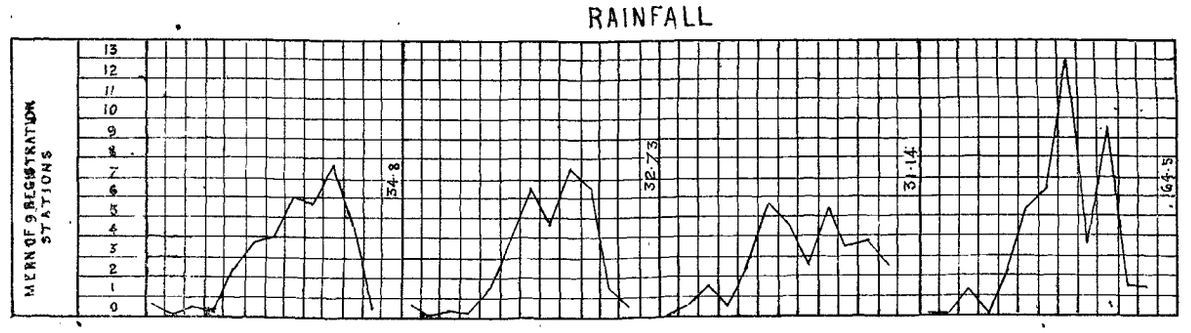


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

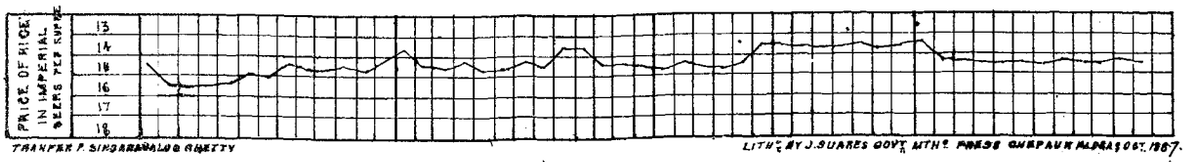


KISTNA

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

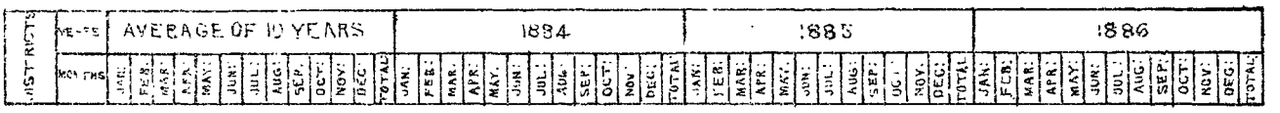


TRANSFER P. SINGARAVALOO CHETTY

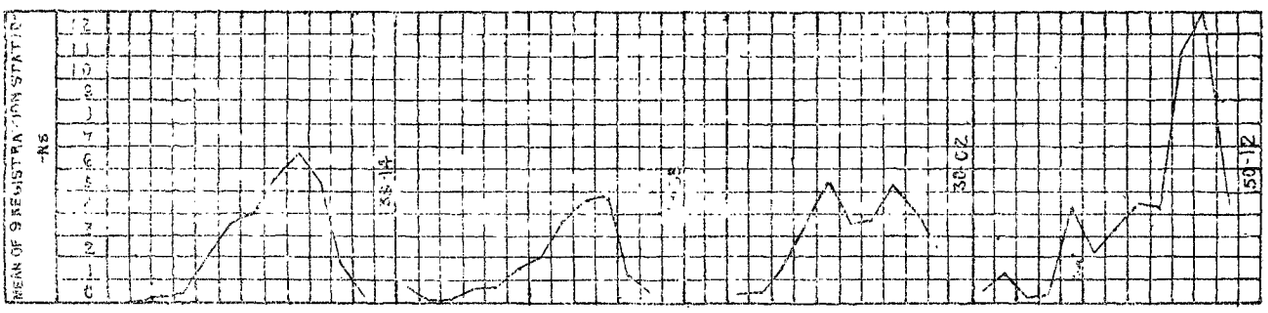
LITHO. BY J. SUARES GOVT. MTHO. PRESS CHEPAUK MADRAS OCT. 1887.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICTS OF KURNOOL & BELLARY FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1886 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

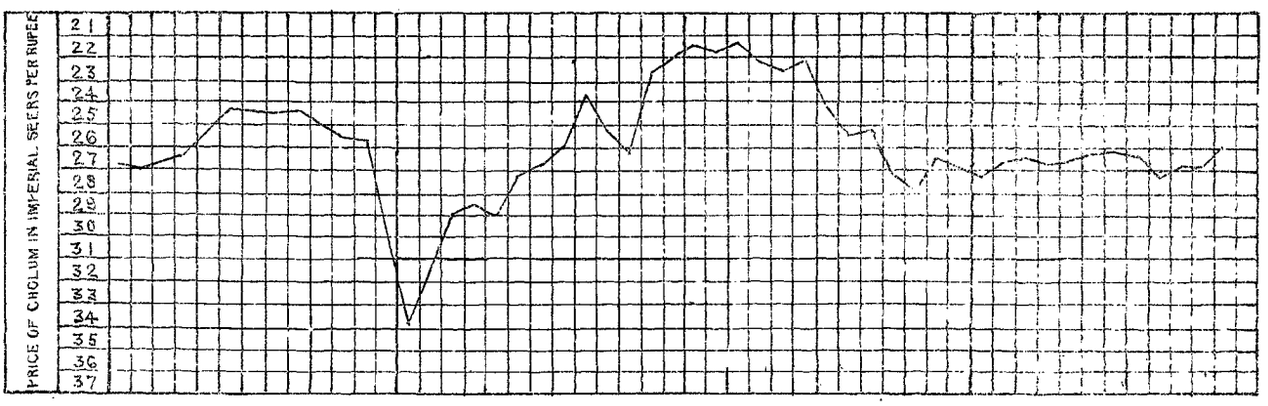
KURNOOL.



RAINFALL

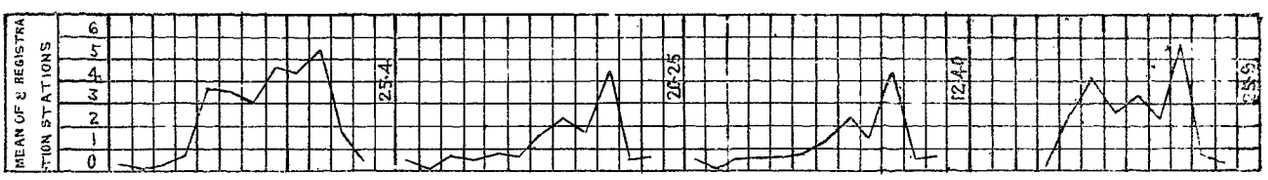


PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



BELLARY

RAINFALL



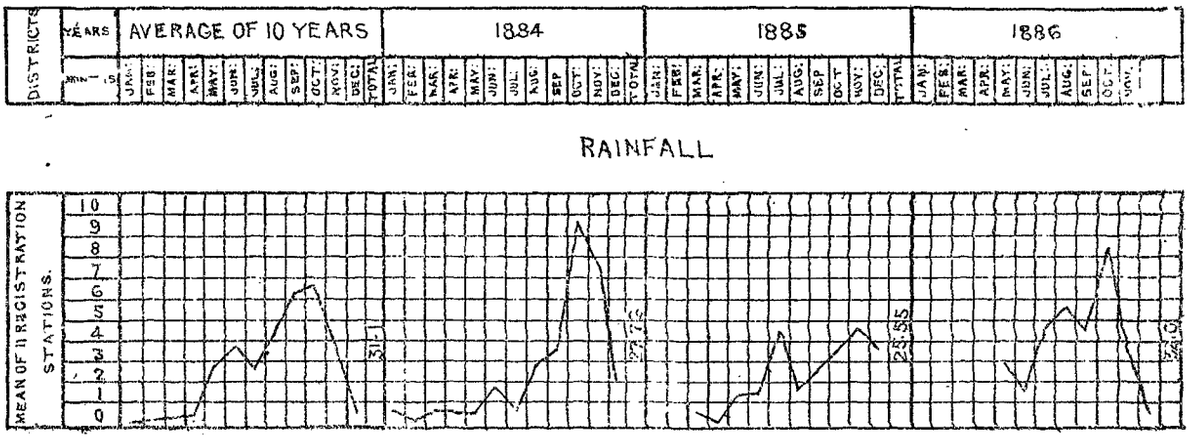
PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVLOO MOD^LY

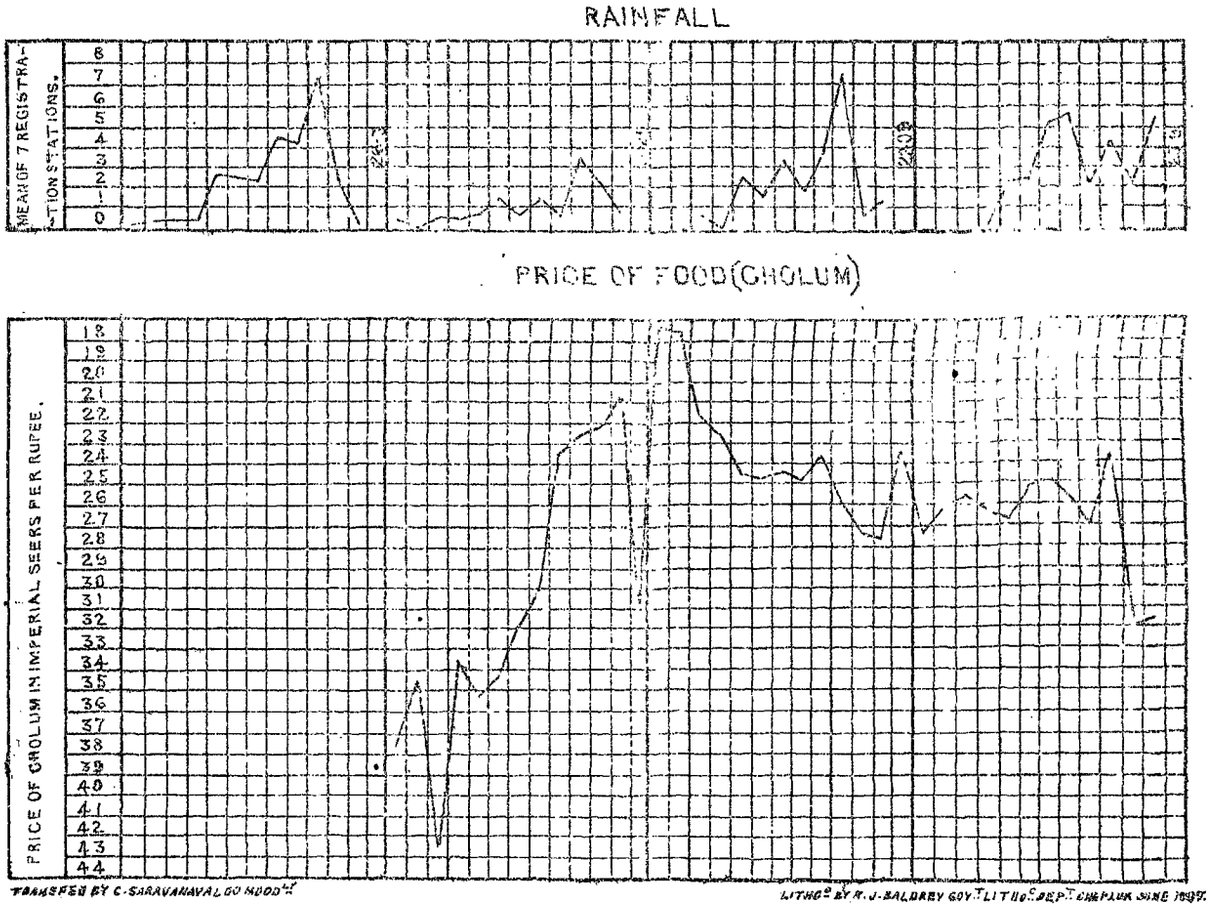
LITHO^D BY R. J. SALBRY GOV^T LITHO^D DEP^T CHEPAUK MADRAS JUNE 1887.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CUDDAPAH & ANANTAPUR FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 18[illegible] COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

CUDDAPAH



ANANTAPUR

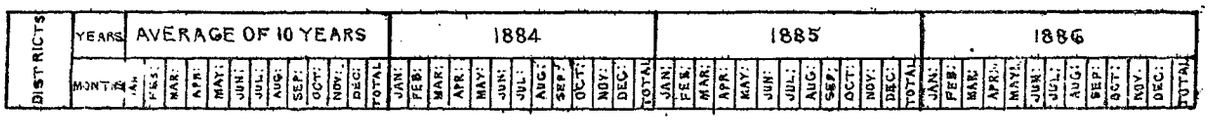


TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVALGO MOOD[LY]

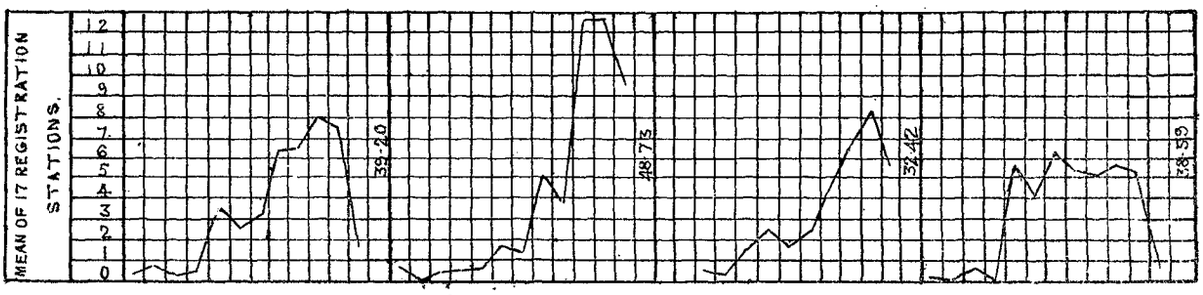
LITHO[D] BY R. J. BALDREY GOV[T] LITHO[C] DEP[T] CHEPAUK SINE 1897.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICTS OF NORTH ARCOT & NELLORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1886 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

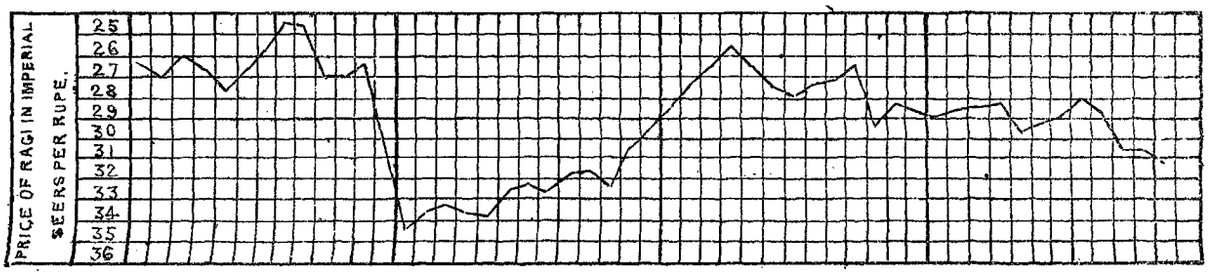
NORTH ARCOT



RAINFALL

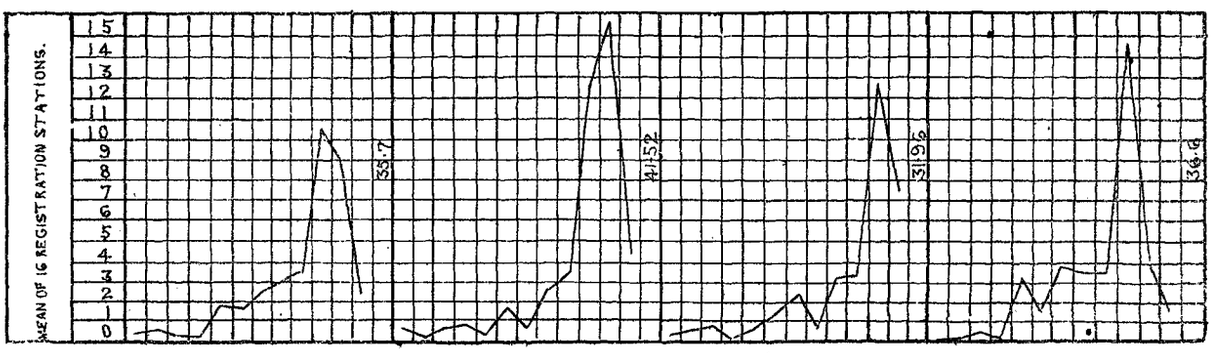


PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)

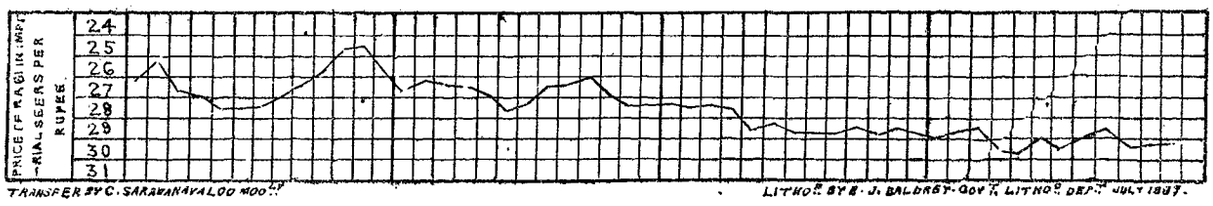


NELLORE

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)

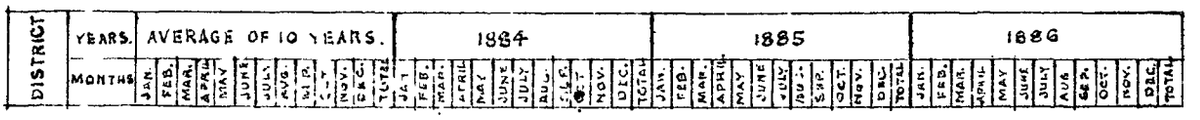


TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVALOO MOO.

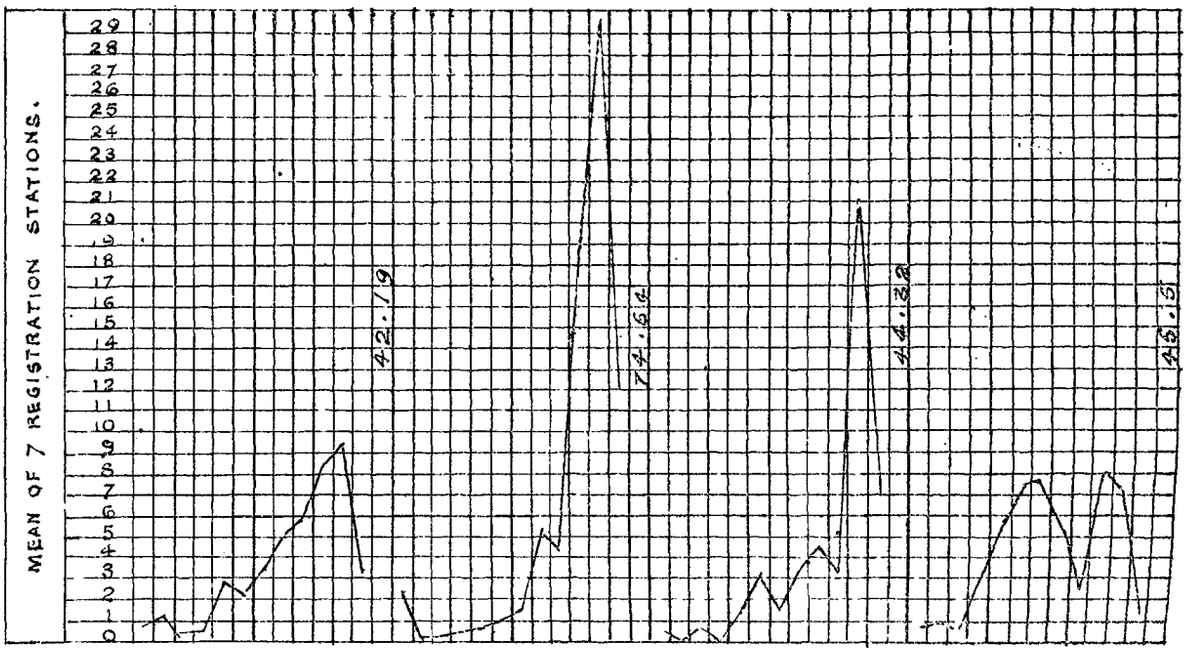
LITHO. BY E. J. BALDREY. GOV.T LITHO. DEP.T JULY 1887.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF CHINGLEPUT & RICE IN THE DISTRICT OF MADRAS 3 YEARS ENDING 1886 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

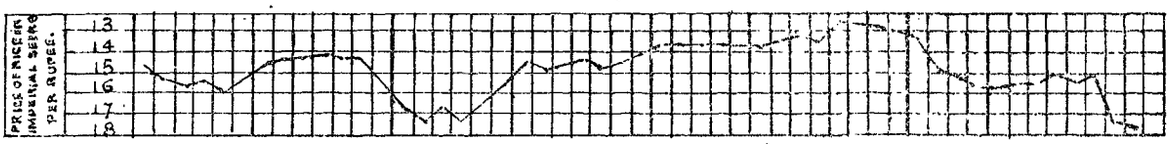
CHINGLEPUT.



RAINFALL.

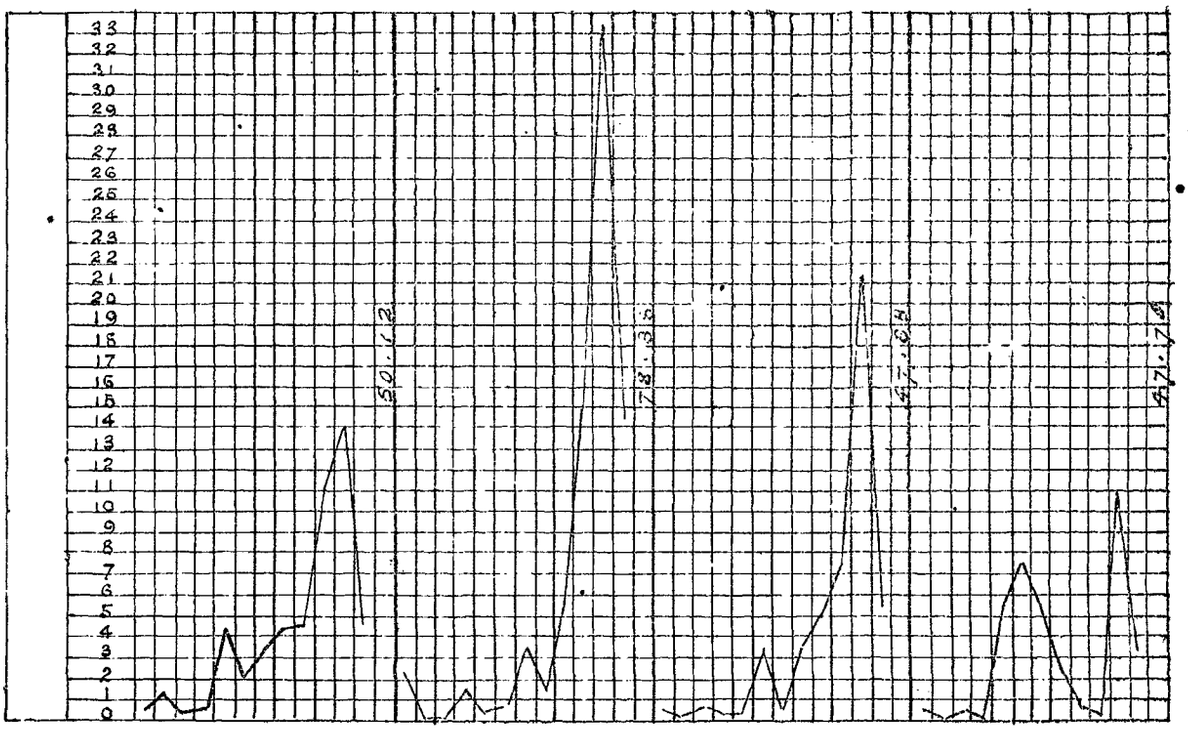


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

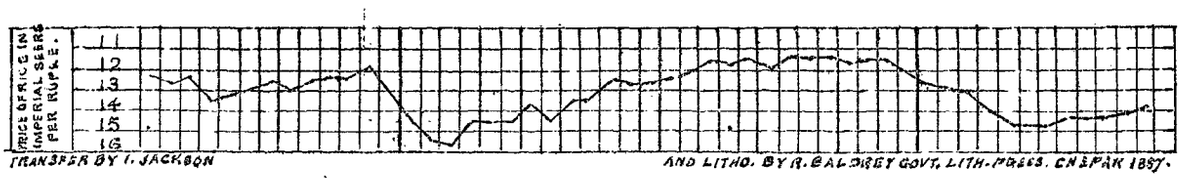


MADRAS.

RAINFALL.



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



TRANSFER BY I. JACKSON

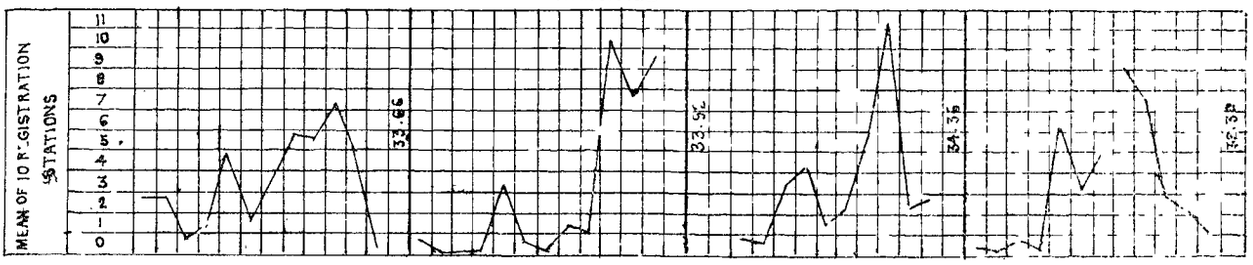
AND LITHO. BY R. BALDREY GOVT. LITH. PRESS. CHEPAK 1887.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICT OF SALEM AND CUMBU IN THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH ARCOT 3 YEARS ENDING 1886 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

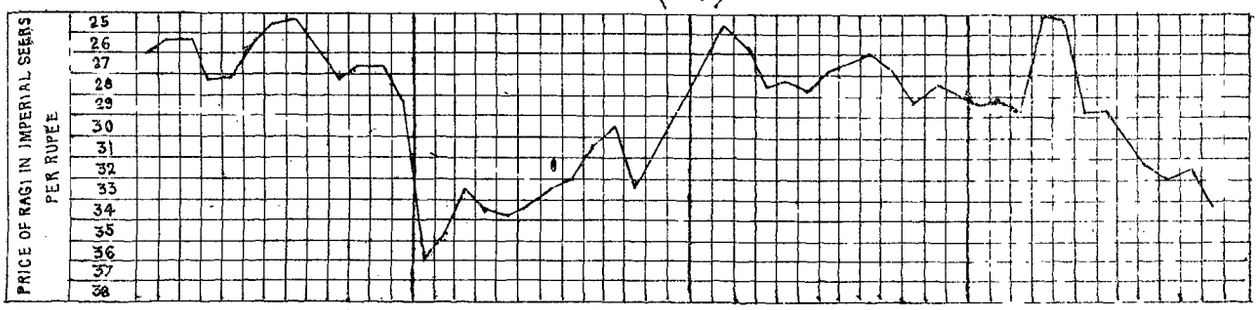
SALEM

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1884												1885												1886											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

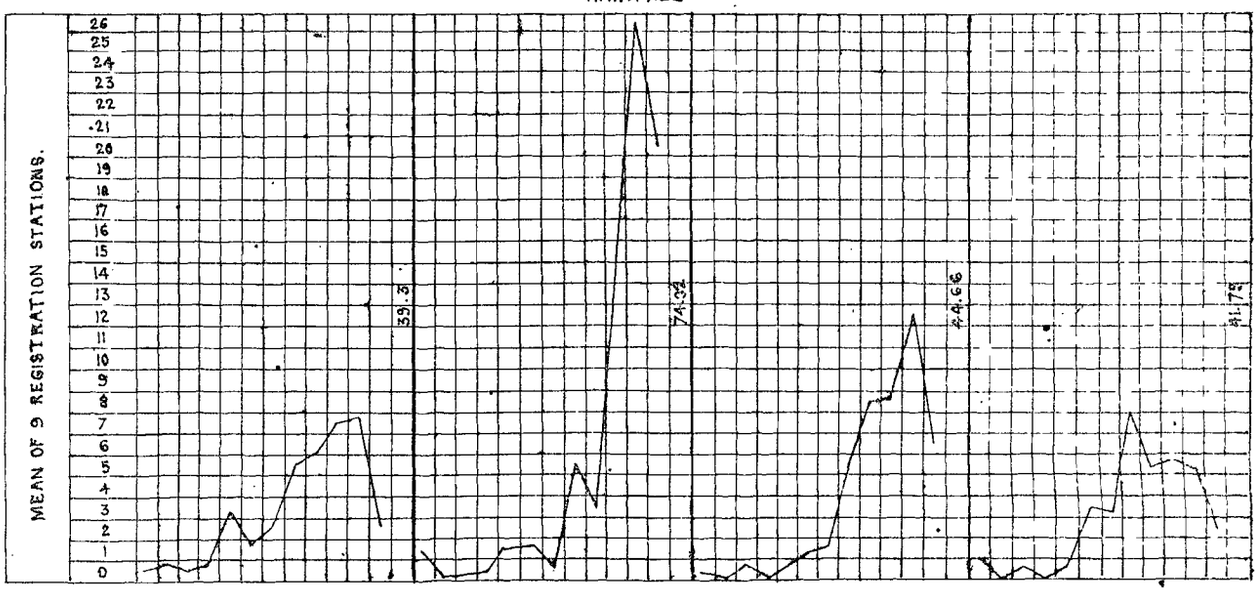


PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)

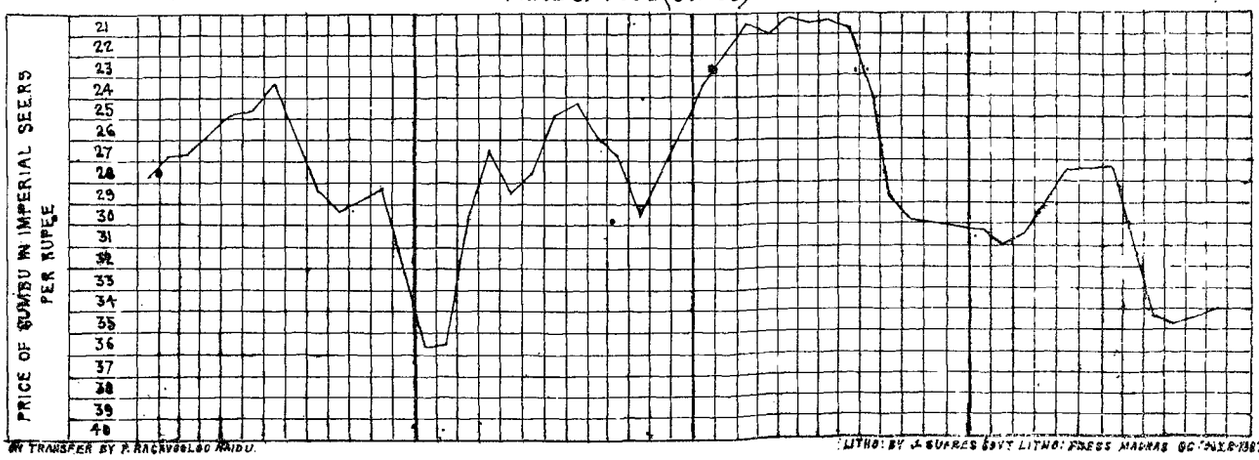


SOUTH ARCOT

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)



IN TRANSFER BY P. RAGHAVALOO NAIDU.

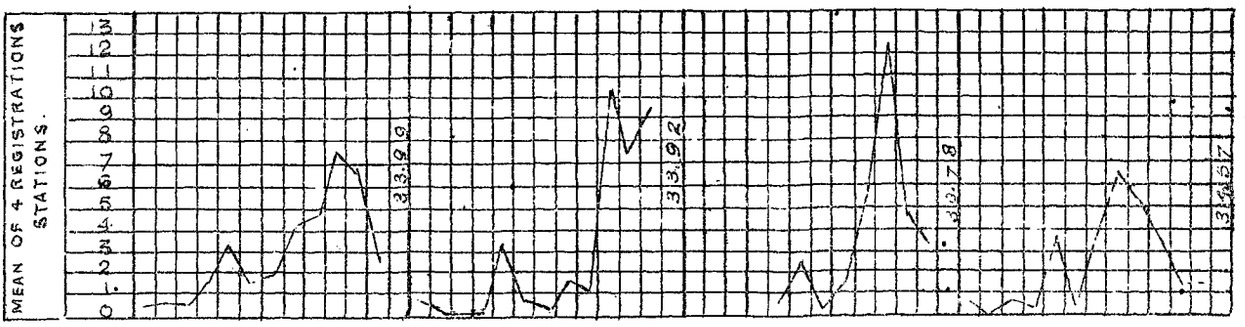
LITHO: BY J. GUERRES GOVT LITHO: PRESS MADRAS OCTOBER 1887.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF TRICHINOPOLY & RICE IN THE DISTRICT OF TANJORE 3 YEARS ENDING 1886 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

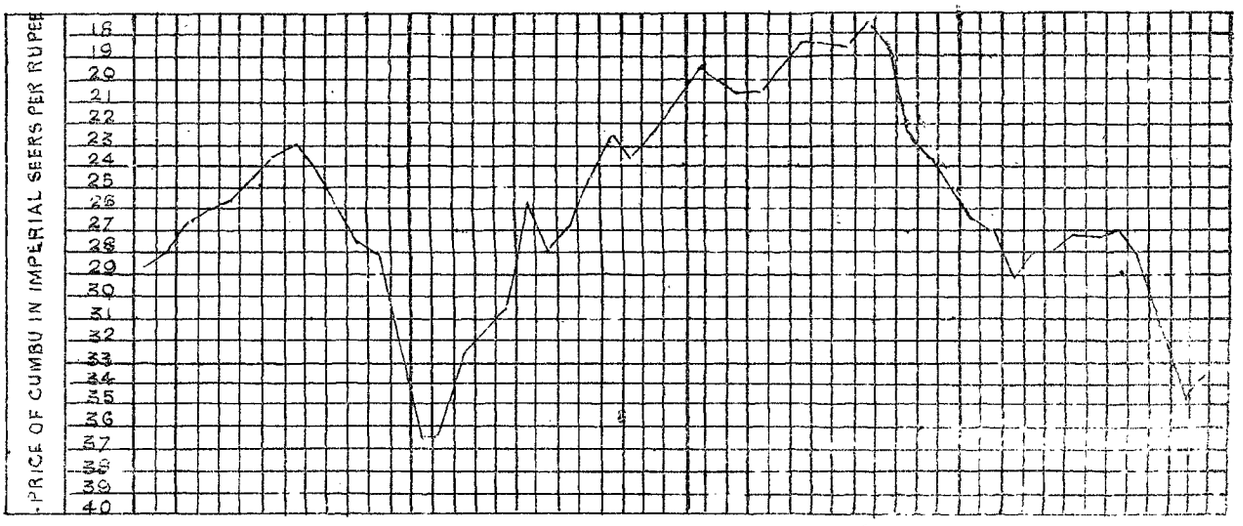
TRICHINOPOLY.

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1884												1885												1886											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUN.	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL



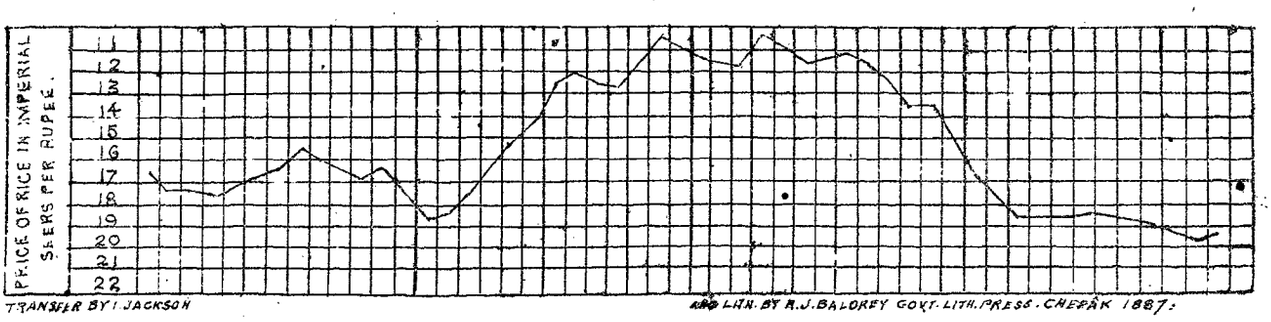
PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)



TANJORE.

RAINFALL.

PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



TRANSFER BY I. JACKSON

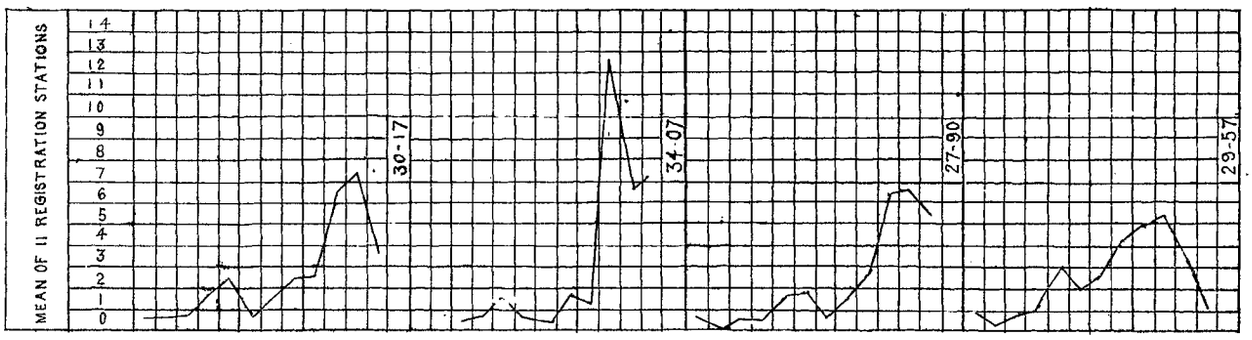
LITH. BY R.J. BALDREY GOVT. LITH. PRESS. CHEPAK 1887.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICT OF MADURA & (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF TINNEVELLY 3 YEARS ENDING 1886 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

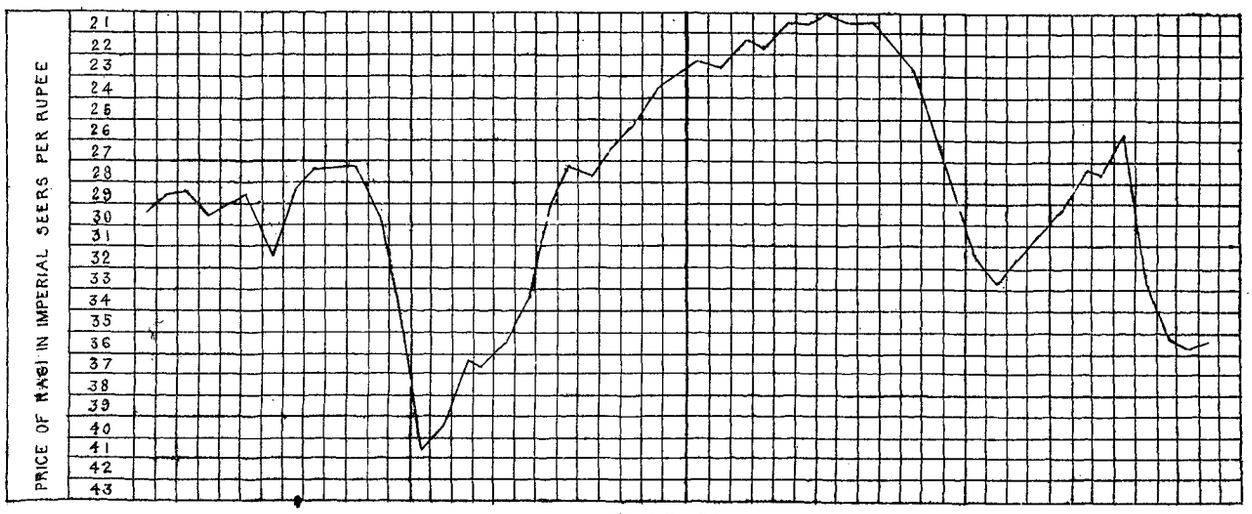
MADURA

DISTRICTS.	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1884												1885												1886											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	J.N.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

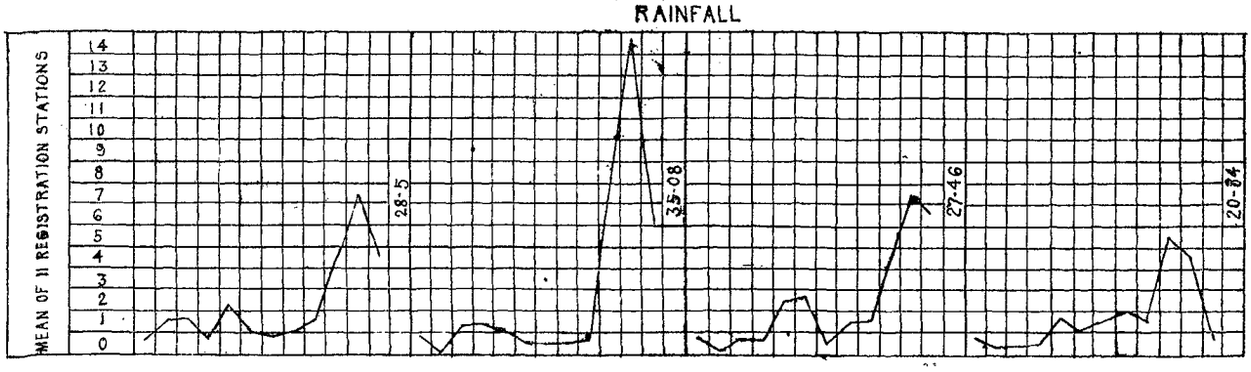


PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



TINNEVELLY

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

TRANSFER BY S. PARTHASARATHY NAIDOO

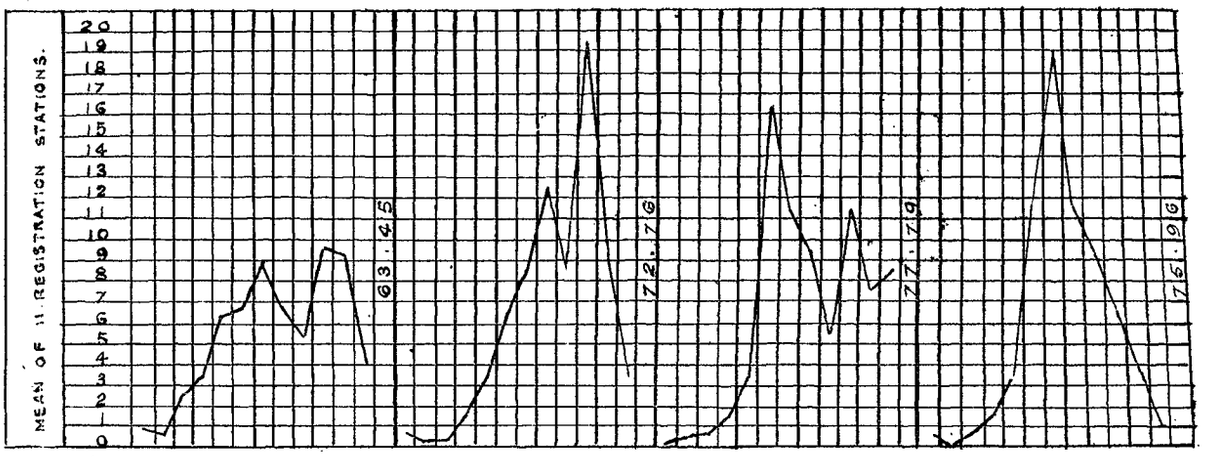
AND LITH. BY J. DUARES GOVT. LITH. PRESS EGMORE

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF NILGIRI & CUMBU IN THE DISTRICT OF COIMBATORE 3 YEARS ENDING 1886 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

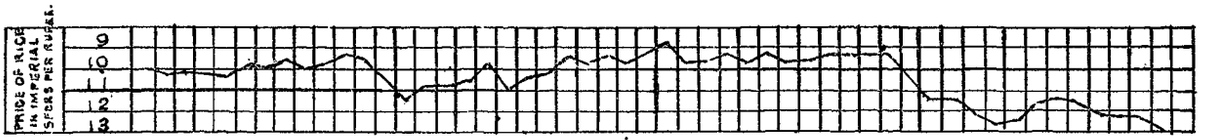
NILGIRI

DISTRICTS	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.											1884												1885												1886										
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL.

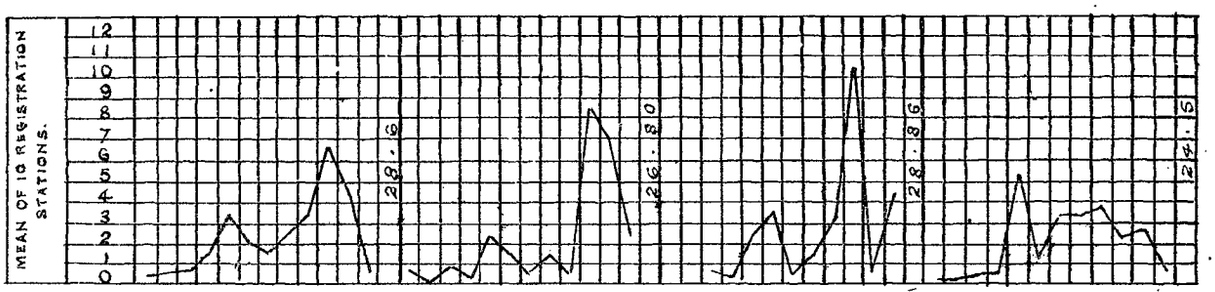


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

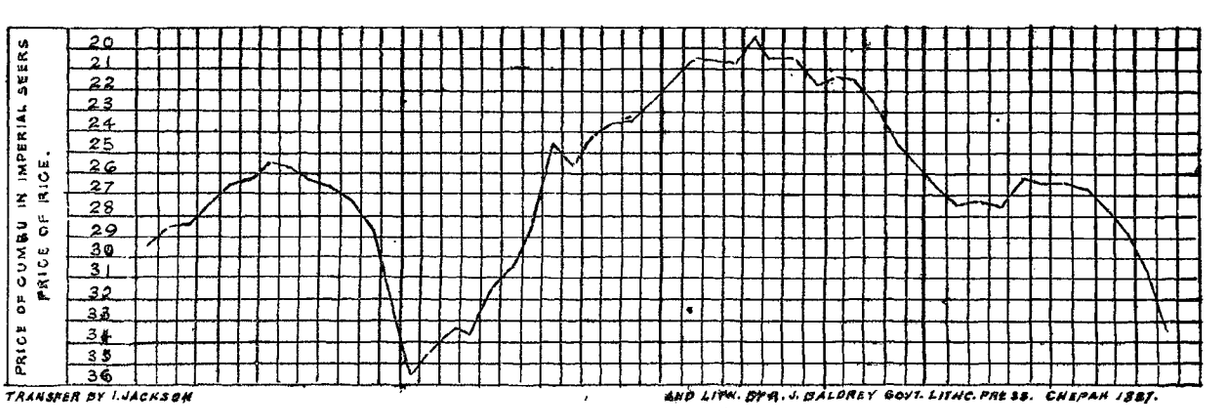


COIMBATORE.

RAINFALL.



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)



TRANSFER BY I. JACKSON

2ND LITH. BY A. J. BALDREY GOVT. LITHO. PRESS. CHEPAK 1887.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CANARA & RICE IN THE DISTRICT OF MALABAR 3 YEARS ENDING 1886. COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

SOUTH CANARA

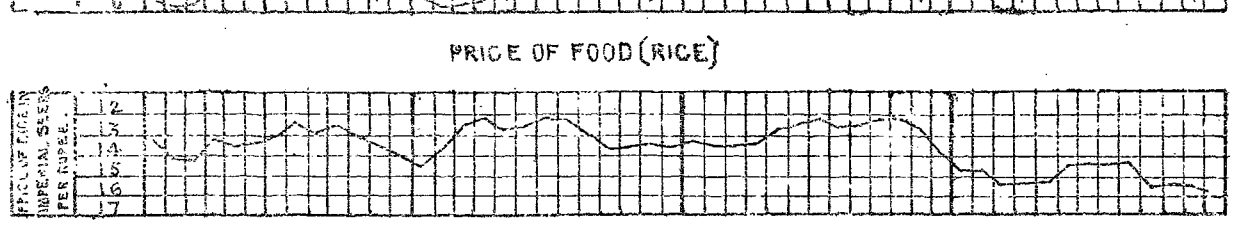
DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1884												1885												1886											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

MEAN OF 5 REGISTRATION STATIONS.

PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

PRICE OF RICE IN IMPERIAL SEERS PER RUPEE.



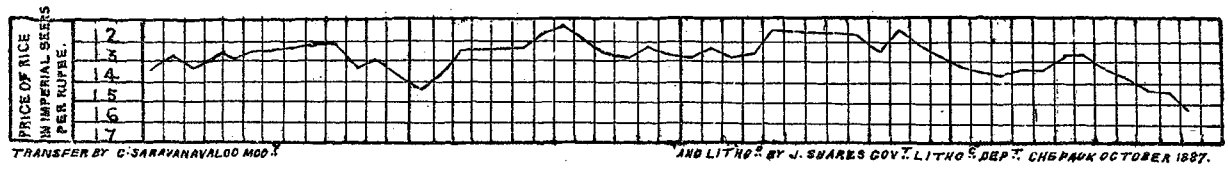
MALABAR

RAINFALL

MEAN OF 14 REGISTRATION STATIONS.

PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

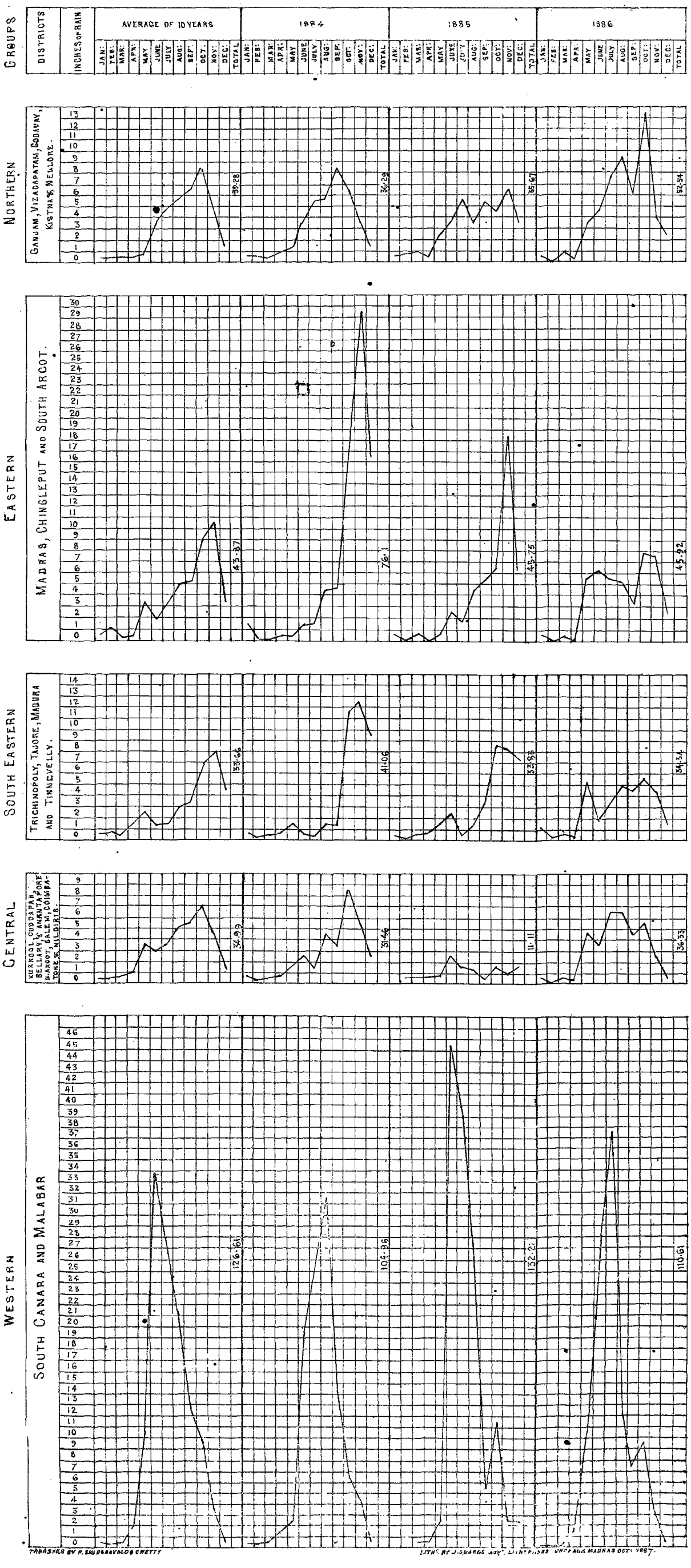
PRICE OF RICE IN IMPERIAL SEERS PER RUPEE.



TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVALOO MOD.Y

AND LITHO.D BY J. SHARES GOV.T LITHO.C DEP.T CHEPAUK OCTOBER 1887.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL IN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF DISTRICTS (NORTHERN, EASTERN, SOUTHEASTERN, CENTRAL AND WESTERN) OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING 1886 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.



TRANSFER BY P. SIN DARAVALOO CHETTY

LITH. BY J. SUARES ASST. LITH. PRESS CHEPAUK MADRAS OCT. 1887.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1886 compared with previous years

DISTRICTS | MONTHS | AVERAGE OF 0 YEARS | 1884 | 1885 | 1886

JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY. JUN. JULY. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.

GANJAM

34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8

BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

VIZAGAPATAM

36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8

DEATH RATE

BIRTH RATE

GODAVERY

42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10

DEATH RATE

BIRTH RATE

TRANSFER BY M ANGAMOOTHOO MOUDE AND LITHOG BY J. SUARES GOVT LITHO PRESS CHEPAUK MADRAS OCT 5 1887.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1886 compared with previous years

DISTRICTS

MONTHS

AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS | 1884 | 1885 | 1886

JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY. JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.

KISTNA

42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12

BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

MADRAS

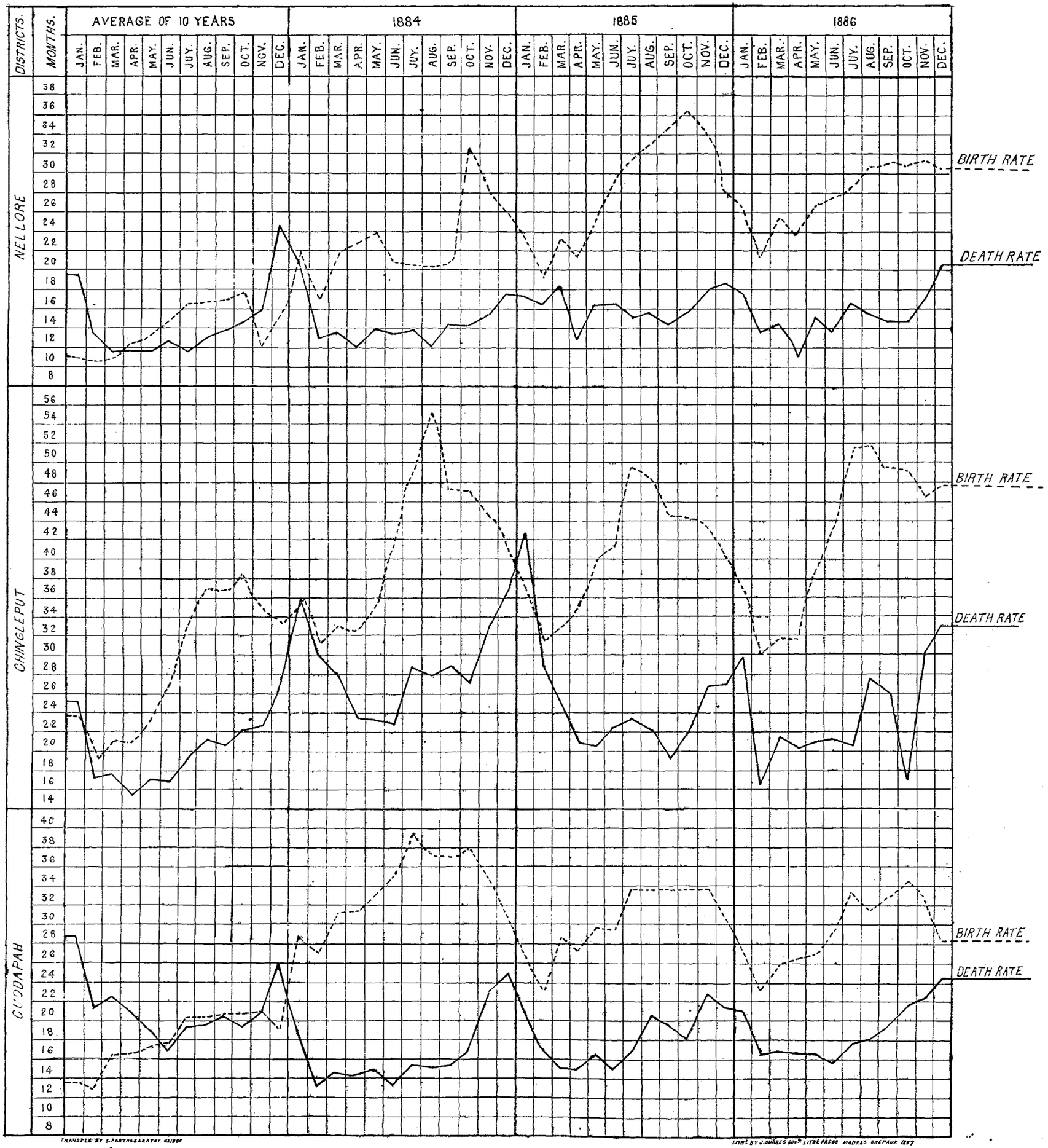
80 78 76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26

DEATH RATE

BIRTH RATE

TRANSFER BY M. ANGAMOOTHOO MOODLY AND LITHOS BY J. SUARES GOVT LITHO PRESS CHEPAUK MADRAS OCTOBER 1887.

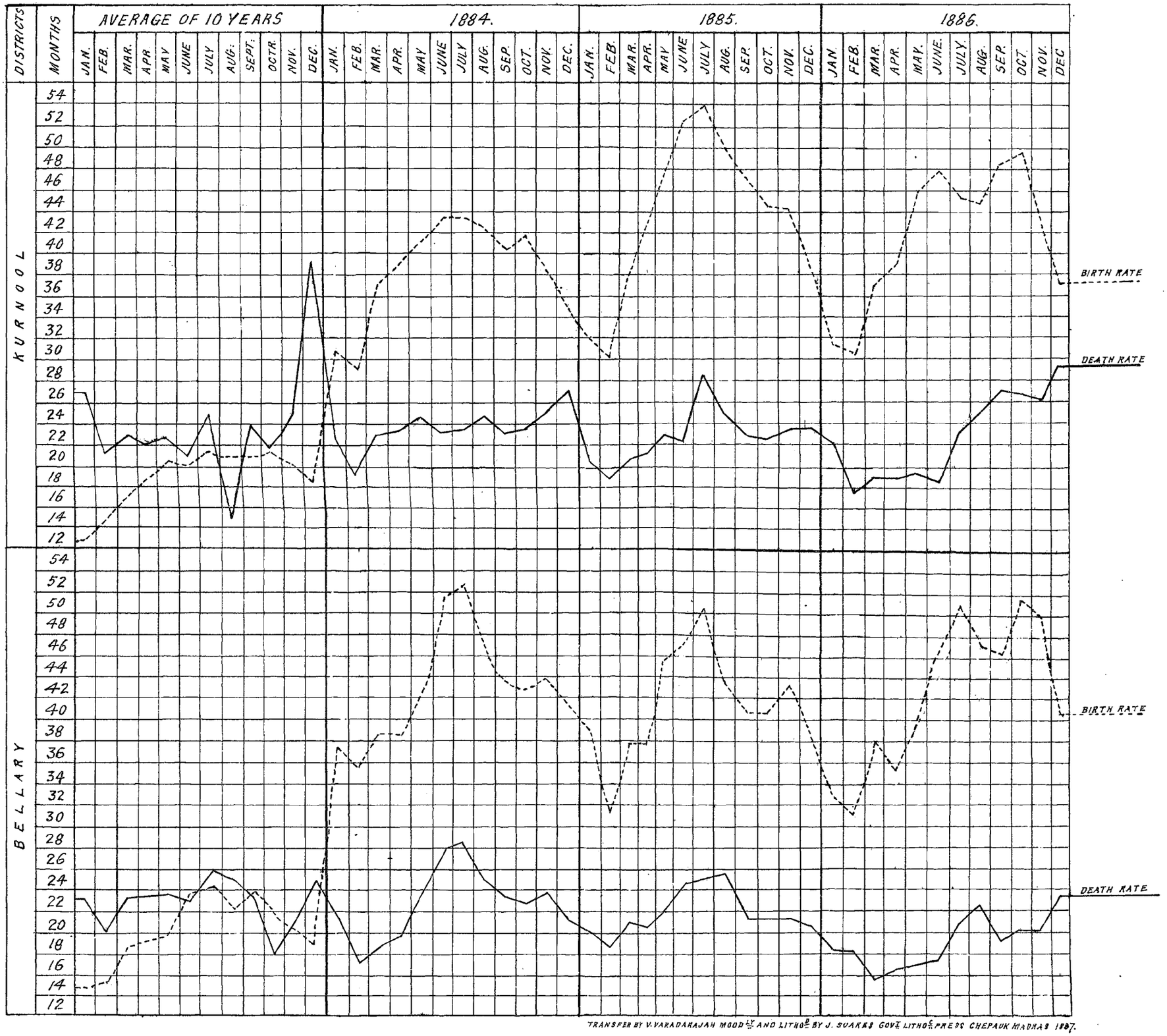
Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1886 compared with previous years.


DISTRICTS.
MONTHS.
AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS
1884
1885
1886
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY. JUN. JUY. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
NELLORE
38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE
CHINGLEPUT
56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE
CUDDAPAH
40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE

TRANSFER BY S. PARTHASARATHY NAIDU

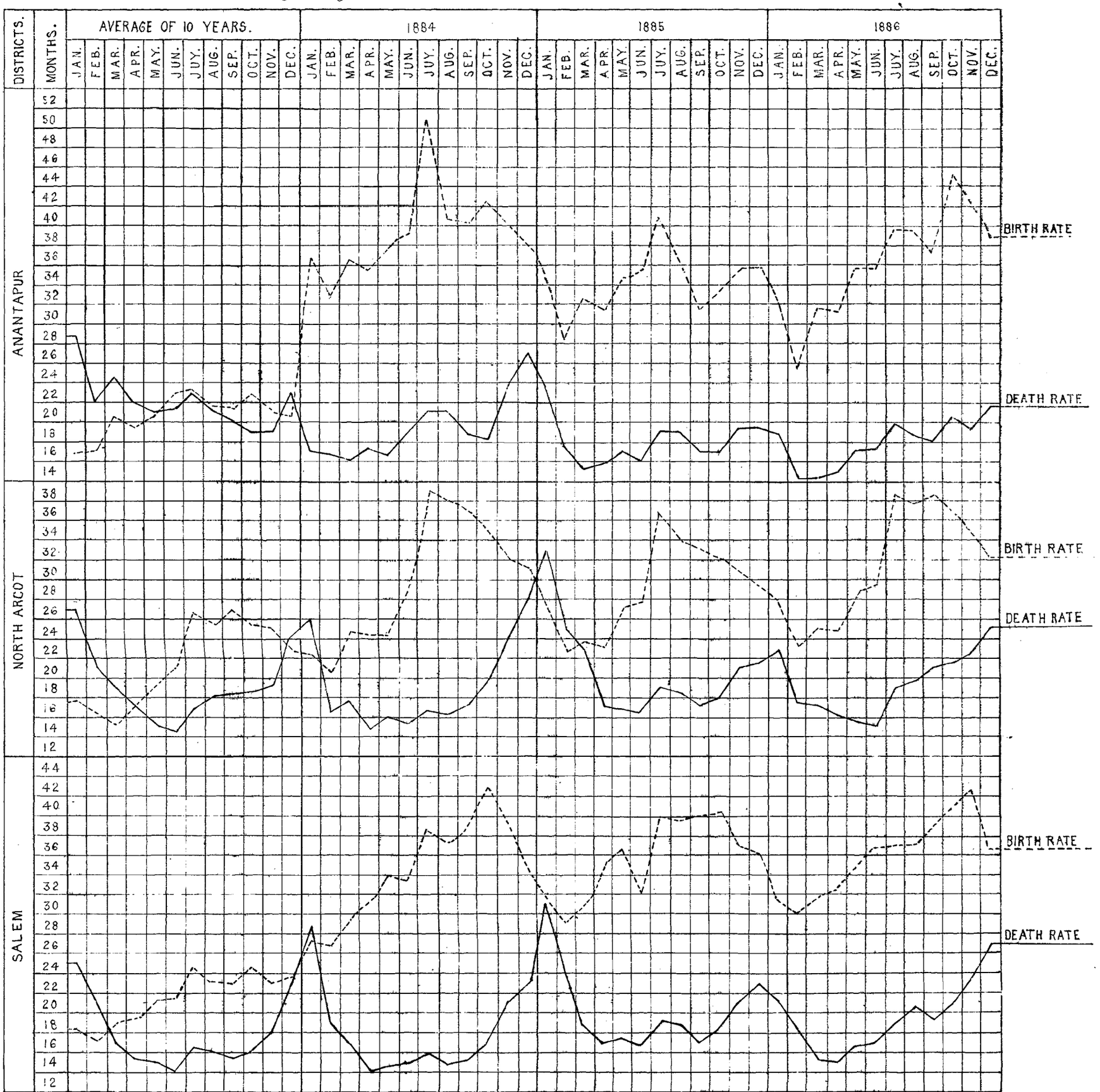
LITHE BY J. BURRES SON LITHE PRESS MADRAS CHEPAUK 1887

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1886 compared with previous years.


DISTRICTS
MONTHS
AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS
1884.
1885.
1886.
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG: SEPT: OCTR. NOV. DEC.
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
JAN FEB. MAR. APR. MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
KURNOOL
BELLARY
54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE

TRANSFER BY V. VARADARAJAH MOODLY AND LITHO.D BY J. SUARES GOVT LITHO.C PRESS CHEPAUK MADRAS 1887.

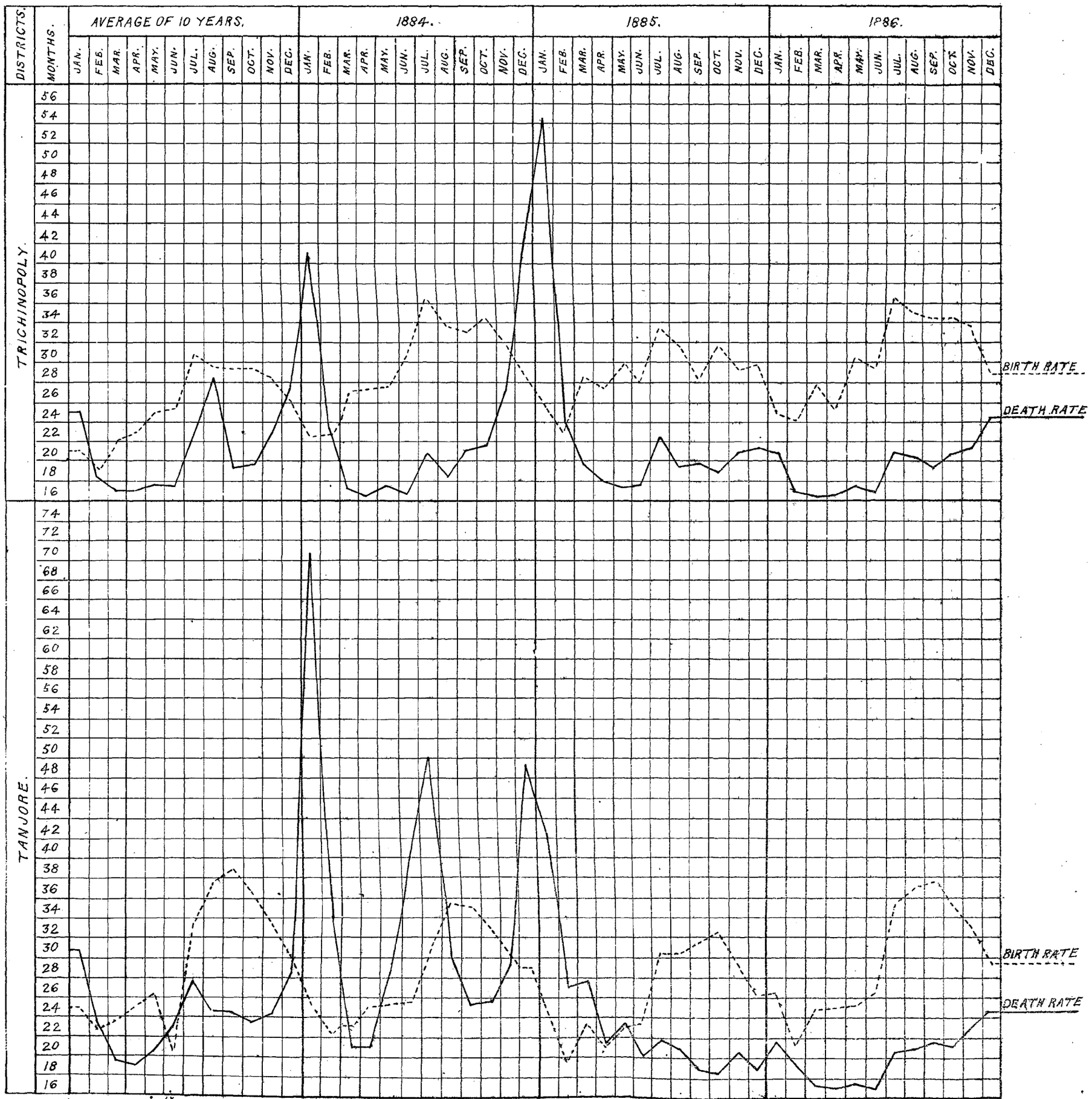
Diagram showing the Birth and Death rate per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1886 Compared with previous years.


DISTRICTS.
MONTHS.
AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.
1884
1885
1886
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY. JUN. JUY. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
ANANTAPUR
52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE
NORTH ARCOT
38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE
SALEM
44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE

TRANSFER BY S. PARTHASARATHY NAIDU

LITHO BY J. SUARES GOVT. LITHO. PRESS CHEPAUK 25/6/87

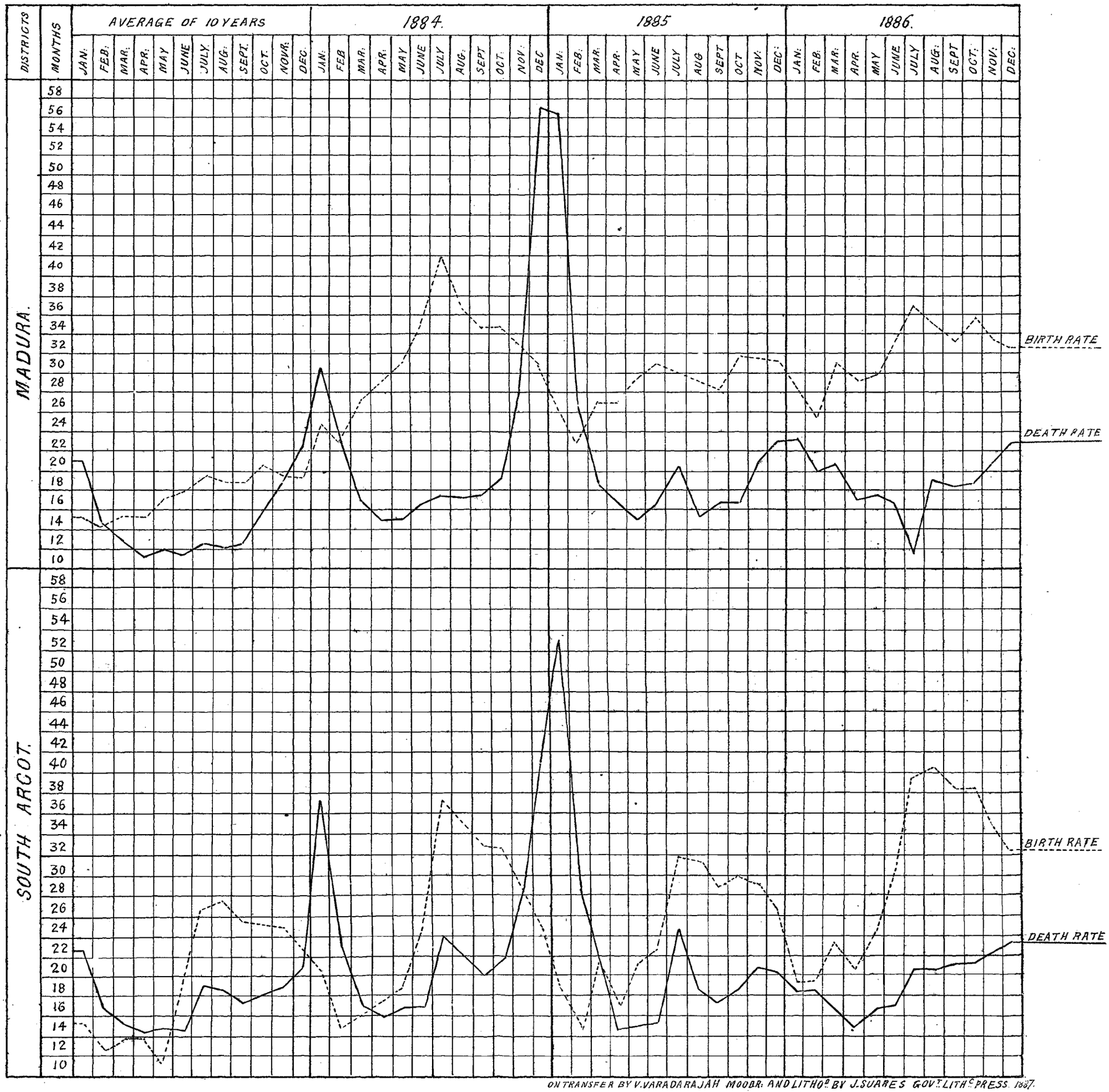
Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned District during the year 1886 compared with previous years.


DISTRICTS.
MONTHS.
AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.
1884.
1885.
1886.
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY. JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
TRICHINOPOLY.
56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE
TANJORE.
74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE

TRANSFER BY D. SARAVANAVALOO MOODLY

AND LITHO. BY J. SOARES GOVT. LITHO. DEPARTMENT CHEPAUK OCTOBER 1887.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1886 compared with previous years.


DISTRICTS
MONTHS
AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS
1884.
1885
1886.
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOVR. DEC.
58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10
MADURA.
SOUTH ARCOT.
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE

ON TRANSFER BY V. VARADARAJAH MOODR: AND LITHOD BY J. SUARES GOVT LITH: PRESS. 1887.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1886 Compared with previous years.

DISTRICTS

TINNEVELLY

MONTHS

AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS | 1884. | 1885. | 1886.

JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.

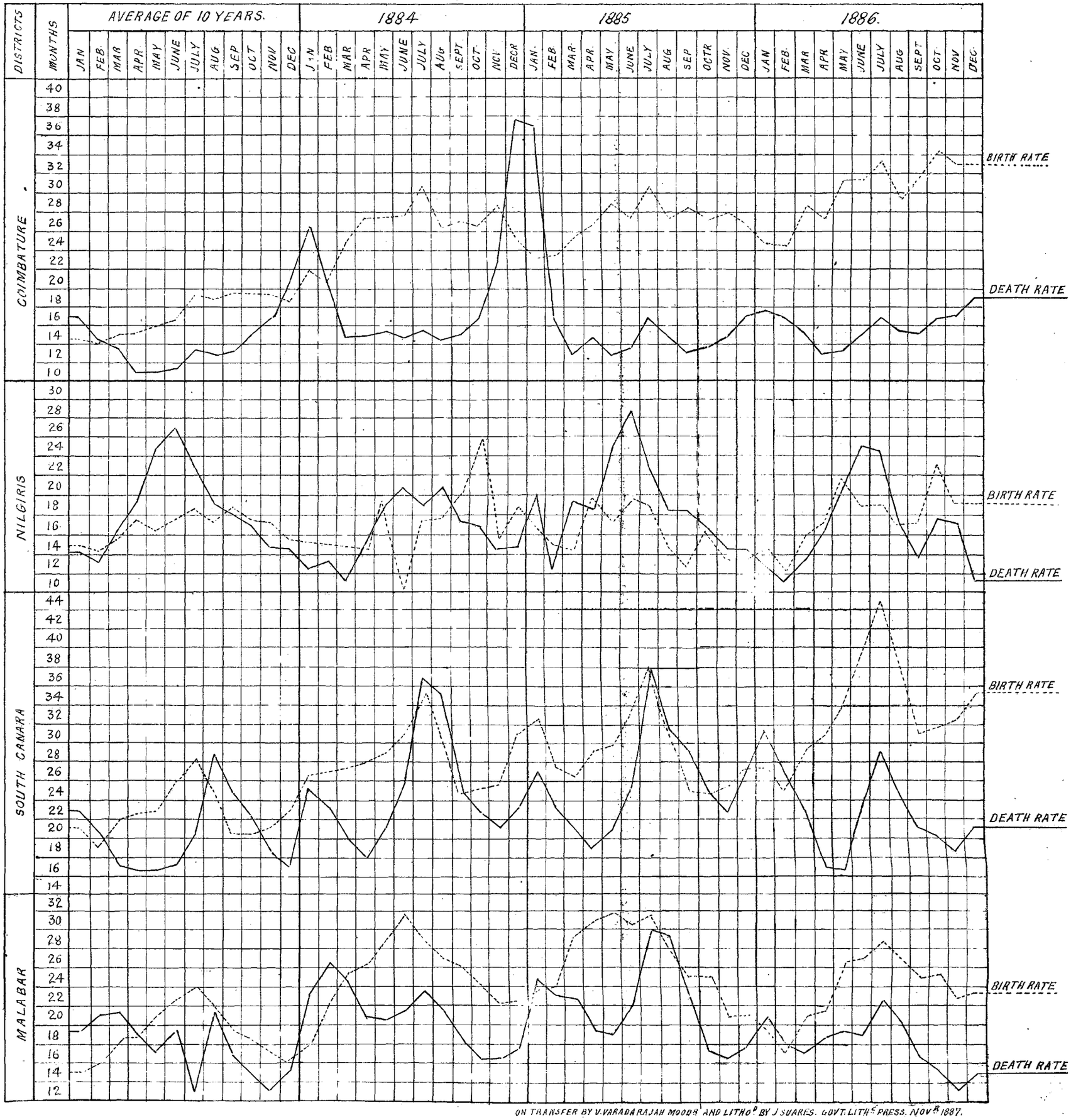
104 102 100 98 96 94 92 90 88 86 84 82 80 78 76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14

BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

TRANSFER BY V. VARADARAJAH MOODLY AND LITHOD BY J. SUARES GOVT LITHO PRESS. CHEPAUK. 1887.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1886 compared with previous years.



ON TRANSFER BY V. VARADARAJAH MOODA[R] AND LITHO[P] BY J SUARES. GOVT. LITH[E] PRESS. NOV[R] 1887.

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on 01 February, 2020

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1886-87.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY R. HILL, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1887.